

**Anti-S100A4 Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AH13491****Specification**

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**Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P26447</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">654444</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	11729

**Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6275**Other Names**

S100A4; S100 calcium-binding protein A4; Calvasculin; CAPL; Fibroblast specific protein 1 (FSP1); Leukemia multidrug resistance associated protein; Malignant transformation suppression 1 (MTS1); Metastasin; Placental calcium-binding protein

**Application Note**

<span class = "dilution\_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class = "dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class = "dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class = "dilution\_FC">FC~~1:10~50</span>

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Anti-S100A4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** S100A4**Synonyms** CAPL, MTS1**Function**

Calcium-binding protein that plays a role in various cellular processes including motility,

angiogenesis, cell differentiation, apoptosis, and autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16707441" target="\_blank">16707441</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23752197" target="\_blank">23752197</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30713770" target="\_blank">30713770</a>). Increases cell motility and invasiveness by interacting with non-muscle myosin heavy chain (NMMHC) IIA/MYH9 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16707441" target="\_blank">16707441</a>). Mechanistically, promotes filament depolymerization and increases the amount of soluble myosin-IIA, resulting in the formation of stable protrusions facilitating chemotaxis (By similarity). Also modulates the pro-apoptotic function of TP53 by binding to its C-terminal transactivation domain within the nucleus and reducing its protein levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23752197" target="\_blank">23752197</a>). Within the extracellular space, stimulates cytokine production including granulocyte colony-stimulating factor and CCL24 from T-lymphocytes (By similarity). In addition, stimulates T-lymphocyte chemotaxis by acting as a chemoattractant complex with PGLYRP1 that promotes lymphocyte migration via CCR5 and CXCR3 receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26654597" target="\_blank">26654597</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30713770" target="\_blank">30713770</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Secreted. Nucleus Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07091}

#### Tissue Location

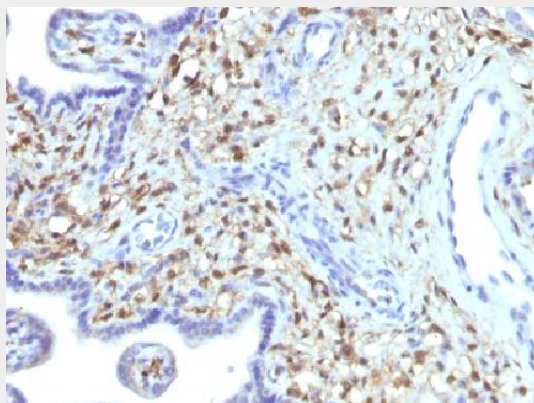
Ubiquitously expressed.

### Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Protocols

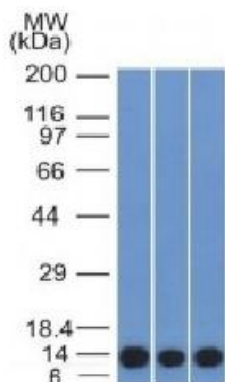
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Images



Formalin--paraformaldehyde human Placenta stained with S100A4 Monoclonal Antibody (S100A4/1481).



Western Blot of HeLa, A549 and A375 Cell Lysate using S100A4 Monoclonal Antibody (S100A4/1481).

#### **Anti-S100A4 Antibody - Background**

S100A4 belongs to the S100 super-family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding domains. S100 genes include at least 25 members, including S100A1-S100A18, trichohyalin, filaggrin, repetin, S100P, and S100Z. S100A4 exerts its function via direct interaction with a number of proteins including P53, P63, non-muscle myosin IIA,  $\alpha 6 \beta 4$  integrin, and liprin b1. S100A4 is overexpressed in highly metastatic cancers, which makes it useful as a marker of tumor progression.