

Recombinant CALML5 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300242P**

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

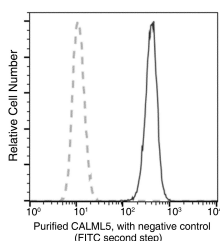
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CALML5 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B160
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

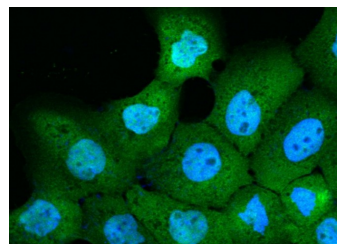
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

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, permeabilized 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°C 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°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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

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