

Recombinant Human S100A7

Catalog # EPT297

Expression Host E.coli

DESCRIPTION Recombinant Human Protein S100-A7 is produced by

our E.coli expression system and the target gene

encoding Met1-Gln101 is expressed.

Accession P31151

Synonyms Protein S100-A7; Psoriasin; S100 calcium-binding

protein A7; S100A7; PSOR1; S100A7C

Mol Mass 11.5 KDa

AP Mol Mass 14 KDa, reducing conditions

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing

SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL

test.

FORMULATION Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH

7.4.

RECONSTITUTION Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by

vortex or pipetting.



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It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20 ° C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20° C for 3 months.

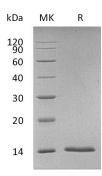
BACKGROUND

S100A7 is a 11-12 kDa member of the S100 family of EF hand calcium binding proteins. Human S100A7 shares 32% amino acid sequence identity with mouse S100A7A, the closest related protein in mouse. It is acetylated at the N-terminus and binds both calcium and zinc ions. S100A7 is up-regulated in keratinocytes of psoriasis and atopic dermatitis lesions, as well as in epithelial cells of the tongue, eye, and female genital





tract. Its up-regulation can be induced by bacterial exposure, inflammatory cytokines, or epidermal barrier disruption. S100A7 supports epithelial integrity through killing E. coli by sequestration of zinc and through inducing the up-regulation of tight junction proteins. The interaction of S100A7 with RAGE promotes the migration of immune cells and the infiltration of macrophages into tumor sites.



SDS-PAGE

