

# S-100 α Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72380

## **Product Information**

Application WB, IHC-P, IF Primary Accession P23297

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW10546

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6271

Other Names S100A1; S100A; Protein S100-A1; S-100 protein alpha chain; S-100 protein

subunit alpha; \$100 calcium-binding protein A1

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other

applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

#### **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:<u>12804600</u>). In response to an increase in intracellular Ca(2+) levels, binds calcium which triggers conformational changes (PubMed:<u>23351007</u>). These changes allow interactions with specific target proteins and modulate their activity (PubMed:<u>22399290</u>). 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:12804600). Facilitates diastolic Ca(2+) dissociation and myofilament mechanics in order to improve relaxation

during diastole (PubMed: 11717446).

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Sarcoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P56565}

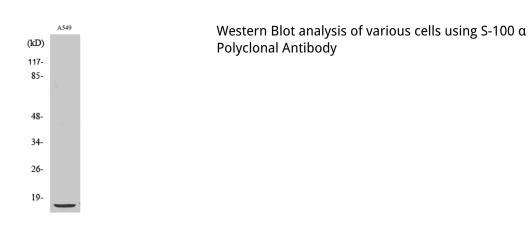
**Tissue Location** 

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

# **Background**

Probably acts as a Ca(2+) signal transducer (PubMed: <u>22399290</u>). In response to an increase in intracellular Ca(2+) levels, binds calcium which triggers a conformational change (PubMed: <u>23351007</u>). This conformational change allows interaction of S1001A with specific target proteins, such as TPR- containing proteins, and the modulation of their activity (PubMed: <u>22399290</u>).

### **Images**



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.