

S100A8 Human, His

Description: The Recombinant Human S100A8 produced in E.coli has a molecular mass of 12.08kDa containing 103 amino acid residues of the human S100A8 and fused to a 10 a.a. His tag at N-terminus.

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.

Amino Acid Sequence: MKHHHHHHAS MLTELEKALN SIIDVYHKYS LIKGNFHAVY
RDDLKLLLET ECPQYIRKKG ADVWFKELDI NTDGAVNFQEMLTELEKALN SIIDVYHKYS
LIKGNFHAVY RDDLKLLLET ECPQYIRKKG ADVWFKELDI NTDGAVNFQE FLILVIKMGV
AAHKKSHEES HKE.

Formulation:

S100A8 was filtered (0.4

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

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.

Applications:

Western blotting.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

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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