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Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein

CAM, CALM
Catalog # PBV10915r

Specification

Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P62157
Calculated MW	**16 kDa KDa**

Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**520277**
Gene Symbol	**CAM**

Other Names
CAM, CALM

Gene Source	**Bovine**
Source	**Bovine Brain**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**No**

Target/Specificity
Calmodulin

Application Notes
In water or aqueous buffer

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized in 30 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, 1 mM CaCl2 and 0.1 mM DTT.

Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein - Images

Calmodulin, Bovine Brain recombinant protein - Background

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Calmodulin (CaM) is a ubiquitous, calcium-binding protein that can bind to and regulate a multitude of different protein targets, thereby affecting many different cellular functions. CaM mediates processes such as inflammation, metabolism, apoptosis, muscle contraction, intracellular movement, short-term and long-term memory, nerve growth and the immune response. CaM 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. Many of the proteins that CaM binds are unable to bind calcium themselves, and as such use CaM as a calcium sensor and signal transducer. CaM can also make use of the calcium stores in the endoplasmic reticulum, and the sarcoplasmic reticulum. CaM undergoes a conformational change upon binding to calcium, which enables it to bind to specific proteins for a specific response. CaM can bind up to four calcium ions, and can undergo post-translational modifications, such as phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation and proteolytic cleavage, each of which can potentially modulate its actions.

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