

CHP Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69097**Specification**

CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q99653
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 11261**Other Names**

CHP1; CHP; Calcineurin B homologous protein 1; Calcineurin B-like protein; Calcium-binding protein CHP; Calcium-binding protein p22; EF-hand calcium-binding domain-containing protein p22

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CHP1**Synonyms** CHP**Function**

Calcium-binding protein involved in different processes such as regulation of vesicular trafficking, plasma membrane Na(+)/H(+) exchanger and gene transcription. Involved in the constitutive exocytic membrane traffic. Mediates the association between microtubules and membrane-bound organelles of the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus and is also required for the targeting and fusion of transcytotic vesicles (TCV) with the plasma membrane. Functions as an integral cofactor in cell pH regulation by controlling plasma membrane- type Na(+)/H(+) exchange activity. Affects the pH sensitivity of SLC9A1/NHE1 by increasing its sensitivity at acidic pH. Required for the stabilization and localization of SLC9A1/NHE1 at the plasma membrane. Inhibits serum- and GTPase-stimulated Na(+)/H(+) exchange. Plays a role as an inhibitor of ribosomal RNA transcription by repressing the nucleolar UBF1 transcriptional activity. May sequester UBF1 in the nucleoplasm and limit its translocation to the nucleolus. Associates to the ribosomal gene promoter. Acts as a negative regulator of the calcineurin/NFAT signaling pathway. Inhibits NFAT nuclear translocation and transcriptional activity by suppressing the calcium- dependent

calcineurin phosphatase activity. Also negatively regulates the kinase activity of the apoptosis-induced kinase STK17B. Inhibits both STK17B auto- and substrate-phosphorylations in a calcium-dependent manner.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Endomembrane system {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}. Cell membrane. Membrane; Lipid- anchor. Note=Localizes in cytoplasmic compartments in dividing cells. Localizes in the nucleus in quiescent cells. Exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm through a nuclear export signal (NES) and CRM1-dependent pathway. May shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm. Localizes with the microtubule-organizing center (MTOC) and extends toward the periphery along microtubules. Associates with membranes of the early secretory pathway in a GAPDH-independent, N-myristoylation- and calcium-dependent manner. Colocalizes with the mitotic spindle microtubules. Colocalizes with GAPDH along microtubules. Colocalizes with SLC9A1 at the endoplasmic reticulum and plasma membrane. Colocalizes with STK17B at the plasma membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61023}

Tissue Location

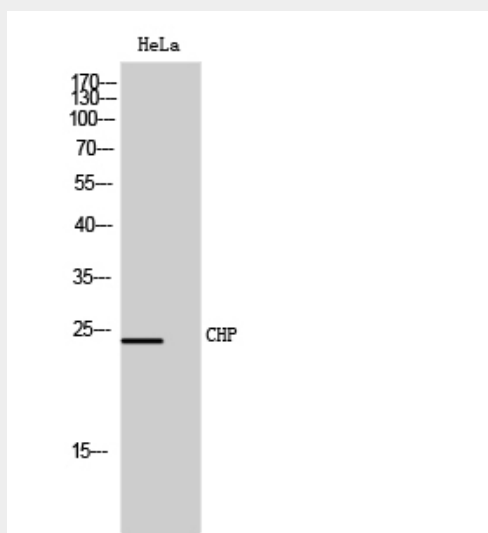
Ubiquitously expressed. Has been found in fetal eye, lung, liver, muscle, heart, kidney, thymus and spleen

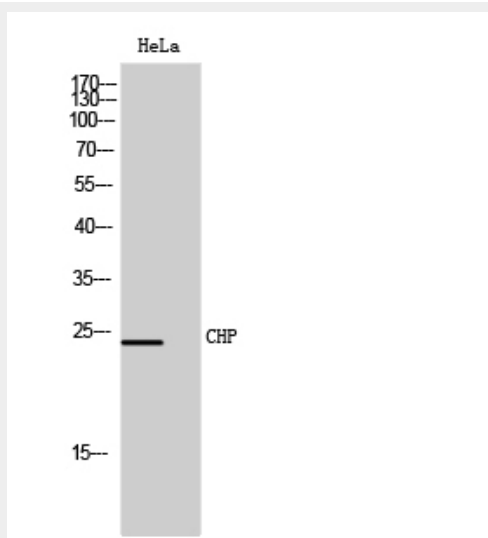
CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Images





CHP Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Calcium-binding protein involved in different processes such as regulation of vesicular trafficking, plasma membrane $\text{Na}(+)/\text{H}(+)$ exchanger and gene transcription. Involved in the constitutive exocytic membrane traffic. Mediates the association between microtubules and membrane-bound organelles of the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus and is also required for the targeting and fusion of transcytotic vesicles (TCV) with the plasma membrane. Functions as an integral cofactor in cell pH regulation by controlling plasma membrane-type $\text{Na}(+)/\text{H}(+)$ exchange activity. Affects the pH sensitivity of SLC9A1/NHE1 by increasing its sensitivity at acidic pH. Required for the stabilization and localization of SLC9A1/NHE1 at the plasma membrane. Inhibits serum- and GTPase-stimulated $\text{Na}(+)/\text{H}(+)$ exchange. Plays a role as an inhibitor of ribosomal RNA transcription by repressing the nucleolar UBF1 transcriptional activity. May sequester UBF1 in the nucleoplasm and limit its translocation to the nucleolus. Associates to the ribosomal gene promoter. Acts as a negative regulator of the calcineurin/NFAT signaling pathway. Inhibits NFAT nuclear translocation and transcriptional activity by suppressing the calcium-dependent calcineurin phosphatase activity. Also negatively regulates the kinase activity of the apoptosis-induced kinase STK17B. Inhibits both STK17B auto- and substrate- phosphorylations in a calcium-dependent manner.