

## **Calcineurin A Antibody**

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10056

## **Specification**

## **Calcineurin A Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession P16298

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster,

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 59024

## **Calcineurin A Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 5532** 

Application & Usage Western Blotting (1-4 μg/ml) and for

immunoprecipitation (10-20  $\mu$ g/ml).

However, the optimal conditions should be

determined individually. The

immunoaffinity purified antibody detects a

61 kDa band, corresponding to the

expected molecular weight of Calcineurin A on immunoblots. A 32 kDa band can also

be detected in human samples,

presumably to be the cleavage product of

Calcineurin A...

**Other Names** 

PPP3CA, CCN1, CNA1, CALN, CALNA, CALNA1, PPP2B

**Target/Specificity** 

Calcineurin A

**Antibody Form** 

Liquid

**Appearance** 

Colorless liquid

## **Formulation**

 $100 \mu g$  (0.2 mg/ml) affinity purified, rabbit anti-Calcineurin A polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

## **Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

## **Reconstitution & Storage**



-20 °C

## **Background Descriptions**

#### **Precautions**

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

## **Calcineurin A Antibody - Protein Information**

Name PPP3CB

Synonyms CALNA2, CALNB, CNA2

### **Function**

Calcium-dependent, calmodulin-stimulated protein phosphatase which plays an essential role in the transduction of intracellular Ca(2+)-mediated signals (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19154138" target=" blank">19154138</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25720963" target="\_blank">25720963</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32753672" target="\_blank">32753672</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26794871" target="blank">26794871</a>). Dephosphorylates TFEB in response to lysosomal Ca(2+) release, resulting in TFEB nuclear translocation and stimulation of lysosomal biogenesis (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25720963" target=" blank">25720963</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32753672" target="\_blank">32753672</a>). Dephosphorylates and activates transcription factor NFATC1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19154138" target="\_blank">19154138</a>). Dephosphorylates and inactivates transcription factor ELK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19154138" target=" blank">19154138</a>). Dephosphorylates DARPP32 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19154138" target=" blank">19154138</a>). Negatively regulates MAP3K14/NIK signaling via inhibition of nuclear translocation of the transcription factors RELA and RELB (By similarity). May play a role in skeletal muscle fiber type specification (By similarity).

# **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

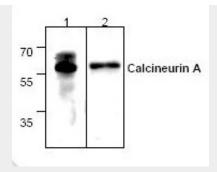
## **Calcineurin A Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Calcineurin A Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of Calcineurin A in lysate from Jurkat cells (Lane 1) and rat kidney (Lane 2).

## Calcineurin A Antibody - Background

Calcineurin is a calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine/threonine protein phosphatase. The active enzyme is a heterodimer consisting of a catalytic A subunit of 61 kDa and a myristylated regulatory B subunit of 19 kDa that binds calcium. The catalytic A subunit consists of an amino terminal catalytic domain, followed by calmodulin and B subunit binding sites, and a caboxyl-terminal autoinhibitory domain. Calnineurin is the target of immunosuppressant dr  $\mu$ gs such as cyclosporin A and FK506. Calcineurin controls the translocation of nuclear factors of activated T cells (NFAT), a family of transcriptional activators that control the expression of cytokine genes essential to immune response, from the cytosol into the nucleus of activated T cells. Calcineurin has been proposed to play an important role in mediating calcium-activated cell death.