



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Human Calsequestrin/CASQ1 Protein  
RPES4009

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES4009

**Size:** 20µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** E. coli

**Uniprot:** P31415

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 41.8 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 52 kDa

**Tag:**

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** Please contact us for more information.

**Storage:** 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 50mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 7.5

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** CASQ;PDIB1;VMCQA

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Gln35-Asp396

## Background:

Calsequestrin is an isoform of calsequestrin. Calsequestrin is a calcium-binding protein of the sarcoplasmic reticulum. It helps hold calcium in the cisterna of the sarcoplasmic reticulum after a muscle contraction, even though the concentration of calcium in the sarcoplasmic reticulum is much higher than in the cytosol. Two forms of calsequestrin have been identified: Calsequestrin-2 and Calsequestrin. Calsequestrin is found in fast skeletal muscle. The release of calsequestrin-bound calcium (through a calcium release channel) triggers muscle contraction. The active protein is not highly structured, more than 50% of it adopting a random coil conformation. When calcium binds there is a structural change whereby the alpha-helical content of the protein increases from 3 to 11%. Both forms of calsequestrin are phosphorylated by casein kinase 2, but the cardiac form is phosphorylated more rapidly and to a higher degree. Calsequestrin is also secreted in the gut where it deprives bacteria of calcium ions.