

Calbindin D28k

Cat.No. 214 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 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 up to 1 : 5000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 5000 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500 Clarity: 1 : 300 (see remarks)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant human Calbindin D28k protein (UniProt id: P05937)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P05937), rat (P07171), mouse (P12658), monkey, ape, cow. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	214-0P
Remarks	Clarity: This antibody has been successfully used for CLARITY application in human brain (Woelfle et al., 2023; PMID: 37221592).

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: **calbindin D28k**, also referred to as CALB 1, D-28k, and CAB 27, and calbindin D29k, also known as calretinin. 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. In the brain calbindin D28k is a useful marker for specific neuronal cell types. It is particularly concentrated in the dendrites and perikarya of cerebellar Purkinje cells, but is also found in many GABAergic interneurons in the cortex.

Selected References for 214 003

CLARITY increases sensitivity and specificity of fluorescence immunostaining in long-term archived human brain tissue. Woelfle S, Deshpande D, Feldengut S, Braak H, Del Tredici K, Roselli F, Deisseroth K, Michaelis J, Boeckers TM, Schön M BMC biology (2023) 211: 113. . **CLARITY; tested species: human**

Selected General References

Influence of the "open field" exposure on calbindin D28K, calretinin, and parvalbumin containing cells in the rat midbrain - developmental study.

Klejbor I, Ludkiewicz B, Domaradzka-Pytel B, Spodnik JH, Dziewiatkowski J, Morys J
Journal of physiology and pharmacology : an official journal of the Polish Physiological Society (2006) 571: 149-64. .

Calbindin D-28 and microtubule-associated protein-2: their use as sensitive immunohistochemical markers of cerebellar neurotoxicity in a regulatory toxicity study.

Haworth R, McCormack N, Selway S, Pilling AM, Williams TC
Experimental and toxicologic pathology : official journal of the Gesellschaft fur Toxikologische Pathologie (2006) 575-6: 419-26. .

Mutational analysis of dendritic Ca²⁺ kinetics in rodent Purkinje cells: role of parvalbumin and calbindin D28k.

Schmidt H, Stiefel KM, Racay P, Schwaller B, Eilers J
The Journal of physiology (2003) 551Pt 1: 13-32. .

Calbindin in cerebellar Purkinje cells is a critical determinant of the precision of motor coordination.

Barski JJ, Hartmann J, Rose CR, Hoebeek F, Mörl K, Noll-Hussong M, De Zeeuw CI, Konnerth A, Meyer M
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2003) 238: 3469-77. .

'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, Meyer M, Schiffmann S
Cerebellum (London, England) (2002) 14: 241-58. .

Synthesis of calbindin-D28K during mineralization in human bone marrow stromal cells.

Faucheux C, Bareille R, Amedee J
The Biochemical journal (1998) 333 (Pt 3): 817-23. .

Calbindin-D in peripheral nerve cells is vitamin D and calcium dependent.

Lee YS, Taylor AN, Reimers TJ, Edelstein S, Fullmer CS, Wasserman RH
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1987) 8420: 7344-8. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/214003> 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 a 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.