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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human CALM1 EBT-EPT236

Artikelname	Recombinant Human CALM1
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT236
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT236
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT236-50
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Human Calmodulin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys149 is expressed....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 16.8 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 16 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	P0DP23
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. 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 Ca²⁺, and the binding of Ca²⁺ is required for the activation of Calmodulin. Once bound to Ca²⁺, 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 Ca²⁺ 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