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Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO14168

Specification

Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF, ICC, FC**
Primary Accession	Q08209
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5530

Other Names
Protein phosphatase 3 catalytic subunit alpha {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9314}, 3.1.3.16, CAM-PRP catalytic subunit, Calcineurin A alpha, Calmodulin-dependent calcineurin A subunit alpha isoform, PPP3CA (HGNC:9314), CALNA, CNA

Calculated MW
58688 MW KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane. Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Nucleus. Colocalizes with ACTN1 and MYOZ2 at the Z line in heart and skeletal muscle..

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human Calcineurin A

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for**

up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PPP3CA (HGNC:9314)

Synonyms CALNA, CNA

Function
Calcium-dependent, calmodulin-stimulated protein phosphatase which plays an essential role in the transduction of intracellular Ca(2+)-mediated signals (PubMed:15671020, PubMed:18838687, PubMed:19154138, PubMed:23468591, PubMed:30254215). Many of the substrates contain a PxIxIT motif and/or a LxVP motif (PubMed:17498738, PubMed:17502104, PubMed:22343722, PubMed:23468591, PubMed:27974827). In response to increased Ca(2+) levels, dephosphorylates and activates phosphatase SSH1 which results in cofilin dephosphorylation (PubMed:15671020). In response to increased Ca(2+) levels following mitochondrial depolarization, dephosphorylates DNM1L inducing DNM1L translocation to the mitochondrion (PubMed:18838687). Positively regulates the CACNA1B/CAV2.2-mediated Ca(2+) release probability at hippocampal neuronal soma and synaptic terminals (By similarity). Dephosphorylates heat shock protein HSPB1 (By similarity). Dephosphorylates and activates transcription factor NFATC1 (PubMed:19154138). In response to increased Ca(2+) levels, regulates NFAT-mediated transcription probably by dephosphorylating NFAT and promoting its nuclear translocation (PubMed:26248042). Dephosphorylates and inactivates transcription factor ELK1 (PubMed:19154138). Dephosphorylates DARPP32 (PubMed:19154138). May dephosphorylate CRTC2 at 'Ser-171' resulting in CRTC2 dissociation from 14-3-3 proteins (PubMed:30611118). Dephosphorylates transcription factor TFEB at 'Ser- 211' following Coxsackievirus B3 infection, promoting nuclear translocation (PubMed:33691586). Required for postnatal development of the nephrogenic zone and superficial glomeruli in the kidneys, cell cycle homeostasis in the nephrogenic zone, and ultimately normal kidney function (By similarity). Plays a role in intracellular AQP2 processing and localization to the apical membrane in the kidney, may thereby be required for efficient kidney filtration (By similarity). Required for secretion of salivary enzymes amylase, peroxidase, lysozyme and sialic acid via formation of secretory vesicles in the submandibular glands (By similarity). Required for calcineurin activity and homosynaptic depotentiation in the hippocampus (By similarity). Required for normal differentiation and survival of keratinocytes and therefore required for epidermis superstructure formation (By similarity). Positively regulates osteoblastic bone formation, via promotion of osteoblast differentiation (By similarity). Positively regulates osteoclast differentiation, potentially via NFATC1 signaling (By similarity). May play a role in skeletal muscle fiber type specification, potentially via NFATC1 signaling (By similarity). Negatively regulates MAP3K14/NIK signaling via inhibition of nuclear translocation of the transcription factors RELA and RELB (By similarity). Required for

antigen-specific T- cell proliferation response (By similarity). Dephosphorylates KLHL3, promoting the interaction between KLHL3 and WNK4 and subsequent degradation of WNK4 (PubMed:30718414). Negatively regulates SLC9A1 activity (PubMed:31375679).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell membrane, sarcolemma {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63329}. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z line {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63329}. Cell projection, dendritic spine. Note=Colocalizes with ACTN1 and MYOZ2 at the Z line in heart and skeletal muscle (By similarity). Recruited to the cell membrane by scaffold protein AKAP5 following L-type Ca(2+)-channel activation (PubMed:22343722) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63329, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22343722}

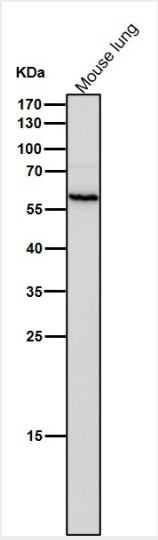
Tissue Location
Expressed in keratinocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:29043977). Expressed in lymphoblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:30254215).

Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Calcineurin A Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

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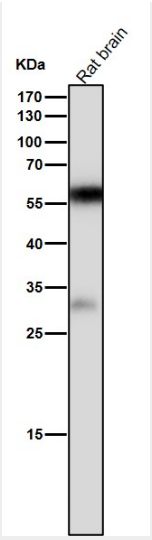
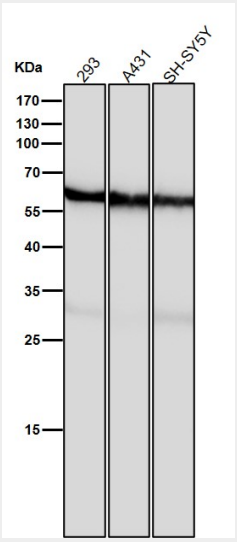
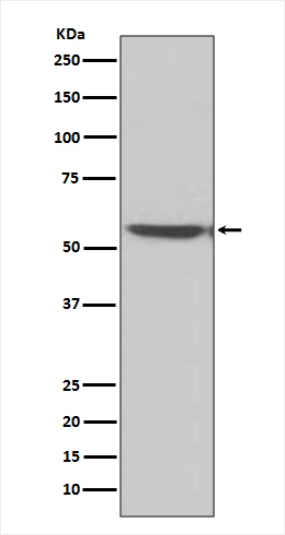


All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Calcineurin A expression in A431 cell lysate.