



# Recombinant Human Grancalcin (GCA)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-BP009307HU
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P28676
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	MAYPGYGGGF GNFSIQVPGM QMGQPVPETG PAILLDGYSG PAYSPTYSSA GDSVYTYFSA VAGQDGEVDA EELQRCLTQS GINGTYSPFS LETCRIMIAM LDRDHTGKMG FNAFKELWAA LNAWKENFMT VDQDGS GTVE HHEL RQAIGL MGYRLSPQTL TTIVKRYSKN GRIFFDDYVA CCVKLRALTD FFRKRDHLQQ GSANFIYDDF LQGTMAI
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus
<b>Target Names</b>	GCA
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Grancalcin
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-217
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Target Details</b>	This gene product, grancalcin, is a calcium-binding protein abundant in neutrophils and macrophages. It belongs to the penta-EF-hand subfamily of proteins which includes sorcin, calpain, and ALG-2. Grancalcin localization is dependent upon calcium and magnesium. In the absence of divalent cation, grancalcin localizes to the cytosolic fraction; with magnesium alone, it partitions with the granule fraction; and in the presence of magnesium and calcium, it associates with both the granule and membrane fractions, suggesting a role for grancalcin in granule-membrane fusion and degranulation.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.