Recombinant Human CALML3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030828

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

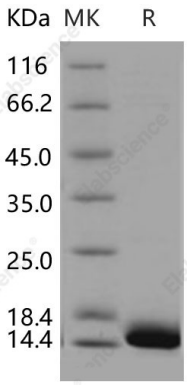
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CALML3 protein Met 1-Lys 149, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	18.7 kDa
Observed MW	16 kDa
Accession	P27482
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Calmodulin-like protein 3 (CALML3) is similar to that of authentic calmodulin and may actually compete with calmodulin by binding, with different affinity, to cellular substrates. Calmodulin-like protein 3 (CALML3) is a tumor-sensitive protein specifically expressed in normal epithelial cells but downregulated in tumorigenesis. Downregulation of the protein is an early event in breast cancer development. One of the most pressing questions raised by the discovery of CLP/CALML3 is that of its potential targets. Although it is 85% identical to human calmoduli n, the distinct properties of CLP suggest that it has specific targets or targets that only partially overlap with those of calmodulin. Research has identified the unconventional myosin-10 (Myo10) as a specific target of CALML3. The discovery of Myo10 as a specific target of CALML3 is highly significant and suggests multiple lines of further research such as investigations of the Ca2+ regulation of Myo10 and the role of the loss of CLP in epithelial differentiation, adhesion, and cancer. Cells expressing CALML3 displayed a striking increase in the number and length of myosin-1 0-positive filopodia and showed increased mobility in a wound healing assay.

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