

P93315Ra01 Calmodulin 1 (CALM1)

Organism: Rattus norvegicus (Rat)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

3th Edition (Revised in February, 2012)

#### [ DESCRIPTION ]

Protein Names: Calmodulin 1

Gene Names: CALM1

Size: 100µg

**Source:** Recombinant **Expression Host:** *E.coli* 

**Function:** Calmodulin mediates the control of a large number of enzymes, ion channels and other proteins by Ca2+, AND MASS SPECTROMETRY. Among the enzymes to be stimulated by the calmodulin-Ca2+ complex are a number of protein kinases and phosphatases.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm; cytoskeleton; spindle.

## [PROPERTIES]

**Residues:** Met1~Lys149 (Accession # P62161), with a N-terminal His-tag.

Grade & Purity: >97%, 18.08 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Form & Buffer: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0 EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted Molecular Mass: 18.08 kDa





### [PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in PBS.

### [STORAGE AND STABILITY]

**Storage:** Store at 4°C for short time storage (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Valid period: 12 months stored at -80°C.

#### [BACKGROUND]

The target protein is fused with a His-tag and its sequence is listed below. The first Met is an initiator amino acid. Moreover, Gly and Ser are added to improve the flexibility of N-terminus at both ends of the His-tag, which will increase the chelating ability of the tag to Ni-Sepharose during purification.

MGHHHHHHSGS-MADQLTEEQI AEFKEAFSLF DKDGDGTITT KELGTVMRSL GQNPTEAELQ DMINEVDADG NGTIDFPEFL TMMARKMKDT DSEEEIREAF RVFDKDGNGY ISAAELRHVM TNLGEKLTDE EVDEMIREAD IDGDGQVNYE EFVQMMTAK

# [ REFERENCES ]

- 1. Giaccone G., et al. (2005) Ann Onc. 16: 538-48.
- 2. Schlessinger J., et al. (2000) Cell. 103: 211-25.
- 3. Yarden Y., et al. (2001) Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2: 127-37.

