

## S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS15058

# **Specification**

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Product Information

Application IF, WB, IHC
Primary Accession P23297
Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 6271**

Calculated MW

#### **Other Names**

Protein S100-A1, S-100 protein alpha chain, S-100 protein subunit alpha, S100 calcium-binding protein A1, S100A1, S100A

11kDa KDa

### Target/Specificity

S100 A1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total S100 A1 protein.

## **Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C for up to one year.

### **Precautions**

S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Protein Information

# Name S100A1

### Synonyms S100A

### **Function**

Small calcium binding protein that plays important roles in several biological processes such as Ca(2+) homeostasis, chondrocyte biology and cardiomyocyte regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12804600" target="\_blank">12804600</a>). In response to an increase in intracellular Ca(2+) levels, binds calcium which triggers conformational changes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23351007" target="\_blank">23351007</a>). These changes allow interactions with specific target proteins and modulate their activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22399290" target="\_blank">22399290</a>). Regulates a network in cardiomyocytes controlling sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) cycling and mitochondrial function through interaction with the ryanodine receptors RYR1 and RYR2, sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase/ATP2A2 and mitochondrial F1-ATPase (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12804600" target="\_blank">12804600</a>). Facilitates diastolic Ca(2+) dissociation and myofilament mechanics in order to improve relaxation during diastole (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11717446" target="\_blank">11717446</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Sarcoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P56565}

### **Tissue Location**

Highly prevalent in heart (PubMed:12804600, PubMed:1384693). Also found in lesser quantities in skeletal muscle and brain (PubMed:1384693).

#### Volume

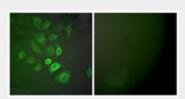
50 µl

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Protocols

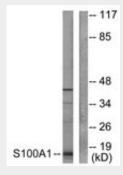
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Images

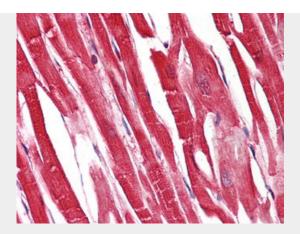


Immunofluorescence of A549 cells, using S100 A1 Antibody.



Western blot of extracts from A549 cells, using S100 A1 Antibody.





Anti-S100A1 / S100 antibody IHC of human heart.

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - Background

Weakly binds calcium but binds zinc very tightly- distinct binding sites with different affinities exist for both ions on each monomer. Physiological concentrations of potassium ion antagonize the binding of both divalent cations, especially affecting high-affinity calcium-binding sites. May mediate calcium-dependent regulation on many physiological processes by interacting with other proteins, such as TPR-containing proteins, and modulating their activity.

# S100A1 / S100-A1 Antibody (aa10-59) - References

Engelkamp D.,et al.Biochemistry 31:10258-10264(1992). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Goshima N.,et al.Nat. Methods 5:1011-1017(2008). Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).