

Datasheet for ABIN7317980 **S100B Protein (His tag)**

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	S100B
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This S100B protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human S100B Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Ser 2-Glu 92
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the human S100B (NP_006263.1) (Ser 2-Glu 92) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Biological Activity Comment:	1. Measured by its ability to bind human AGER in a functional ELISA.2. Measured by its ability to bind TP53 in a functional ELISA.

Target Details

Target:	S100B
Alternative Name:	S100B (S100B Products)

Target Details

Background:	<p>Background: S100B is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing two EF-hand-type calcium-binding motifs. S100B exerts both intracellular and extracellular functions. Intracellular S100B acts as a stimulator of cell proliferation and migration and an inhibitor of apoptosis and differentiation, which might have important implications during brain, cartilage and skeletal muscle development and repair, activation of astrocytes in the course of brain damage and neurodegenerative processes, and of cardiomyocyte remodeling after infarction, as well as in melanomagenesis and gliomagenesis. As an extracellular factor, S100B engages RAGE (receptor for advanced glycation end products) in a variety of cell types with different outcomes (i.e. beneficial or detrimental, pro-proliferative or pro-differentiative) depending on the concentration attained by the protein, the cell type and the microenvironment. This calcium binding astrocyte-specific cytokine, presents a marker of astrocytic activation and reflects CNS injury. The excellent sensitivity of S100B has enabled it to confirm the existence of subtle brain injury in patients with mild head trauma, strokes, and after successful resuscitation from cardiopulmonary arrest. Recent findings provide evidence, that S100B may decrease neuronal injury and/or contribute to repair following traumatic brain injury (TBI). Hence, S100B, far from being a negative determinant of outcome, as suggested previously in the human TBI and ischemia literature, is of potential therapeutic value that could improve outcome in patients who sustain various forms of acute brain damage.</p> <p>Synonym: Protein S100-B, S-100 protein beta chain, S-100 protein subunit beta, S100 calcium-binding protein B, S100b, S100 beta, S100 calcium binding protein B, NEF, S100, S100-B, S100beta</p>
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NCBI Accession:	NP_006263
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Pathways:	Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation , Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process , Toll-Like Receptors Cascades , Regulation of long-term Neuronal Synaptic Plasticity , S100 Proteins
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Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
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Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
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Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10 % glycerol, pH 7.5
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Storage:	4 °C, -20 °C, -80 °C
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Handling

Storage Comment: 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.