

DESCRIPTION

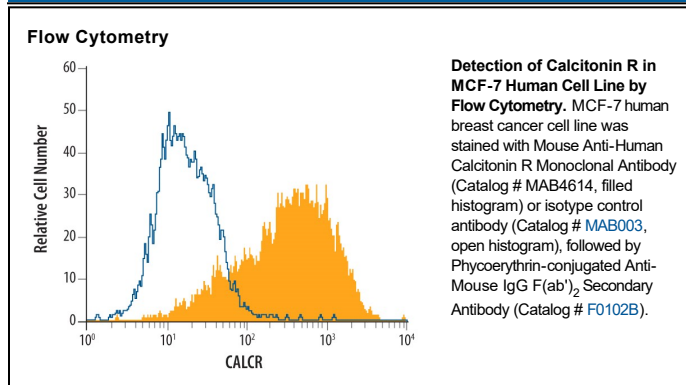
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Calcitonin R. Stains human Calcitonin R transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 462802
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human Calcitonin R Ala25-Ala474 Accession # NP_001733
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Calcitonin receptor (CALCR) is a glycosylated 70 kDa seven-transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor that mediates the hypocalcemic effects of the peptide hormone, calcitonin. CALCR activation inhibits osteoclast-mediated bone resorption and enhances renal calcium excretion. CALCR polymorphisms and mutations have been associated with several bone disorders. Alternative splicing results in the deletion of 16 aa in the first cytoplasmic loop or 23 aa in the first extracellular region. Human CALCR shares 70%-72% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat CALCR.