3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

ProductInformation

Anti-Calpain-7 (Domain I, N-Terminal), Large Subunit
Developed in Rabbit
Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **C 1739**

Product Description

Anti-Calpain-7 (Domain I, N-Terminal), Large Subunit is developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide corresponding to the aminoterminal end of domain I of the large subunit of human calpain 7 (capn-7, PalBH) as immunogen. The antibody is affinity purified using agarose to which the immunogen peptide has been bound.

Anti-Calpain-7 (Domain I, N-Terminal), Large Subunit recognizes human, rat, and mouse calpain by immunoblotting. The antibody does not crossreact with other calpain family members (calpain 1, calpain 2, calpain 3, LP-82/85 calpain, nCL-2, nCL-3, etc.). The antibody binds to the reduced protein. By immunoblotting against the reduced protein, the antibody reacts with bands at 93 kDa, 68 kDa, 48 kDa, and a series of smaller forms.

Calpains are calcium-activated, non-lysosomal cysteine proteases that cleave cytoskeletal and submembranous proteins. The calpains have papain-like activity, thus the –pain nomenclature. The calpain (calcium-dependent proteinase or calcium activated neutral protease) system consists of two ubiquitous forms of calpain (calpain 1 and calpain 2), a series of tissue specific calpains (calpains 3-15), and a calpain inhibitory protein (calpastatin). The calpain system plays a regulatory role in cellular protein metabolism.[1] This regulatory role may have important implications in platelet aggregation and pathologies associated with altered calcium homeostasis and protein metabolism such as ischemic cell injury and degenerative diseases. Inhibitors of calpain have been shown to block dexamethasone- and low-level irradiation-induced apoptosis in thymocytes suggesting that calpain has a regulatory or mechanistic role in apoptotic cell death.

The “classical” calpain family members (calpain 1 and calpain 2) are heterodimers and consist of a common regulatory small subunit (calpain-S1), and a large variable catalytic subunit. Domains in the large subunit include the amino-terminal domain I, the proteinase domain II,[2] domain III, and EF-hand (Ca^{2+}-binding) domain-IV.[1] Calpain 7, also known as PalBH (the human orthologue of the *A. nidulans* Pal-B protein), is an intracellular cysteine protease. In *Aspergillus*, calpain 7 cleaves the transcription factor PacC, and is involved in pH signaling.[2, 3] Calpain 7, (like calpain 5 and calpain 6) lacks the EF-Hand calcium binding domains of the “classical” calpains, instead having a second, modified domain-III (called domain N). Since calpain 7 lacks domain-IV, it is unclear if calcium affects its activity.[2, 4] Also, unclear is any similarity in function of calpain 7 in mammals and to the utility in *Aspergillus*. It is not known if autolytic cleavage of the propeptide region (as in calpain 1 and calpain 2) occurs with dissociation of the small subunit and membrane binding, and if calpain 7 associates with a small subunit.[5] The latent large subunit is 93 kDa, and the aminoterminal truncations at activation yields approximately 68 kDa isoforms. Also, a cascade of smaller forms truncated at the N-terminus and C-terminus can be seen with further activation.

Calpain 7, like calpain 1 and calpain 2, is ubiquitously expressed. Calpains are present in all mammalian tissues and are involved in a variety of processes including cytoskeletal reorganization, muscle protein degradation,[1] cell proliferation,[6, 7] differentiation,[8-10] and vesicular secretion.

Calpastatin, the endogenous inhibitor of calpain-1 and calpain 2, is also ubiquitously expressed, in molar excess compared to the enzymes. Many different splice variants occur in calpastatins, which may lead to different inhibition profiles for the different calpains.[9] It is not clear if calpastatin inhibits calpain 7.

Mutations in calpains have been linked to diseases such as muscular dystrophy and type II diabetes, and calpains also appear to play a role in the caspase system of apoptosis.[11, 12]

Reagent
Anti-Calpain-7 (Domain I, N-Terminal), Large Subunit is supplied as approximately 1 mg/ml of antibody in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% sodium azide.

Storage/Stability
For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, the solution may be stored at 0 °C to –20 °C. Do not store in a frost-free freezer. The antibody is supplied with 50% glycerol to prevent freezing. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilutions should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Precautions and Disclaimer
Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Product Profile
For immunoblotting, a working antibody dilution of 1:1,000 is recommended using an alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody and a colorimetric substrate such as BCIP/NBT. For chemiluminescent substrates, a working antibody dilution of 1:5,000 is recommended.

Note: Higher concentrations of antibody may be needed for samples from more distantly related species. Since calpain 7 is a cellular protein, cell lysates work well for immunoblotting. EDTA/EGTA treatment of tissues or lysates may be required to detect the latent zymogen.

In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

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