

Anti-CALML5 Antibody (2A846)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2A846
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human CALML5 in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human CALML5 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).
	2. Flow cytometric analysis of Human CALML5 expression on A431 cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 554714), stained with purified anti-Human CALML5, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	ELISA,FCM,ICC/IF
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100; FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CALML5 protein (TMPY-01953)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	calmodulin like 5;CLSP

Research Background

Calmodulin-like protein 5, also known as Calmodulin-like skin protein, CALML5 and CLSP, is a protein which contains four EF-hand domains. CALML5 / CLSP is particularly abundant in the epidermis where its expression is directly related to keratinocyte differentiation. The expression is very low in lung. CALML5 / CLSP binds calcium. It may be involved in terminal differentiation of keratinocytes. Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor (CAR) is a member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and a component of epithelial tight junction. CAR functions as a primary receptor for coxsackievirus B and adenovirus (Ad) infection. CALML5 / CLSP is closely related to CAR. The structure and dynamics of human calmodulin-like skin protein CALML5 / CLSP have been characterized by NMR spectroscopy. The mobility of CALML5 / CLSP has been found to be different for the N-terminal and C-terminal domains. The N-terminal domain is characterized by four stable helices, which experience large fluctuations. This is

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shown to be due to mutations in the hydrophobic core. The overall N-terminal domain behavior is similar both in the full-length protein and in the isolated domain.

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