

Human S100A2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10180-H01H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CAN19; S100L

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human S100A2 (NP_005969.2) (Met 2-Pro98) was expressed with the fused Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human Fc/S100A2 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer consists of 334 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 37.6 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rh Fc/S100A2 monomer is approximately 40 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

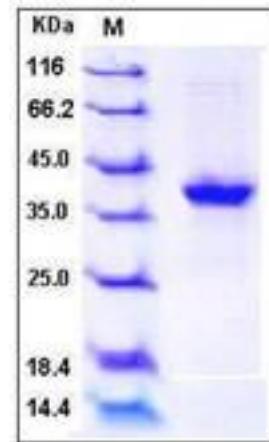
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

The calcium-binding Protein S100A2 is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 family genes are located as a cluster on chromosome 1q21, and S100 proteins consisting of at least 20 members are involved in the regulation of a number of cellular processes such as cell-cycle progression and cell differentiation. S100A2 was first detected in lung and kidney, and is mainly expressed in a subset of tissues and cells such as breast epithelia and liver. The S100A2 protein is a homodimer that undergoes a conformational change upon binding of calcium, and the active form functions in regulating cell proliferation and differentiation, gene transcription, and p53-dependent growth arrest and apoptosis. Accordingly, this protein is regarded as a putative tumor suppressor, and thus chromosomal rearrangements and reduced expression of S100A2 gene have been implicated in certain carcinomas.

References

1. Gimona, M. et al., 1997, J. Cell. Sci. 110: 611-621. 2. Mueller, A. et al., 2005, J. Biol. Chem. 280: 29186-29193. 3. Lapi, E. et al., 2006, Oncogene. 25: 3628-3637.

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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

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