

Anti-S100B Antibody (1N204)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1N204
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human S100B in human malignant melanoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:10000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
	2. Immunochemical staining of human S100B in human lymphoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:10000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
	3. Immunofluorescence staining of S100B in U2OS cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human S100B monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.
Application:	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:1000-1:10000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human S100B Protein (TMPY-02531)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	AI850290; S100 calcium binding protein B; Bpb
Biology Area:	Calcium-binding Proteins and Related Molecules

Research Background

S100B is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing two EF-hand-type calcium-binding motifs. S100B exerts both intracellular and extracellular functions. Intracellular S100B acts as a stimulator of cell proliferation and migration and an inhibitor of apoptosis and differentiation, which might have important implications during brain, cartilage and skeletal muscle development and repair, activation of astrocytes in the course of brain damage and neurodegenerative processes, and of cardiomyocyte remodeling after infarction, as well as in melanomagenesis and gliomagenesis. As an extracellular factor, S100B engages RAGE (receptor for advanced glycation end products) in a variety of cell types with different outcomes (i.e. beneficial or detrimental, pro-proliferative or pro-differentiative) depending on the concentration attained by the protein, the cell type and the microenvironment. This calcium binding astrocyte-specific cytokine, presents a marker of astrocytic activation and reflects CNS injury. The

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excellent sensitivity of S100B has enabled it to confirm the existence of subtle brain injury in patients with mild head trauma, strokes, and after successful resuscitation from cardiopulmonary arrest. Recent findings provide evidence, that S100B may decrease neuronal injury and/or contribute to repair following traumatic brain injury (TBI). Hence, S100B, far from being a negative determinant of outcome, as suggested previously in the human TBI and ischemia literature, is of potential therapeutic value that could improve outcome in patients who sustain various forms of acute brain damage.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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