Anti-Calmodulin Antibody

Overview

Product Name | Anti-Calmodulin Antibody
Description | Polyclonal antibody for CALM1&CALM2&CALM3 detection. Host: Rabbit. Size: 100μg/vial. Tested applications: IHC-P. Reactive species: Human. CALM1&CALM2&CALM3 information: Molecular Weight: 16838 MW; Subcellular Localization: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Distributed throughout the cell during interphase, but during mitosis becomes dramatically localized to the spindle poles and the spindle microtubules.

Cross-Reactivity | No cross reactivity with other proteins
Tested Applications | IHC-P, WB
Species Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen | A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Calmodulin(119-136aa DEEVDEMIAREADIDGDGQ), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Properties

Form | Lyophilized
Reconstitution | Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.
Storage | At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Contents | Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Purity | Immunogen affinity purified.
Clonality | Polyclonal
Isotype | N/A

Dilution Ratios

Application details contain suggested dilutions. End user should optimize the final working concentrations.
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

**Protein Target Info For CALM1 (Source: Uniprot.org)**

You can check the tissue specificity below for information on selecting positive and negative control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene Name</th>
<th>CALM1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protein Name</td>
<td>Calmodulin(CaM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein Function</td>
<td>Calmodulin mediates the control of a large number of enzymes, ion channels, aquaporins and other proteins by Ca(2+). Among the enzymes to be stimulated by the calmodulin-Ca(2+) complex are a number of protein kinases and phosphatases. Together with CCP110 and centrin, is involved in a genetic pathway that regulates the centrosome cycle and progression through cytokinesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Similarities</td>
<td>Belongs to the calmodulin family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniprot ID</td>
<td>P62158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Anti-Calmodulin Antibody (PA1519) Images**

1 2
97KD -
58KD -
40KD -
29KD -
20KD -
14KD -

- Anti-Calmodulin antibody, PA1519, Western blotting
- Lane 1: A549 Cell Lysate
- Lane 2: HT1080 Cell Lysate

- Anti-Calmodulin antibody, PA1519, IHC(P)
- IHC(P): Human Rectal Cancer Tissue

**Boster Guarantee**

Boster promises replacement or refund for products not performing as described on the datasheet.

Boster promises thorough investigation into any technical inquiries and quality concerns to ensure
Best product performance.

**General Notes On Antibody Storage**

Boster’s antibodies come in various formats. Unconjugated antibodies may be stored at -20°C for up to a year without functional compromise. Lyophilized antibodies must be reconstituted before using. Prior to use, after briefly centrifuge the vial at 12,000 x g for 5-10 seconds. This will insure complete recovery of vial contents.

For long term storage, we recommend storing small, single-use aliquots at -20°C or -80°C, preferably in frost-free freezers in locations without any appreciable temperature fluctuation (i.e., the door). If stored this way, Boster’s antibodies are functionally guaranteed for up to one year from receipt. Any unfrozen and or unused material can be stored at 4°C for short term use (<1 week) and should not be re-frozen. Please refer to the datasheet for product-specific storage information.

Some Boster’s antibodies are supplied in the presence of sodium azide. Low levels (0.02 -0.05% w/v) of sodium azide are used to prevent microbial contamination. A simple buffer exchange column is recommended to anyone who may be using Boster’s antibodies to, 1) treat or stain live cells, or 2) perform any primary amine coupling reaction.

All conjugated antibodies should be stored in light-protected vials or covered with a light protecting materials (i.e. aluminum foil). Conjugated antibodies are stable for at least 12 month at 4°C. If longer storage is desired (24 months), conjugates may be diluted with up to 50% glycerol and stored at -20 to -80°C. Freezing and thawing conjugated antibodies will compromise enzyme activity as well as antibody binding.

If glycerol will not interrupt downstream applications, the addition of glycerol to 50% (volume/volume) is a commonly used cryoprotectant. Store antibodies with glycerol at -20 °C, not -80°C.