

Product datasheet for **TA309300**

Calreticulin (CALR) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:5000; IF
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Dog, Chicken, Drosophila, Fish, Monkey, Porcine, Rabbit, Sheep, Hamster, Guinea Pig
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human calreticulin synthetic peptide with a cysteine residue added and the peptide conjugated to KLH
Formulation:	Rabbit Antiserum
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	calreticulin
Database Link:	NP_004334 Entrez Gene 12317 Mouse Entrez Gene 64202 Rat Entrez Gene 476694 Dog Entrez Gene 716910 Monkey Entrez Gene 811 Human P27797



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Background:

Calreticulin is a multifunctional protein that acts as a major Ca(2+)-binding (storage) protein in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum. It is also found in the nucleus, suggesting that it may have a role in transcription regulation. Calreticulin binds to the synthetic peptide KLGFKKR, which is almost identical to an amino acid sequence in the DNA-binding domain of the superfamily of nuclear receptors. Calreticulin binds to antibodies in certain sera of systemic lupus and Sjogren patients which contain anti-Ro/SSA antibodies, it is highly conserved among species, and it is located in the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum where it may bind calcium. The amino terminus of calreticulin interacts with the DNA-binding domain of the glucocorticoid receptor and prevents the receptor from binding to its specific glucocorticoid response element. Calreticulin can inhibit the binding of androgen receptor to its hormone-responsive DNA element and can inhibit androgen receptor and retinoic acid receptor transcriptional activities in vivo, as well as retinoic acid-induced neuronal differentiation. Thus, calreticulin can act as an important modulator of the regulation of gene transcription by nuclear hormone receptors. Systemic lupus erythematosus is associated with increased autoantibody titers against calreticulin but calreticulin is not a Ro/SS-A antigen. Earlier papers referred to calreticulin as an Ro/SS-A antigen but this was later disproven. Increased autoantibody titer against human calreticulin is found in infants with complete congenital heart block of both the IgG and IgM classes. [provided by RefSeq]

Synonyms:

cC1qR; CRT; HEL-S-99n; RO; SSA

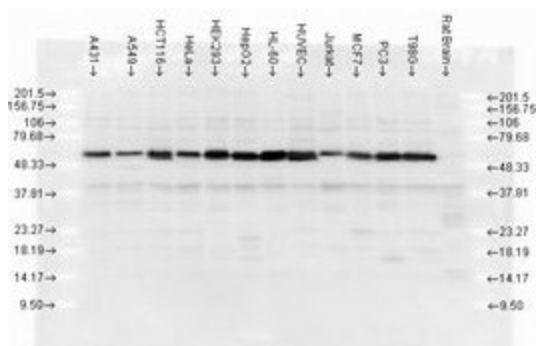
Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors

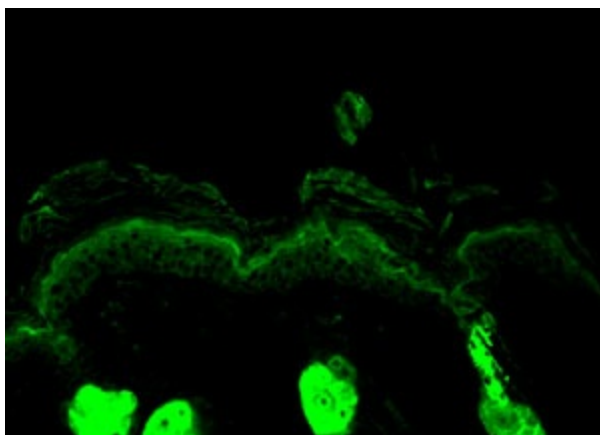
Protein Pathways:

Antigen processing and presentation

Product images:



Western blot analysis of Calreticulin in various cell lysates, using a 1:1000 dilution of TA309300.



Calreticulin visualized using anti-CALR, tested on Bouin's fixed paraffin-embedded backskin sections of transgenic mice.