

S100A10 Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12827**Specification**

S100A10 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IF, IHC
Primary Accession	P60903
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	11kDa kDa

S100A10 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6281**Other Names**

Protein S100-A10, Calpactin I light chain, Calpactin-1 light chain, Cellular ligand of annexin II, S100 calcium-binding protein A10, p10 protein, p11, S100A10, ANX2LG, CAL1L, CLP11

Target/Specificity

Ni-NTA purified truncated recombinant P11 expressed in E. Coli strain BL21 (DE3)

Precautions

S100A10 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

S100A10 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** S100A10**Synonyms** ANX2LG, CAL1L, CLP11**Function**

Because S100A10 induces the dimerization of ANXA2/p36, it may function as a regulator of protein phosphorylation in that the ANXA2 monomer is the preferred target (in vitro) of tyrosine-specific kinase.

Volume

50 µl

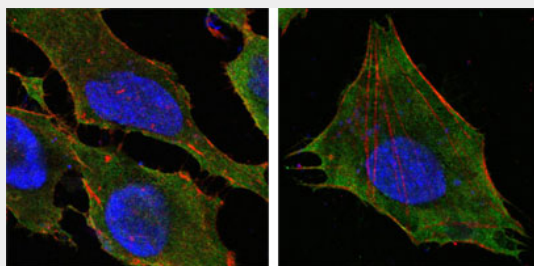
S100A10 Antibody - Protocols

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

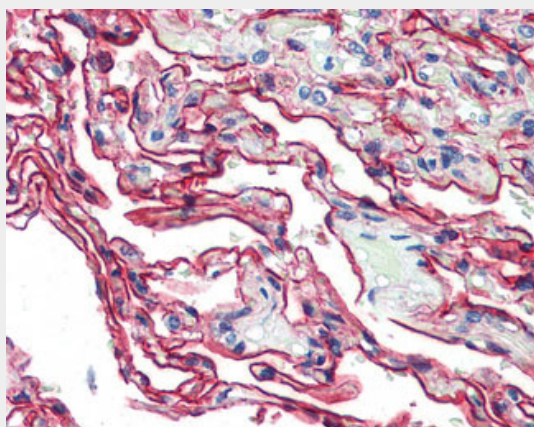
- [Western Blot](#)

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

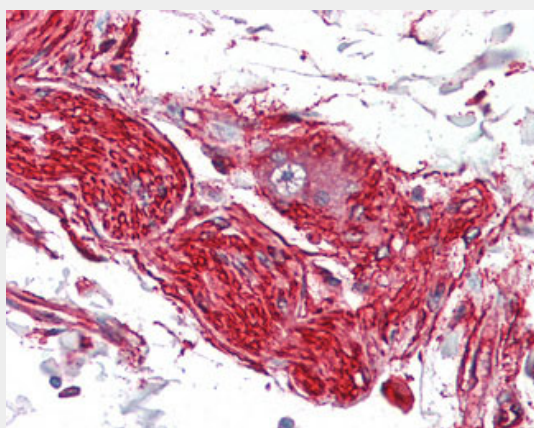
S100A10 Antibody - Images



Confocal immunofluorescence of HeLa (left) and L-02 (right) cells using S100A10/P11 mouse...



Anti-S100A10 antibody IHC of human lung.



Anti-S100A10 antibody IHC of human nerve and ganglion cell.

S100A10 Antibody - Background

Because S100A10 induces the dimerization of ANXA2/p36, it may function as a regulator of protein phosphorylation in that the ANXA2 monomer is the preferred target (in vitro) of tyrosine- specific

kinase.

S100A10 Antibody - References

Kube E.,et al.Gene 102:255-259(1991).
Harder T.,et al.Gene 113:269-274(1992).
Dooley T.P.,et al.Genomics 13:866-868(1992).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).