

S100G Human

Description: The Recombinant Human S100G produced in E.coli has a molecular mass of 10.04kDa containing 87 amino acid residues of the human S100G and fused to a 9 a.a. His tag at N-terminus.

Catalog #: PRPS-163

For research use only.

Synonyms: Protein S100-G, Calbindin-D9k, S100 calcium-binding protein G, Vitamin D-dependent calcium-binding protein intestinal, CABP, S100G, CABP9K, CALB3, S100D, CABP1, MGC138379.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Amino Acid Sequence: MKHHHHHHAS TKKSPEELKRS TKKSPEELKR IFEKYAAKEG
DPDQLSKDEL KLLIQAEFPS LLKGPNTLDD LQELDKNGD GEVSFEFQV LVKKISQ.

Formulation:

S100G 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:

S100G (calbindin D9K) is a vitamin D-dependent calcium-binding protein. S100G, which is a cytosolic protein, is a member of a family of calcium-binding proteins that includes calmodulin, parvalbumin, troponin C, and S100 protein. In the intestine, S100G is vitamin D-dependent and its expression correlates with calcium transport activity. S100G may increase Ca²⁺ absorption by buffering Ca²⁺ in the cytoplasm and increase ATP-dependent Ca²⁺ transport in duodenal basolateral membrane vesicles.

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