SYSY Antibodies

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Calbindin D28k

Cat.No. 214 005; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O 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 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
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

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

Background

Calbindin D28k (CALB1, D28K or CAB27) and Calretinin (Calbindin D29k) are members of the EF-hand calcium-binding protein family, playing essential roles in intracellular calcium homeostasis, neuroprotection, and signal transduction (1). Calbindin D28k is widely expressed in tissues that experience high calcium influx, such as the brain, sensory organs, endocrine tissues, and the enteric nervous system (ENS). In the central nervous system (CNS), Calbindin D28k is an important marker for specific neuronal populations, particularly in Purkinje cells of the cerebellum and GABAergic and glutamatergic neurons of the cortex (2). Outside the CNS, Calbindin D28k plays crucial roles in non-neuronal tissues. In the retina, it contributes to photoreceptor function and calcium signaling (3). In the pancreas, it is present in α- and β-cells (4). Additionally, it was reported that 31% of myenteric neurons and up to 95% of submucosal neurons in the human ENS express calbindin, suggesting its involvement in both motor and secretory functions (5).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 214 005

Development and Optimization of a Multilayer Rat Purkinje Neuron Culture.
Uggerud IM, Kråkenes T, Hirai H, Vedeler CA, Schubert M
Cerebellum (London, England) (2023) : . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Laminin β2 Chain Regulates Retinal Progenitor Cell Mitotic Spindle Orientation via Dystroglycan.
Serjanov D, Bachay G, Hunter DD, Brunken WJ
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2018) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The missing link: Piccolino is essential for tethering synaptic vesicles to rod photoreceptor ribbons.
Gierke K, Gadomska M, Breuer J, Bahr JN, Müller TM, Ehnis H, Zobel S, Mejia Villagran N, Kirsch SA, Skrzypek A, Frischknecht R, et al.
The Journal of cell biology (2026) 2259: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Immunohistochemically-detected differential localization of CXCL14 in mouse cerebellum suggesting the presence of neuronal and glial forms of CXCL14.
Suzuki H, Yamamoto T, Hasegawa A, Tamaki T, Komagata JY, Yamaga T, Akasaka T, Hata RI
Neuroscience letters (2026) 870: 138442. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

A Mouse Photoreceptor Proteome Resource Identifies PALS2/MPP6 as a Novel Pan-Cone Photoreceptor Marker.
Lux UT, Reim K, Krupp JL, Piepkorn L, Rudashevskaya E, Jahn O, Brandstätter JH
Investigative ophthalmology & visual science (2025) 6615: 44. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Elevated Regulator of G Protein Signaling 8 (Rgs8) Expression in Cerebellar Purkinje Cells of a Non-Manifesting SCA14 Murine Line.
Wu QW, Kapfhammer JP
Journal of integrative neuroscience (2025) 249: 40839. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Astroglial modulation of synaptic function in the non-demyelinated cerebellar cortex is dependent on MyD88 signaling in a model of toxic demyelination.
Lohrberg M, Mortensen LS, Thomas C, Fries F, van der Meer F, Götz A, Landt C, Rhee HJ, Rhee J, Gómez-Varela D, Schmidt M, et al.
Journal of neuroinflammation (2025) 221: 47. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The first synapse in vision in the aging mouse retina.
Gierke K, Lux UT, Regus-Leidig H, Brandstätter JH
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2023) 17: 1291054. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/214005 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.