

## Recombinant CALML5 Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number: AN300241P**

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

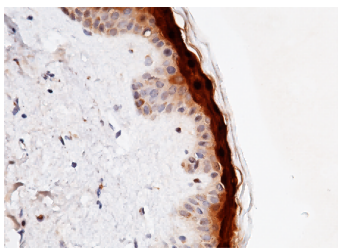
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CALML5 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	5F4
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC-P</b>	1:100-1:500
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### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human skin using CALML5 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

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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