

## ARG43539 anti-CASQ1 / Calsequestrin 1 antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CASQ1 / Calsequestrin 1.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CASQ1 / Calsequestrin 1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from human CASQ1 / Calsequestrin 1
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CASQ; PDIB1; VMCQA

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50 - 1:100
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	CASQ1
Gene Full Name	calsequestrin 1 (fast-twitch, skeletal muscle)
Background	<p>This gene encodes the skeletal muscle specific member of the calsequestrin protein family. Calsequestrin functions as a luminal sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium sensor in both cardiac and skeletal muscle cells. This protein, also known as calmitine, functions as a calcium regulator in the mitochondria of skeletal muscle. This protein is absent in patients with Duchenne and Becker types of muscular dystrophy. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]</p>
Function	<p>Calsequestrin is a high-capacity, moderate affinity, calcium-binding protein and thus acts as an internal calcium store in muscle. Calcium ions are bound by clusters of acidic residues at the protein surface, often at the interface between subunits. Can bind around 80 Ca(2+) ions. Regulates the release of luminal Ca(2+) via the calcium release channel RYR1; this plays an important role in triggering muscle contraction. [UniProt]</p>