

S100A8 Polyclonal Antibody Cy5 Conjugated

Catalog No: #C04272Cy5

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Description

Product Name	S100A8 Polyclonal Antibody Cy5 Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	IF
Species Reactivity	MsB RtB
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 20-60 89 derived from mouse S100-A8
Conjugates	Cy5
Target Name	S100A8
Other Names	P8; MIF; NIF; CAGA; CFAG; CGLA; L1Ag; MRP8; CP-10; MA387; 60B8AG; Protein S100-A8; Calgranulin-A; Calprotectin L1L subunit; Cystic fibrosis antigen; Leukocyte L1 complex light chain; Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8; MRP-8; S100 calcium-binding protein A8; Urinary stone protein band A;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P05109NCBI Gene ID:6279
Uniprot	P05109
GeneID	6279;
Excitation Emission	625,650nm 670nm
Cell Localization	Cytoplasm, Secreted, Cell membrane
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

IF=1:50-200B

Background

S100A8 is a calcium- and zinc-binding protein which plays a prominent role in the regulation of inflammatory processes and immune response. It can induce neutrophil chemotaxis and adhesion. Predominantly found as calprotectin (S100A8 A9) which has a wide plethora of intra- and extracellular functions. The intracellular functions include: facilitating leukocyte arachidonic acid trafficking and metabolism, modulation of the tubulin-dependent cytoskeleton during migration of phagocytes and activation of the neutrophilic NADPH-oxidase. Activates NADPH-oxidase by facilitating the enzyme complex assembly at the cell membrane, transferring arachidonic acid, an essential cofactor, to the enzyme complex and S100A8 contributes to the enzyme assembly by directly binding to NCF2 P67PHOX. The extracellular functions involve proinflammatory, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities. Its proinflammatory activity includes recruitment of leukocytes, promotion of cytokine and chemokine production, and regulation of leukocyte adhesion and migration. Acts as an alarmin or a danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule and stimulates innate immune cells via binding to pattern recognition receptors such as Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (AGER). Binding to TLR4 and AGER activates the MAP-kinase and NF-kappa-B signaling pathways resulting in the amplification of the proinflammatory cascade. Has antimicrobial activity towards bacteria and fungi and exerts its antimicrobial activity probably via chelation of Zn(2+) which is essential for microbial growth. Can induce cell death via autophagy and apoptosis and this occurs through the cross-talk of mitochondria and lysosomes via reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the process involves BNIP3. Can regulate neutrophil number and apoptosis by an anti-apoptotic

effect; regulates cell survival via ITGAM ITGB and TLR4 and a signaling mechanism involving MEK-ERK.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only