

Please note: This document was created automatically and is not a substitute for the manufacturer's original document.

Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human CALM1 EBT-EPT236

Article Name	Recombinant Human CALM1
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT236
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT236
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT236-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Human Calmodulin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys149 is expressed....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 16.8 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 16 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	P0DP23
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

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