

**Calbindin Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1259**

**Specification**

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**Calbindin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05937</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG2a</b>
Calculated MW	<b>30025</b>

**Calbindin Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	<b>793</b>
Gene Name	<b>CALB1</b>

**Target/Specificity**

Recombinant full length human calbindin purified from E. coli.

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000  
IF~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Protein G purified culture supernatant

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Calbindin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

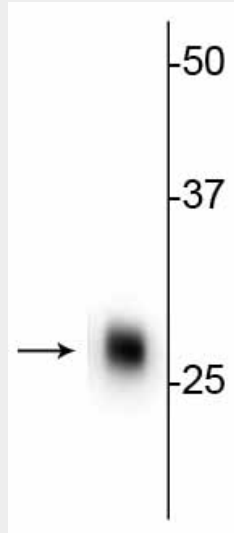
**Calbindin Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

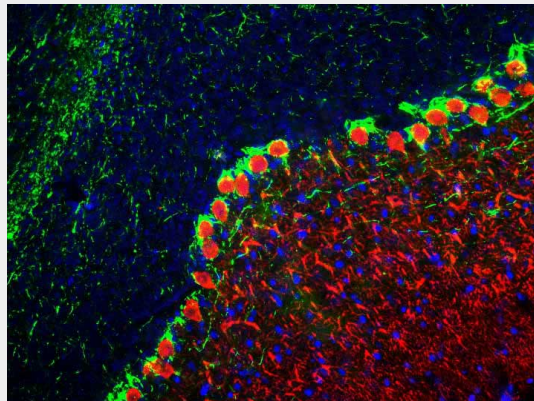
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Calbindin Antibody - Images



Western blot of rat cerebellar lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~ 28 kDa calbindin protein.



Immunostaining of rat cerebellum showing specific labeling of calbindin (red) in the dendrites of Purkinje cells. Axons are stained green with anti-neurofilament H antibody

### Calbindin Antibody - Background

Calbindin (aka. calbindin D28k) is a member of the calcium-binding protein superfamily that includes calmodulin and troponin C. It is predominantly expressed in certain types of neurons, particularly in dendrites and perikarya of the cerebellum and is thought to buffer entry of calcium upon stimulation of glutamate receptors (Andressen et al., 1993). Calbindin has recently been shown to play a critical role in mitochondrial dysfunction and loss of synaptic proteins in vivo in an Alzheimer's disease mouse model (Kook et al., 2014).