

## S100B Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10118L

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

### Description

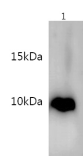
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human S100B protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:200-1:500

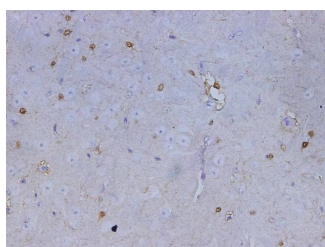
### Data



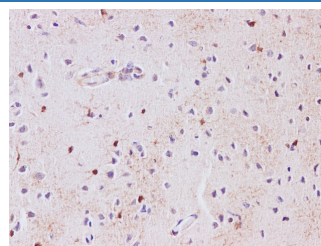
Western blot with anti-S100B polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. lane 1: Rat brain tissue

**Observed-MW:10 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:10 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain using S100B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain using S100B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Rev. V2.4

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 proteins are localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a wide range of cells, and involved in the regulation of a number of cellular processes such as cell cycle progression and differentiation. S100 genes include at least 13 members which are located as a cluster on chromosome 1q21; however, this gene is located at 21q22.3. This protein may function in Neurite extension, proliferation of melanoma cells, stimulation of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  fluxes, inhibition of PKC-mediated phosphorylation, astrocytosis and axonal proliferation, and inhibition of microtubule assembly. Chromosomal rearrangements and altered expression of this gene have been implicated in several neurological, neoplastic, and other types of diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, epilepsy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, melanoma, and type I diabetes.