Recombinant CALML5 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300242P

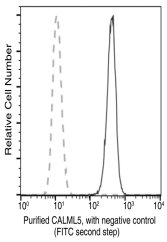
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

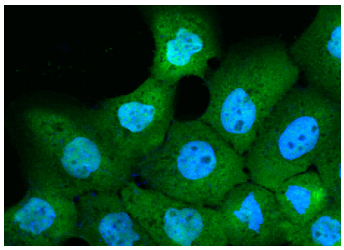
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CALML5 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	5F5
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human CALML5 expression on A431 cells. The cells were 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.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human CALML5 in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed 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℃ overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Calmodulin-like protein 5, also known as Calmodulin-like skin protein, CALML5 and CLSP, is a protein which contains fourEF-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 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.