

Recombinant Human S100A6 Protein (E.coli, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033391

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

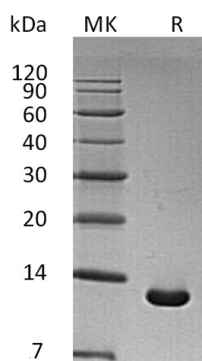
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human S100A6 protein Met 1-Gly90, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	12.5 kDa
Observed MW	12 kDa
Accession	P06703
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Concentration	Subject to label value.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 20% Glycerol, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

S100A6, also known as Protein S100-A6, Calcyclin, Growth factor-inducible protein 2A9, MLN 4, Prolactin receptor-associated protein, PRA, S100 calcium-binding protein A6 and CACY, is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 proteins are a family of low molecular weight protein found in vertebrates and localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a wide range of cells. S100 proteins are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as protein phosphorylation, transcription factors, the dynamics of cytoskeleton constituents, enzyme activities, cell growth and differentiation, the inflammatory response, cell cycle progression and differentiation, stimulation of Ca²⁺-dependent insulin release, stimulation of prolactin secretion, and exocytosis. Chromosomal rearrangements and altered expression of this gene have been implicated in melanoma. S100A6 may function as calcium sensor and modulator, contributing to cellular calcium signaling. It may function by interacting with other proteins, such as TPR-containing proteins, and indirectly play a role in many physiological processes such as the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and in cell motility.

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