Recombinant Human S100P/S100E Protein

Catalog No. PKSH030800

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

| Description | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Synonyms | Protein S100-P;Protein S100-E;S100 Calcium-Binding Protein P;S100P;S100E;MIG9 | |
| Species | Human | |
| Expression Host | E.coli | |
| Sequence | Met 1-Lys 95 | |
| Accession | P25815 | |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 10.4 kDa | |
| Tag | None | |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity | |
| Properties | | |
| Purity | > 97 % 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 7.5 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 | | |

| KDa | MK | R |
|--------------|----|---|
| 116 | | |
| 66.2 | - | |
| 45.0 | - | |
| 35.0 | - | |
| 25.0 | - | |
| 18.4 14.4 | = | _ |
| | | - |

> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protein S100-P; also known as Protein S100-E; S100 calcium-binding protein P; S100P and S100E; is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to the S-100 family. S100P / S100E contains two EF-hand domains. S100P protein

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regulates calcium signal transduction and mediates cytoskeletal interaction; protein phosphorylation and transcriptional control. S100P / S100E overexpression can upregulate androgen receptor expression and thereby promote prostate cancer progression by increasing cell growth. S100P / S100E may directly confer resistance to chemotherapy. S100P / S100E induction may be considered an important step in the initial stage of lung adenocarcinomas; whereas its downregulation in advanced stages seems to be important for tumour progression in which DNA methylation and/or feedback transcription processes play a critical role. S100P / S100E plays a major role in the aggressiveness of pancreatic cancer that is likely mediated by its ability to activate RAGE. Interference with S100P / S100E may provide a novel approach for treatment of pancreatic cancer. S100P / S100E could be considered a potential drug target or a chemosensitization target; and could also serve as a biomarker for aggressive; hormone-refractory and metastatic prostate cancer.