



Rabbit Anti-Regucalcin antibody

SL2665R

Product Name:	Regucalcin
Chinese Name:	衰老标记蛋白30抗体
Alias:	Gluconolactonase; GNL; RC; Regucalcin; RGN; RGN_HUMAN; Senescence marker protein 30; SMP 30; SMP-30.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	33kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Regucalcin:65-160/299
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Regucalcin is a Ca ²⁺ binding protein that is encoded by a highly conserved gene in vertebrate species. Regucalcin is greatly expressed in liver and kidney cortex, and the expression is mediated through a Ca ²⁺ signaling mechanism with AP1 and NFI-A1 as transcriptional factors. It plays a multifunctional role as a regulatory protein in intracellular signaling processes in the cytoplasm and nucleus of cells including the maintenance of intracellular Ca ²⁺ homeostasis, the regulation of various Ca ²⁺

dependent protein kinases and tyrosine kinases, protein phosphatases, nitric oxide (NO) synthase, and the suppression of nuclear DNA and RNA syntheses. Regucalcin has suppressive effects on cell proliferation, cell death and apoptosis, and is suggested to play a physiologic role in the maintenance of cellular homeostasis.

Function:

Gluconolactonase with low activity towards other sugar lactones, including gulonolactone and galactonolactone. Can also hydrolyze diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate and phenylacetate (in vitro). Calcium-binding protein. Modulates Ca(2+) signaling, and Ca(2+)-dependent cellular processes and enzyme activities.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SMP-30/CGR1 family.

SWISS:

Q15493

Gene ID:

9104

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9104](#)Human

[Omim: 300212](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q15493](#)Human

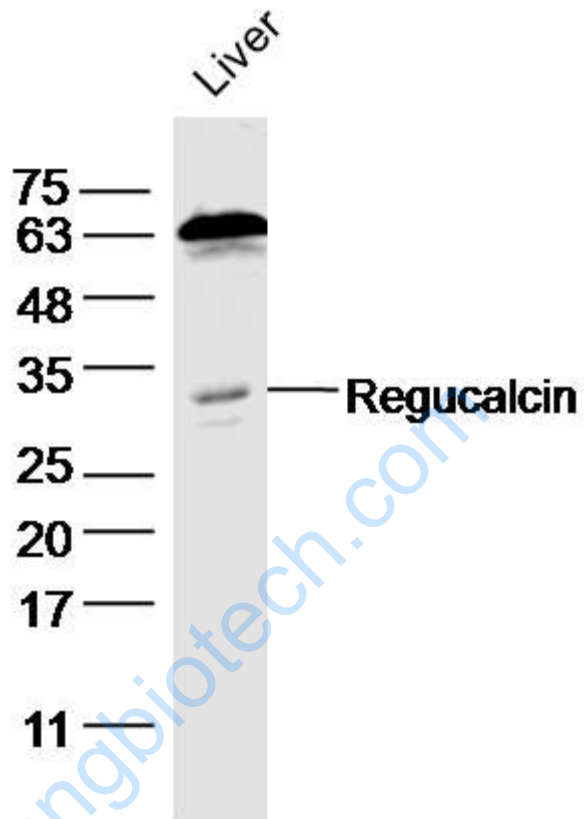
[SwissProt: Q5JRR5](#)Human

[Unigene: 77854](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



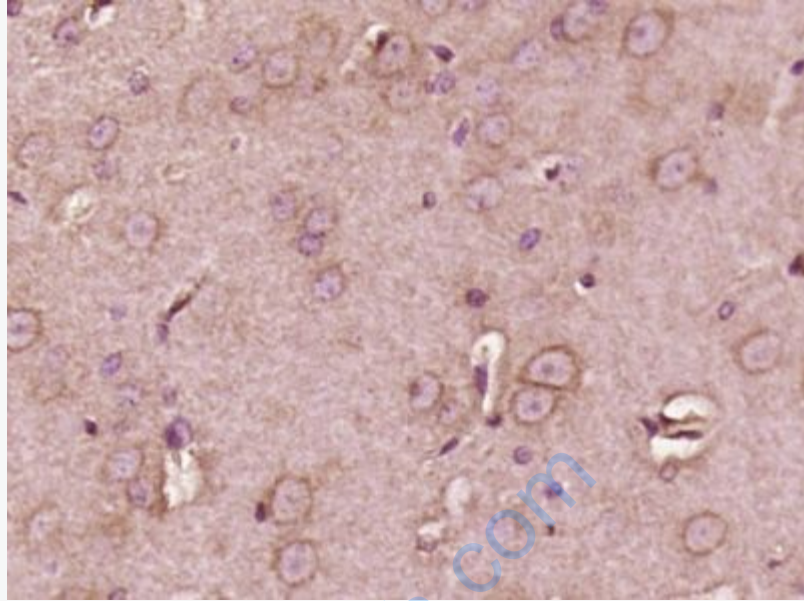
Sample: Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Regucalcin (SL2665R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 33 kD

Observed band size: 33 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Regucalcin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL2665R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.