

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human S100A9 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse S100A9 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human S100A9 The2-Pro114 Accession # P06702
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human S100A9 (also MRP-14, Calgranulin-B, and p14) is a 14 kDa member of the S100 family of EF-hand calcium-binding proteins. It is 114 amino acids (aa) in length and contains short sequential modules. There is an N-terminal helical region, followed by a calcium-binding EF-hand domain, two more helical regions, a second EF-hand domain, and three additional helical regions. S100A9 will noncovalently heterodimerize with S100A8. In the presence of calcium, this heterodimer will form a heterotetramer. S100A9 is expressed in granulocytes, monocytes, and macrophages during acute and chronic inflammation. Human S100A9 shares 62% and 57% aa identity with rat and mouse S100A9, respectively.

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