

## Recombinant S100A9 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300082P**

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

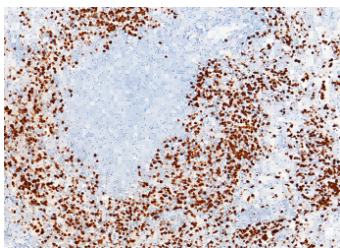
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human S100A9 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	12G11
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC-P</b>	1:100-1:500
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### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human spleen  
using S100A9 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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.