

## 30098

## S100A7 Antibody



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## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:	
W	H	Endogenous	11	Rabbit	#P31151	6278	
Product Usage		Application	ation Dilution				
Information		Western Blotting			1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity/Sensitivity		S100A7 Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total S100A7 protein.					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human S100A7 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.					
Background		Despite their relatively small size (8-12 kDa) and uncomplicated architecture, S100 proteins regulate a					

Despite their relatively small size (8-12 kDa) and uncomplicated architecture, \$100 proteins regulate a variety of cellular processes, such as cell growth and motility, cell cycle progression, transcription, and differentiation. To date, 25 members have been identified, including \$100A1-\$100A18, trichohyalin, filaggrin, repetin, \$100P, and \$100Z, making it the largest group in the EF-hand, calcium-binding protein family. Interestingly, 14 \$100 genes are clustered on human chromosome 1q21, a region of genomic instability. Research studies have demonstrated that significant correlation exists between aberrant \$100 protein expression and cancer progression. \$100 proteins primarily mediate immune responses in various tissue types but are also involved in neuronal development (1-4).

Each S100 monomer bears two EF-hand motifs and can bind up to two molecules of calcium (or other divalent cation in some instances). Structural evidence shows that S100 proteins form antiparallel homo- or heterodimers that coordinate binding partner proximity in a calcium-dependent (and sometimes calcium-independent) manner. Although structurally and functionally similar, individual members show restricted tissue distribution, are localized in specific cellular compartments, and display unique protein binding partners, which suggests that each plays a specific role in various signaling pathways. In addition to an intracellular role, some S100 proteins have been shown to act as receptors for extracellular ligands or are secreted and exhibit cytokine-like activities (1-4).

S100A7, a member of the S100 family, lacks a calcium binding site in the N-terminal EF-hand domain. It is also known as Psoriasin, due to its involvement of hyperproliferative disorders of the skin (5). Several members of the S100 family have been reported to play a role in tumor progression, angiogenesis, and metastasis (6). S100A7 expression has been shown to be increased in several different types of cancer including lung, breast, skin, head and neck, stomach, ovary, and others (7-10). Overexpression correlates with poor prognosis, and in some tumors promotes metastasis (11,12). The pro-tumorigenic properties of S100 proteins, including S100A7 may make them attractive candidates for therapeutic intervention (13).

## **Background References**

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Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat

dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

**Applications Key** W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human

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