



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.





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 $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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

