

Calmodulin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48759

Package Size: #48759-1 50ul #48759-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

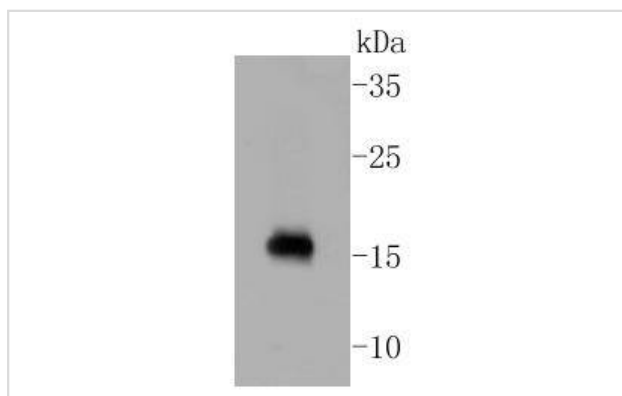
Description

Product Name	Calmodulin Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SJ16-09
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CALM 1 antibody CALM 2 antibody CALM 3 antibody CALM antibody CALM_HUMAN antibody CALM1 antibody CALM2 antibody Calm3 antibody CALML2 antibody calmodulin 1 (phosphorylase kinase, delta) antibody Calmodulin 2 (phosphorylase kinase, delta) antibody Calmodulin 3 (phosphorylase kinase, delta) antibody Calmodulin antibody CaM antibody CAM I antibody CAM1 antibody CAM2 antibody CAM3 antibody CAMB antibody CAMC antibody CAMI antibody CAMII antibody CPVT4 antibody DD132 antibody FLJ99410 antibody LP7057 protein antibody PHKD antibody PHKD2 antibody PHKD3 antibody phosphorylase kinase delta antibody phosphorylase kinase, delta subunit antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P62158Gene ID:801
Uniprot	P62158
GeneID	801;
Calculated MW	17 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

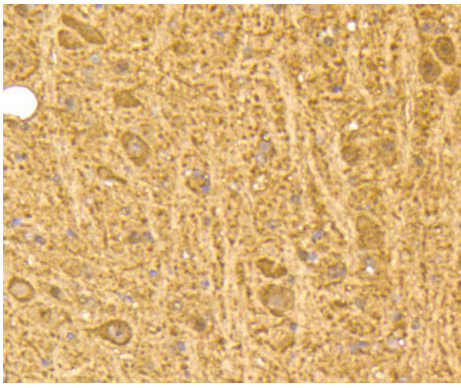
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

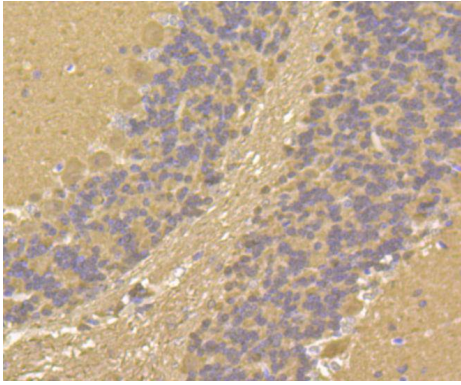
Images



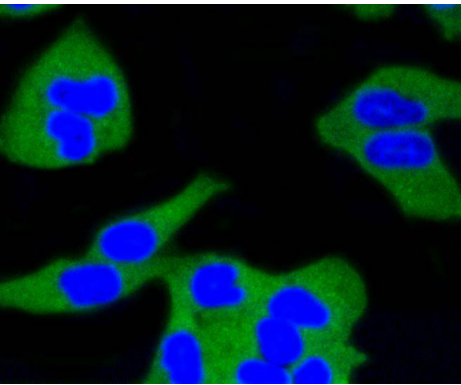
Western blot analysis of Calmodulin on rat brain lysates using anti-Calmodulin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



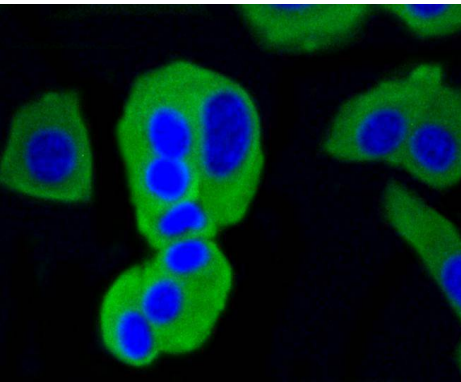
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Calmodulin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



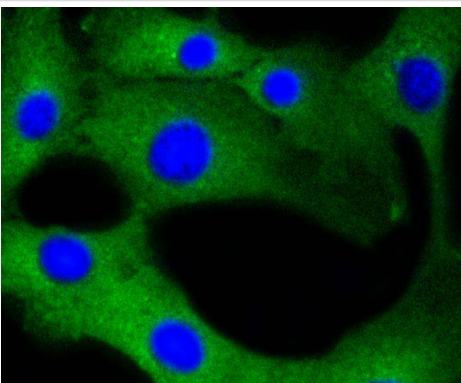
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse cerebellum tissue using anti-Calmodulin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Calmodulin in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Calmodulin in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Calmodulin in NIH/3T3 cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The level of intracellular calcium is tightly regulated in all eukaryotic cells. A modest increase in this level can result in a myriad of physiological responses, most of which are mediated by calmodulin (CaM), the universal calcium sensor. CaM directly modulates the activity of protein kinases and phosphatases, ion channels and nitric oxide synthetases. It is generally involved in such diverse processes as cell proliferation, endocytosis, cellular adhesion, protein turn over and smooth muscle contraction. CaM (calmodulin) is an acidic protein, 148 amino acids in length, with four helix-loop-helix calcium binding domains. In humans, 3 distinct genes have been identified (CALM1, CALM2 and CALM3); each encoding the identical protein. CALML3 (calmodulin-like 3, or calmodulin-related protein NB-1) shares significant sequence identity with CaM and it is suggested that it may competitively bind CaM substrates. Interestingly, CaM has been shown to associate with the carboxy terminus of the dystrophin gene product, implying that it may regulate its activity.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only