

S100A9 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	CAGB;MIF;60B8AG;S100 calcium binding protein A9;CGLB;L1AG;NIF;MAC387;LIAG;MRP-14;P14;MRP14;CFAG
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the native form of human S100A9 (NP_002956.1) (Met 1-Pro 114) was expressed. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P06702
Molecular Weight:	26 & 13 kDa (Non-reduced condition)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	This product displays no activity in cell-based assay.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

S100 protein is a family of low molecular weight protein found in vertebrates characterized by two EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. There are at least 21 different S100 proteins, and the name is derived from the fact that the protein is 100% soluble in ammonium sulfate at neutral pH. Most S100 proteins are disulfide-linked homodimer, and is normally present in cells derived from the neural crest, chondrocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, etc. S100 proteins have been implicated in a variety of intracellular and extracellular functions. They are

involved in regulation of protein phosphorylation, transcription factors, the dynamics of cytoskeleton constituents, enzyme activities, cell growth and differentiation, and the inflammatory response. Protein S100-A9, also known as S100 calciumbinding protein A9, S100A9, and CAGB, is a member of the S-100 family. S100A9 is expressed by macrophages in acutely inflamed tissues and in chronic inflammation. It is also expressed in epithelial cells constitutively or induced during dermatoses. S100A9 is a calcium-binding protein. It has anti-microbial activity towards bacteria and fungi. The anti-microbial and proapoptotic activity of S100A9 is inhibited by zinc ions. S100A9 plays a role in the development of endotoxic shock in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). It promotes tubulin polymerization when unphosphorylated. It also promotes phagocyte migration and infiltration of granulocytes at sites of wounding. S100A9 plays a role as a proinflammatory mediator in acute and chronic inflammation and up-regulates the release of IL8 and cell-surface expression of ICAM1.

Reference

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