Recombinant Mouse S100A11 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040794

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

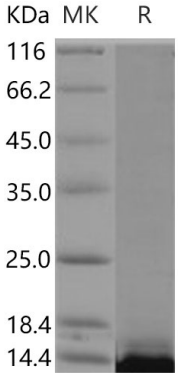
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse S100A11 protein Met1-Ile98, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	13.2 kDa
Observed MW	14 kDa
Accession	NP_058020.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protein S100-A11, also known as S100 calcium-binding protein A11, S100A11 and MLN70, is a member of theS-100 family. S100A11 is widely expressed in multiple tissues, and is located in cytoplasm, nucleus, and even cell periphery. S100A11 exists as a non-covalent homodimer with an antiparallel conformation. Ca(2+) binding to S100A11 would trigger conformational changes which would expose the hydrophobic cleft of S100A11 and facilitate its interaction with target proteins. As a dual cell growth mediator, S100A11 acts as either a tumor suppressor or promoter in many different types of tumors and would play respective roles in influencing the proliferation of the cancer cells. In the nucleus, S100A11 suppresses the growth of keratinocytes through p21 (CIP1/WAF1) activation and induces cell differentiation. S100A11 is also a novel diagnostic marker in breast carcinoma.

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