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Calnexin-CT Antibody
Catalog # ASM10366

Specification

Calnexin-CT Antibody - Product Information

Application	**ICC/IF, WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P24643
Other Accession	NP_001003232.1
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Chicken, Quail, Bovine, Xenopus, Dog, Sheep, Guinea Pig, Drosophila**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Description
Rabbit Anti-Dog Calnexin-CT Polyclonal

Target/Specificity
Detects the C-terminal domain of Calnexin ~90kDa. Weak detection in Chicken, Drosophila, and Xenopus tissues

Other Names
Calnexin antibody, CALX_HUMAN antibody, CANX antibody, CNX antibody, FLJ26570 antibody, Histocompatibility complex class I antigen binding protein p88 antibody, IP90 antibody, Major histocompatibility complex class I antigen-binding protein p88 antibody, P90 antibody

Immunogen
Dog calnexin C-terminal synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH. Identical to human, mouse and rat calnexin sequences over these residues.

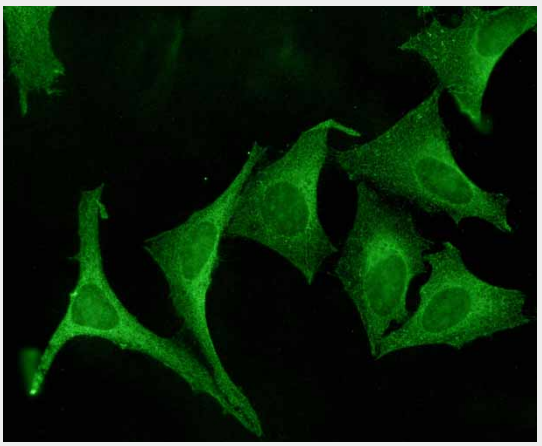
Purification
Peptide Affinity Purified

Storage	**-20ºC**

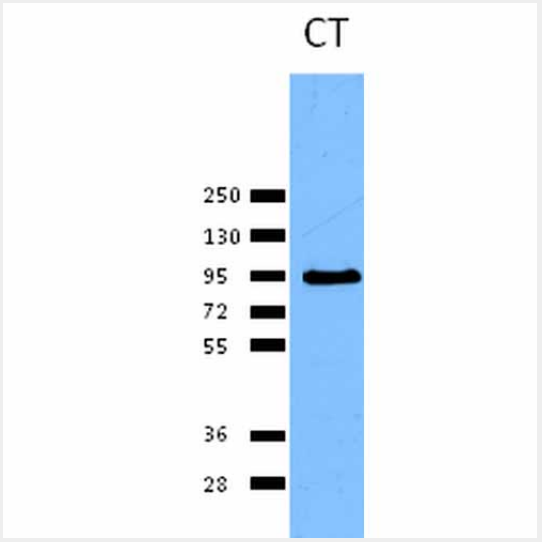
Storage Buffer
PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature	**Blue Ice or 4ºC**

Certificate of Analysis



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366). Tissue: HeLa cells. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366) at 1:100. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green).



Western blot analysis of Human HeLa cell lysates showing detection of Calnexin protein using Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366) at 1:1000.

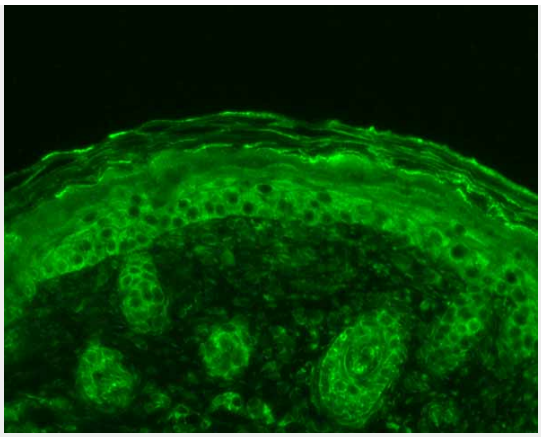
A 1:1000 dilution of SPC-108 was sufficient for detection of Calnexin in 10 µg of HeLa cell lysate by ECL immunoblot analysis.

Cellular Localization
Endoplasmic Reticulum | Endoplasmic Reticulum Lumen | Melanosome | Cytoplasm

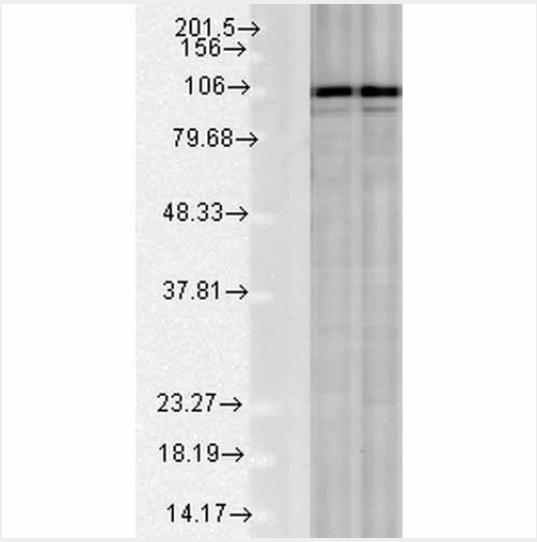
Calnexin-CT Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative Solution. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT.



Western blot analysis of Rat Tissue lysates showing detection of Calnexin protein using Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366). Load: 15 µg protein. Block: 1.5% BSA. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Calnexin Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10366) at 1:1000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.

Calnexin-CT Antibody - Background

Calnexin, an abundant ~90kDa integral protein of the endoplasmic reticulum, is also referred to as IP90, p88 and p90 (1). It consists

of a large 50kDa N-terminal calcium-binding luminal domain, a single transmembrane helix and a short acidic cytoplasmic tail (2, 3). Unlike its ER counterparts which have a KDEL sequence on their C-terminus to ensure ER retention (4), calnexin has positively charged cytosolic residues that do the same thing (3). Most ER proteins act as molecular chaperones and participate in the proper folding of polypeptides and their assembly into multi-subunit proteins. Calnexin together with calreticulin, plays a key role in glycoprotein folding and its control within the ER, by interacting with folding intermediates via their mono-glycosylated glycans (5, 6). Calnexin has also been shown to associate with the major histocompatibility complex class I heavy chains, partial complexes of the T cell receptor and B cell membrane immunoglobulin (7).

Calnexin-CT Antibody - References

1. Rajagopalan S., Xu Y., and Brenner M.B. (1994) Science 263(5145): 387-90.
2. Tjoelker L.W., et al. (1994) Biochemistry 33: 3229.
3. Schrag J. et al. (2001) Molecular Cell 8(3): 633-644.
4. Janiszewski M. (2005) J. Biol Chem. 280(49): 40813-40819.
5. Elagoz A., Callejo M., Armstrong J., and Rokeach L. A. (1999) J. Cell Sci. 112: 4449-4460.
6. Otteken A. and Moss B. (1996) J Bio Chem. 271(1): 97-103.
7. Galvin K. et al. (1992) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 89(18): 8452-6.