

S100A8 Human

Description: S100A8 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 93 amino acids (1-93 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 10.8 kDa. The S100A8 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-807

For research use only.

Synonyms: Calgranulin A, MRP8, CAGA, CGLA, CFAG, Protein S100-A8, S100 calcium-binding protein A8, Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8, MRP-8, p8, Cystic fibrosis antigen, Leukocyte L1 complex light chain, Calprotectin L1L subunit, Urinary stone protein b

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MLTELEKALN SIIDVYHKYS LIKGNFHAVY RDDLKKLLET
ECPQYIRKKG ADVWFKELDI NTDGAVNFQE FLILVIKMGV AAHKSHEES HKE.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The S100A8 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

S100A8 is a part of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 proteins are localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a broad range of cells, and participate in the regulation of cellular processes such as cell cycle progression and differentiation. S100A8 plays a role in the inhibition of casein kinase and as a cytokine. S100A8 altered expression is related with cystic fibrosis disease. S100A8 is a calcium-binding protein that has antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. S100A8 is crucial for resistance towards invasion by pathogenic bacteria. S100A8 up-regulates transcription of genes that are under the control of NF-kappa-B. S100A8 plays a role in the development of endotoxic shock in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. S100A8 endorses tubulin polymerization and promotes phagocyte migration and infiltration of granulocytes at sites of wounding. S100A8 takes part as a pro-inflammatory mediator in acute and chronic inflammation and up-regulates the release of IL8 and cell-surface expression of ICAM1.

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