

Recombinant Mouse S10A8 Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP51352

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: Protein S100-A8 (Calgranulin-A) (Chemotactic cytokine CP-10) (Leukocyte L1 complex light chain) (Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8) (MRP-8) (p8) (Pro-inflammatory S100 cytokine) (S100 calcium-binding protein A8)

Synonym: S100a8, Caga, Mrp8

UniProt ID: P27005

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P27005/entry

Species Source: Mouse

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 89 AA

Molecular Weight: 10 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MPSELEKALSNLIDVYHNYSNIQGNHHALYKNDFKKMVTTECPQFVQNININLFRELDINSDNAINFE
EFLAMVIKVGVAISHKDSHKE

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions



Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant Protein S100-A8 (Calgranulin-A) (Chemotactic cytokine CP-10) (Leukocyte L1 complex light chain) (Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8) (MRP-8) (p8) (Pro-inflammatory S100 cytokine) (S100 calcium-binding protein A8) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: 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. Also participates in regulatory T-cell differentiation together with CD69. 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 pro-inflammatory, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities. Its pro-inflammatory 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 pro-inflammatory 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. Its role as an oxidant scavenger has a protective role in preventing exaggerated tissue damage by scavenging oxidants. The iNOS-S100A8/A9 transnitrosylase complex is proposed to direct selective inflammatory stimulus-dependent S-nitrosylation of multiple targets such as GAPDH, ANXA5, EZR, MSN and VIM by recognizing a [IL]-x-C-x-x-[DE] motif; S100A8 seems to contribute to S-nitrosylation site selectivity (By similarity).; (Microbial infection) Upon infection by murine coronavirus (MHV-A59), induces expansion of aberrant immature neutrophils in a TLR4-dependent manner.

Subcellular Localization: Secreted . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Note=Predominantly localized in the cytoplasm. Upon elevation of the intracellular calcium level, translocated from the cytoplasm to the cytoskeleton and the cell membrane. Upon neutrophil activation or endothelial adhesion of monocytes, is secreted via a microtubule-mediated, alternative pathway.

6. Notes

- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.