

## CANX

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:200 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 90kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human CANX

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

Calnexin; CNX; FLJ26570; IP90; P90;

**Catalog #:** A0803

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 821

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P27824

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Secretory and transmembrane proteins are synthesized on polysomes and translocate into the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) where they are often modified by the formation of disulfide bonds, amino-linked glycosylation and folding. To help proteins fold properly, the ER contains a pool of molecular chaperones including calnexin. Calnexin was first identified as being involved in the assembly of murine class I histocompatibility molecules (1,2). Calnexin is a calcium-binding protein embedded in the ER membrane that retains the newly synthesized glycoproteins inside the ER to ensure proper folding and quality control (3-5). The specificity of calnexin for a subset of glycoproteins is defined by a lectin site, which binds an early oligosaccharide intermediate on the folding glycoprotein (5).

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