

## CRACR2A Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** E-AB-19269

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

### Description

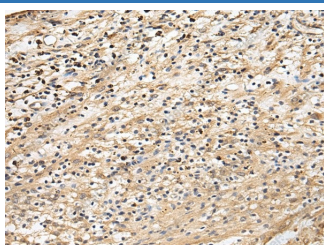
|                     |                                                                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                                                              |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human CRACR2A                                                    |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                             |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | Rabbit IgG                                                                         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                                                      |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

|     |            |
|-----|------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:200 |
|-----|------------|

### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using CRACR2A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.                                          |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-binding protein that plays a key role in store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> entry (SOCE) in T-cells by regulating CRAC channel activation. Acts as a cytoplasmic calcium-sensor that facilitates the clustering of ORAI1 and STIM1 at the junctional regions between the plasma membrane and the endoplasmic reticulum upon low Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration. It thereby regulates CRAC channel activation, including translocation and clustering of ORAI1 and STIM1. Upon increase of cytoplasmic Ca<sup>2+</sup> resulting from opening of CRAC channels, dissociates from ORAI1 and STIM1, thereby destabilizing the ORAI1-STIM1 complex.

### For Research Use Only

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