

**bs-8519R****[ Primary Antibody ]****phospho-Calmodulin 1/2/3 (Ser102) Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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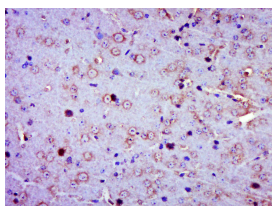
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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:50-200)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 801	<b>SWISS:</b> P0DP23	
<b>Target:</b> Calmodulin 1/2/3 (Ser102)		<b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse (predicted: Human, Rat, Pig, Cow, Dog)
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human CaM I around the phosphorylation site of Ser102: YI(p-S)AA.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 16 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> Calmodulin consists of two glycoproteins, 34 and 39 kDa, sometimes designated epithelial antigen, epithelial specific antigen, and epithelial glycoprotein. The glycoproteins are located on the cell membrane surface and in the cytoplasm of virtually all epithelial cells with the exception of most squamous epithelia, hepatocytes, renal proximal tubular cells, gastric parietal cells and myoepithelial cells. Epithelial Calmodulin is found in the large majority of adenocarcinomas of most sites (50-100% in various studies; as well as neuroendocrine tumours, including small cell carcinoma. Renal cell carcinoma and hepatocellular carcinoma stain in about 30% of the cases. Calmodulin mediates the control of a large number of enzymes and other proteins by Ca(2+). Among the enzymes to be stimulated by the calmodulin Ca(2+) complex are a number of protein kinases and phosphatases. Calmodulin has four functional calcium binding sites.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-CaM I (Ser 102)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-8519R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=7.5]** HaiShan Li. et al. Corylifol A suppresses osteoclastogenesis and alleviates ovariectomy-induced bone loss via attenuating ROS production and impairing mitochondrial function. BIOMED PHARMACOTHER. 2024 Feb;171:116166 WB

;Mouse. 38244329

- **[IF=4.4]** Kai Tang. et al.Neoandrographolide inhibits mature osteoclast differentiation to alleviate bone loss and treat osteoporosis.FRONTIERS IN PHARMACOLOGY.2025 Feb 11:16:1466057. Western Blot ;Mouse. 40008134