

Calretinin

Cat.No. 214 111; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000 IHC-P: 1 : 500
Clone	37C9
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant mouse Calretinin (UniProt Id: Q08331)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P47728), mouse (Q08331), human (P22676), zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for calretinin / calbindin D29k.
Matching control	214-1P
Remarks	IHC: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is not advised.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Two isoforms of the vitamin D-dependent Ca-binding proteins have been described so far: **Calretinin**, also referred to as calbindin D29k, calbindin 2, CALB 2, CAL 2, and CAB 29, and calbindin D28k. These proteins are expressed in cells that have to handle a high calcium influx such as brain, bone, teeth, inner ear and others. Calbindins are believed to regulate cellular activity by suppressing or buffering intracellular calcium.

Selected References for 214 111

Non-canonical function of ADAM10 in presynaptic plasticity.
Bär J, Fanutza T, Reimann CC, Seipold L, Grohe M, Bolter JR, Delfs F, Bucher M, Gee CE, Schweizer M, Saftig P, et al. Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS (2024) 811: 342. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Re-evaluation of neuronal P2X7 expression using novel mouse models and a P2X7-specific nanobody.
Kaczmarek-Hajek K, Zhang J, Kopp R, Grosche A, Rissiek B, Saul A, Bruzzone S, Engel T, Jooss T, Krautloher A, Schuster S, et al. eLife (2018) 7: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Role of PKN1 in Retinal Cell Type Formation.
Brunner M, Lang L, Künkel L, Weber D, Safari MS, Baier-Bitterlich G, Zur Nedden S International journal of molecular sciences (2024) 255: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Neuronal integration in the adult mouse olfactory bulb is a non-selective addition process.
Platel JC, Angelova A, Bugeon S, Wallace J, Ganay T, Chudotvorova I, Deloulme JC, Béclin C, Tiveron MC, Coré N, Murthy VN, et al. eLife (2019) 8: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Delivery of different genes into pre- and post-synaptic neocortical interneurons connected by GABAergic synapses.
Nagayach A, Singh A, De Blas AL, Geller AI PLoS one (2019) 145: e0217094. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Characterization of perinatally born glutamatergic neurons of the mouse olfactory bulb based on NeuroD6 expression reveals their resistance to sensory deprivation.
Angelova A, Platel JC, Béclin C, Cremer H, Coré N The Journal of comparative neurology (2019) 5277: 1245-1260. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

NCAM Regulates Inhibition and Excitability in Layer 2/3 Pyramidal Cells of Anterior Cingulate Cortex.
Zhang X, Sullivan CS, Kratz MB, Kasten MR, Maness PF, Manis PB Frontiers in neural circuits (2017) 11: 19. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Influence of the "open field" exposure on calbindin D28k, calretinin, and parvalbumin containing cells in the rat midbrain - developmental study.
Klejbtor I et al. J. Physiol. Pharmacol. (2006) PubMed:16601322

Calbindin D-28 and microtubule-associated protein-2: their use as sensitive immunohistochemical markers of cerebellar neurotoxicity in a regulatory toxicity study.
Haworth R et al. Exp. Toxicol. Pathol. (2006) PubMed:16542831

Mutational analysis of dendritic Ca²⁺ kinetics in rodent Purkinje cells: role of parvalbumin and calbindin D28k.
Schmidt H et al. J. Physiol. (Lond.) (2003) PubMed:12813159

Calbindin in cerebellar Purkinje cells is a critical determinant of the precision of motor coordination.
Barski JJ et al. J. Neurosci. (2003) PubMed:12716955

'New' functions for 'old' proteins: the role of the calcium-binding proteins calbindin D-28k, calretinin and parvalbumin, in cerebellar physiology. Studies with knockout mice.
Schwaller B et al. Cerebellum (2002) PubMed:12879963

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/214111> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.