

# Anti-Orail Antibody Catalog # ABO11166

# **Specification**

## **Anti-Orail Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession O96D31
Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse,

Rat

Clonality Polyclonal Format Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Calcium release-activated calcium channel protein 1(ORAI1) detection. Tested with WB in Human; Mouse; Rat.

#### Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

## Anti-Orai1 Antibody - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 84876**

## **Other Names**

Calcium release-activated calcium channel protein 1, Protein orai-1, Transmembrane protein 142A, ORAI1, CRACM1, TMEM142A

# Calculated MW 32668 MW KDa

## **Application Details**

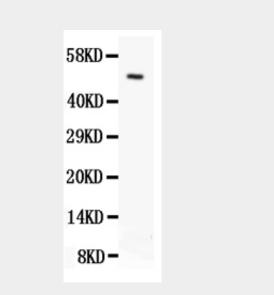
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br/>br>

#### **Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Isoform beta is more mobile in the plasma membrane. Colocalizes with UBQLN1 in the autophagosome.

#### **Protein Name**

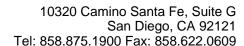
Calcium release-activated calcium channel protein 1



Anti- Orai1 antibody, ABO11166, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Orai1 (ABO11166) at 0.5ug/mlWB: SKOV Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 33KDObserved bind size: 50KD

# Anti-Orai1 Antibody - Background

ORAI1(ORAI calcium release-activated calcium modulator 1), also known as CRACM1, TMEM142A, Calcium release-activated calcium channel protein 1, Protein orai-1, Transmembrane protein 142A, FLJ14466, is a calcium selective ion channel that in humans is encoded by the ORAI1Â gene. Orai1 channels play an important role in the activation of T-lymphocytes. The loss of function mutation of Orai1 causes severe combined immunodeficiency(SCID) in humans. The mammalian orai family has two additional homologs, orai2 and orai3. Orai proteins share no homology with any other ion channel family of any other known proteins. They have 4 transmembrane domains and form tetramers. Prakriya et al.(2006) showed that ORAI1 is a PM protein, and that CRAC channel function is sensitive to mutation of 2 conserved acidic residues in the transmembrane segments. Glu106-to-asp(E106D) and glu190-to-gln(E190Q) substitutions in





#### **Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

## **Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Orai1(278-301aa EFARLQDQLDHRGDHPLTPGSHYA), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by two amino acids.

#### **Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

# **Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, 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.

**Sequence Similarities**Belongs to the Orai family.

**Anti-Orail Antibody - Protein Information** 

Name ORAI1

Synonyms CRACM1, TMEM142A

## **Function**

Ca(2+) release-activated Ca(2+) (CRAC) channel subunit which mediates Ca(2+) influx following depletion of intracellular Ca(2+) stores and channel activation by the Ca(2+) sensor, STIM1 (PubMed:<a href="ht">ht</a> tp://www.uniprot.org/citations/16582901" target=" blank">16582901</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/16645049" target=" blank">16645049</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/16733527" target=" blank">16733527</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/16766533" target=" blank">16766533</a>,

transmembrane helices 1 and 3, respectively, diminished calcium ion influx, increased current carried by monovalent cations, and rendered the channel permeable to cesium ion. Prakriya et al.(2006)Â showed that ORAI1 is a PM protein, and that CRAC channel function is sensitive to mutation of 2 conserved acidic residues in the transmembrane segments.



PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/16807233"

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tations/19249086"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/23307288"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/24351972"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/24591628"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/28219928"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/20354224"

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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/26956484"

target="\_blank">26956484</a>). CRAC channels are the main pathway for Ca(2+) influx in T-cells and promote the immune response to pathogens by activating the transcription factor NFAT (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16582901" target="\_blank">16582901</a>). Plays a prominent role in Ca(2+) influx at the basolateral membrane of mammary epithelial cells independently of the Ca(2+) content of endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi

stores. May mediate transepithelial

transport of large quantities of Ca(2+) for milk secretion.

## **Cellular Location**

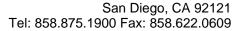
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BWG9}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Isoform beta is more mobile in the plasma membrane (PubMed:23307288). Colocalizes with STIM1 at the cell membrane (PubMed:27185316).

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in naive CD4 and CD8 T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:26956484). Expressed at similar levels in naive and effector T helper cells (PubMed:20354224)

### **Anti-Orail Antibody - Protocols**







Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture