

Recombinant Rat S100B Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDER100165

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

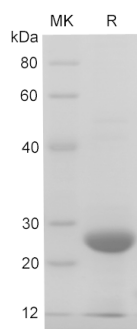
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Rat |
| Source | E.coli-derived Rat S100B protein Ser2-Glu92LVPRGFSer2-Glu92, with an N-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 21.9 kDa |
| Observed MW | 28 kDa |
| Accession | P04631 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol. |
| Reconstitution | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis. |

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat S100B proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Rat S100B proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 28 kDa.

Background

Weakly binds calcium but binds zinc very tightly-distinct binding sites with different affinities exist for both ions on each monomer. Physiological concentrations of potassium ion antagonize the binding of both divalent cations, especially affecting high-affinity calcium-binding sites. Binds to and initiates the activation of STK38 by releasing autoinhibitory intramolecular interactions within the kinase. Interaction with AGER after myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53 signaling. Could assist ATAD3A cytoplasmic processing, preventing aggregation and favoring mitochondrial localization. May mediate calcium-dependent regulation on many physiological processes by interacting with other proteins, such as TPR-containing proteins, and modulating their activity.

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