

Anti-CALM1 Antibody (9G576)

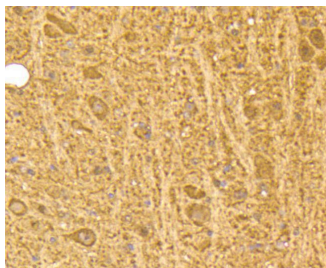
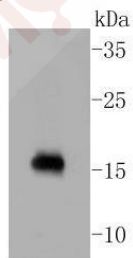
Product Details

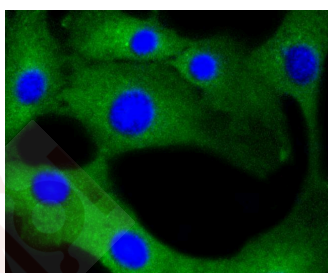
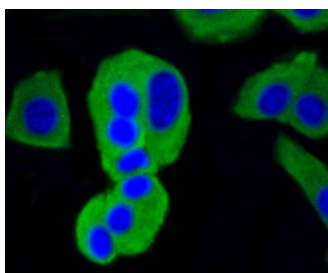
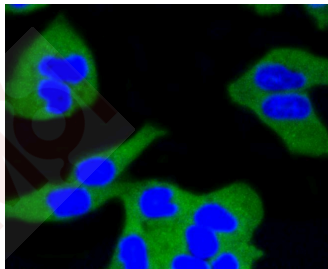
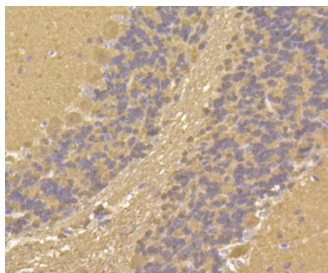
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 17 kDa.
Clone:	9G576
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Calmodulin on rat brain lysates using anti-Calmodulin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Calmodulin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse cerebellum tissue using anti-Calmodulin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. ICC staining Calmodulin in NIH/3T3 cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB
Recommended WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID: P62158
Synonyms: CALML2;CAMIII;CAMC;CALM;CALM1;CAM1;CAMB;CAM2;Calmodulin;CALM2;CAM3;CALM3;CaM

Research 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,

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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.

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