recMAb™ Anti-S100A9 Antibody

11/20

CATALOG NO.: **A2245-100 (100 µl)**

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION: 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. This protein may function in the inhibition of casein kinase and altered expression of this protein is associated with the disease cystic fibrosis. This antimicrobial protein exhibits antifungal and antibacterial activity.

ALTERNATE NAMES: MIF, NIF, P14, CAGB, CFAG, CGLB, L1AG, LIAG, MRP14, 60B8AG, MAC387, S100A9, Calgranulin B

ANTIBODY TYPE: Monoclonal

CLONE: 2E9

HOST/ISOTYPE: Rabbit / IgG

IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide derived from human S100A9

PURIFICATION: Affinity purified

FORM: Liquid

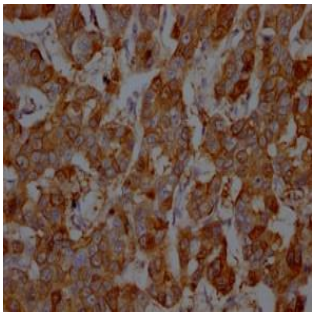
FORMULATION: In PBS, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide

SPECIES REACTIVITY: Human

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20ºC. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles

APPLICATIONS AND USAGE: IHC 1:50-1:200

This information is only intended as a guide. The optimal dilutions must be determined by the user



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer tissue was performed using recMAb™ Anti-S100A9 antibody at a dilution of 1:100. After dewaxing and hydration, the section was subjected to antigen retrieval in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The tissue section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum for 30 min at RT, and then incubated with primary antibody (1% BSA) at 4°C overnight. HRP-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and visualization was done using 0.05% DAB.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) Antibody (3085R)
Anti-NF-kB p65 Antibody (Clone#AMC0222) (A2000)
S100A8 Antibody (Clone IMG48M7C7) (6196)
Anti-RAGE Antibody (A1706)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.