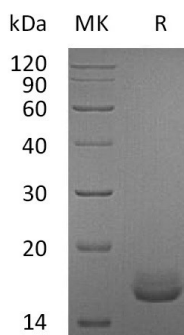


Summary

Name	Calmodulin/CALM1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Calmodulin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys149 is expressed.
Accession #	P0DP23
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	16.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM NH ₄ HCO ₃ , pH 8.0 .
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human CALM1
Catalog #: PEH0203

Alternative Names

Calmodulin; CaM; CALM1; CALM; CAM; CAM1; CALM2; CAM2; CAMB; CALM3; CALML2; CAM3; CAMC; CAMIII

Background

Calmodulin (CaM) is a multifunctional intermediate calcium-binding messenger protein expressed in all eukaryotic cells. It is an intracellular target of the secondary messenger Ca^{2+} , and the binding of Ca^{2+} is required for the activation of Calmodulin. Once bound to Ca^{2+} , Calmodulin acts as part of a calcium signal transduction pathway by modifying its interactions with various target proteins such as kinases or phosphatases. Calmodulin is a small, highly conserved protein that is 148 amino acids long. The protein has two approximately symmetrical globular domains each containing a pair of EF-hand motifs (the N- and C-domain) separated by a flexible linker region for a total of four Ca^{2+} binding sites. Calmodulin mediates many crucial processes such as inflammation, metabolism, apoptosis, smooth muscle contraction, intracellular movement, short-term and long-term memory, and the immune response. Calmodulin is expressed in many cell types and can have different subcellular locations, including the cytoplasm, within organelles, or associated with the plasma or organelle membranes, but it is always found intracellularly.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.