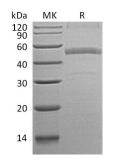


Summary

Name	Calumenin/CALU
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Calumenin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys20-Phe315 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O43852
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	36 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -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.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



Alternative Names Calumenin; Crocalbin; IEF SSP 9302; CALU

Background Calumenin is a secreted calcium-binding protein that belongs to the CREC family. Calumenin contains six EF-hand domains and is expressed at high levels in the heart, placenta and skeletal muscle. Human Calumenin is synthesized as a 315 amino acid precursor that contains a 19 amino acid signal sequence, and a 296 amino acid mature chain. Calumenin localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) of mammalian tissues which plays a role in ER functions as protein folding and sorting. Calumenin is involved in the regulation of vitamin K-dependent carboxylation of multiple N-terminal glutamate residues. It seems to inhibit γ-carboxylase GGCX.

Note

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