

Recombinant Human S100A7/PSOR1 protein (His tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033547

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

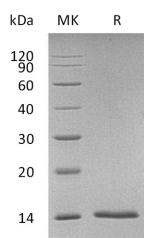
Description

Synonyms	Protein S100-A7, Psoriasin, S100 calcium-binding protein A7, S100A7, PSOR1, S100A7C
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Ser 2-Gln 101
Accession	P31151
Calculated Molecular Weight	11.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	13 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

S100A7 is a 11-12 kDa member of the S100 family of EF hand calcium binding proteins. Human S100A7 shares 32%

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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.