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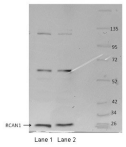
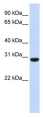
RCAN1 Antibody

Cat. No.: 25-434

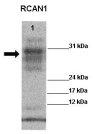


RCAN1 Antibody

Antibody used in WB on Mouse Brain at 1:500.



Antibody used in WB on Human Muscle at 0.2-1 ug/ml.



Antibody used in WB on Mouse left ventricle at 1:1000.

Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human RCAN1.

TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	RCAN1 antibody can be used for detection of RCAN1 by ELISA at 1:312500. RCAN1 antibody can be used for detection of RCAN1 by western blot at 1 µg/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. XBL-10413 - Fetal Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	28 kDa

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
CONCENTRATION:	batch dependent
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4˚C. For longer periods of storage, store RCAN1 antibody at -20˚C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RCAN1
ALTERNATE NAMES:	RCAN1, ADAPT78, CSP1, DSC1, DSCR1, MCIP1, RCN1
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_004405
PROTEIN GI NO.:	33620725
GENE ID:	1827
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	RCAN1 interacts with calcineurin A and inhibits calcineurin-dependent signaling pathways, possibly affecting central nervous system development. This gene is located in the minimal candidate region for the Down syndrome phenotype, and is overexpressed in the brain of Down syndrome fetuses. Chronic overexpression of this gene may lead to neurofibrillary tangles such as those associated with Alzheimer disease.The protein encoded by this gene interacts with calcineurin A and inhibits calcineurin-dependent signaling pathways, possibly affecting central nervous system development. This gene is located in the minimal candidate region for the Down syndrome phenotype, and is overexpressed in the brain of Down syndrome fetuses. Chronic overexpression of this gene may lead to neurofibrillary tangles such as those associated with Alzheimer disease. Three transcript variants encoding three different isoforms have been found for this gene.
REFERENCES:	1) Riper, D.V., (2008) Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 472 (1), 43-50.