

Recombinant Mouse S100A15/S100A7A Protein

Catalog Number: PDEM100210



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

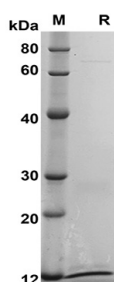
Description

Species	Mouse
Mol_Mass	12.9 kDa
Accession	Q6S5I3
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 Mouse S100A15/S100A7A proteins,
2µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse S100A15/S100A7A
proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing
conditions, showing bands at 12 KD.

Background

Koebnerisin is also known as protein S100-A7A (S100A7A), S100 calcium-binding protein A7-like 1 (S100A7L1) or S100 calcium-binding protein A15 (S100A15). Human S100A7A / S100A15 is a novel member of the S100 family of EF-hand calcium-binding proteins and was recently identified in psoriasis, where it is significantly upregulated in lesional skin. S100A7 is expressed by both normal cultured and malignant keratinocytes and malignant breast epithelial cells within ductal carcinoma in situ, suggesting an association with abnormal pathways of differentiation. S100A7 plays a role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory skin disease, as a chemotactic factor for hematopoietic cells. It also plays a role in early stages of breast tumor progression in association with the development of the invasive phenotype. The association of the 11.2 kDa S100A7A / S100A15 with psoriasis suggests that it contributes to the pathogenesis of the disease and could provide a molecular target for therapy.

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