

Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody STIM1 Antibody Catalog # ASR5697

## **Specification**

# Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Target Species Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Rabbit Unconjugated Human Human, Mouse Polyclonal WB, IHC, E, I, LCI Anti-Stim I antibody is tested for ELISA, immunohistochemistry, and Western Blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~77kDa corresponding to the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State Buffer	Liquid (sterile filtered) 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Stim 1 affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide near the C-terminus of human Stim 1.
Stabilizer	50% (v/v) Glycerol with 1 mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)

## Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6786

Other Names 6786

## Purity

Anti-Stim I was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with rat, human, bovine, and mouse based on 100% sequence homology. Cross-reactivity with Stim I from other sources has not been determined.

## Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



# Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name STIM1

Synonyms GOK {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9377559}

Function

Acts as a Ca(2+) sensor that gates two major inward rectifying Ca(2+) channels at the plasma
membrane: Ca(2+) release- activated Ca(2+) (CRAC) channels and arachidonate-regulated
Ca(2+)- selective (ARC) channels (PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15866891" td=""></a>
target="_blank">15866891, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16005298" td=""></a>
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target="_blank">25326555, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26322679" td=""></a>
target="_blank">26322679, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28219928" td=""></a>
target="_blank">28219928, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32415068" td=""></a>
target="_blank">32415068). Plays a role in mediating store- operated Ca(2+) entry (SOCE),
a Ca(2+) influx following depletion of intracellular Ca(2+) stores. Upon Ca(2+) depletion,
translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum to the plasma membrane where it activates CRAC
channel pore-forming subunits ORA1, ORA2 and ORAI3 to generate sustained and oscillatory
Ca(2+) entry (PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16208375" td=""></a>
target="_blank">16208375, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16537481" td=""></a>
target="_blank">16537481, PubMed: <a <="" href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32415068" td=""></a>
target="_blank">32415068). Involved in enamel formation (PubMed: <a< td=""></a<>
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24621671" target="_blank">24621671).

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Sarcoplasmic reticulum. Note=Translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cell membrane in response to a depletion of intracellular calcium and is detected at punctae corresponding to junctions between the endoplasmic reticulum and the cell membrane (PubMed:16005298, PubMed:16208375, PubMed:18854159, PubMed:19182790, PubMed:19249086). Associated with the microtubule network at the growing distal tip of microtubules (PubMed:19632184). Colocalizes with ORAI1 at the cell membrane (PubMed:27185316). Colocalizes preferentially with CASQ1 at endoplasmic reticulum in response to a depletion of intracellular calcium (PubMed:27185316)

**Tissue Location** 

Ubiquitously expressed in various human primary cells and tumor cell lines.

## Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) 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
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

# Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti-GOK / STIM1 antibody. Tissue: Colon. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: GOK / STIM1 antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Staining: GOK / STIM1 as precipitated red signal with hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain.

## Anti-STIM1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Stim I antibody helps regulate calcium influx after the depletion of intracellular calcium stores. It functions as a calcium sensor in the endoplasmic reticulum via its EF-hand domain. After depletion of Ca+2, it is translocated from the endoplasmic reticulum to the plasma membrane so the calcium release-activated channel subunit is activated. Anti-Stim I antibody is ideal for investigators interested in Metabolism and Signal Transduction research.