



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human S100A6 Protein (E. coli, His Tag)
RPES3311

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3311

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P06703

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 12.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 14 kDa

Tag: N-6His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: S100A6;Protein S100-A6;Calcyclin;Growth factor-inducible protein 2A9;MLN 4;Prolactin receptor-associated protein;PRA;S100 calcium-binding protein A6;CACY;2A9;5B10;CABP;PRA

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gly90

Background:

S100A6, also known as Protein S100-A6, Calcyclin, Growth factor-inducible protein 2A9, MLN 4, Prolactin receptor-associated protein, PRA, S100 calcium-binding protein A6 and CACY, is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 proteins are a family of low molecular weight protein found in vertebrates and localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a wide range of cells. S100 proteins are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as protein phosphorylation, transcription factors, the dynamics of cytoskeleton constituents, enzyme activities, cell growth and differentiation, the inflammatory response, cell cycle progression and differentiation, stimulation of Ca²⁺-dependent insulin release, stimulation of prolactin secretion, and exocytosis. Chromosomal rearrangements and altered expression of this gene have been implicated in melanoma. S100A6 may function as calcium sensor and modulator, contributing to cellular calcium signaling. It may function by interacting with other proteins, such as TPR-containing proteins, and indirectly play a role in many physiological processes such as the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and in cell motility.