Recombinant Human S100P/S100E Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH030800

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

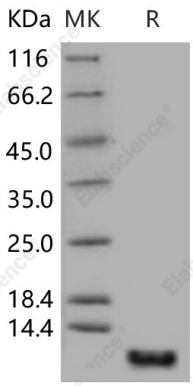
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human S100P/S100E protein Met 1-Lys 95
Calculated MW	10.4 kDa
Accession	P25815
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97% 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°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 sterile PBS, pH 7.5 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protein S100-P; also known as Protein S100-E; S100 calcium-binding protein P; S100P and S100E; is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to theS-100 family. S100P/S100E contains twoEF-hand domains. S100P protein regulates calcium signal transduction and mediates cytoskeletal interaction; protein phosphorylation and transcriptional control. S100P/S100E overexpression can upregulate androgen receptor expression and thereby promote prostate cancer progression by increasing cell growth. S100P/S100E may directly confer resistance to chemotherapy. S100P/S100E induction may be considered an important step in the initial stage of lung adenocarcinomas; whereas its downregulation in advanced stages seems to be important for tumour progression in which DNA methylation and/or feedback transcription processes play a critical role. S100P/S100E plays a major role in the aggressiveness of pancreatic cancer that is likely mediated by its ability to activate RAGE. Interference with S100P/S100E may provide a novel approach for treatment of pancreatic cancer. S100P/S100E could be considered a potential drug target or a chemosensitization target; and could also serve as a biomarker for aggressive; hormone-refractory and metastatic prostate cancer.

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