

## 10-4113: Monoclonal Antibody to S100A8, human (Clone: ABM41E4)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	ABM41E4
<b>Application :</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	S100A8
<b>Gene ID :</b>	6279
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P05109
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	S100A8,CAGA,CFAG,MRP8
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b Kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A full length human S100A8 protein was used as the immunogen for this antibody.

### Description

S100A8 is a low molecular weight (10 kDa) secreted cytoplasmic protein belonging to S100 family of calcium- and zinc-binding protein. S100A8 regulates a number of cellular processes, such as, inflammation, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities, cell cycle progression and differentiation, leukocyte arachidonic acid trafficking and metabolism. S100A8 is a homodimer but predominantly remains as heterodimer with S100A9 and the S100A8/S100A9 complex is called as Calprotectin. S100A8 is generally expressed in myeloid cells, neutrophils, monocytes and keratinocytes but high levels are found in the serum sample of patients with inflammatory diseases, such as, rheumatoid, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, progressive systemic sclerosis and many other inflammatory diseases. S100A8 is also associated with Psoriasis (an inflammatory skin disorder characterized by keratinocyte hyperproliferation and altered differentiation).

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	25 µg / 100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein G Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	25 µg in 50 µl/100 µg in 200 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

Western blot analysis: 2-4 µg/ml

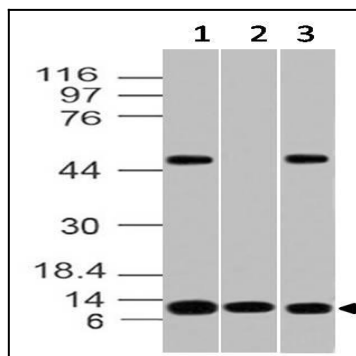


Fig-1: Western blot analysis of S100A8. Anti-S100A8 antibody (Clone: ABM41E4) was tested at 2  $\mu$ g/ml on (1) human lungs, (2) THP-1 and (3) human heart lysates.