

### 产品概述

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 产品名 ( Product Name )         | S100 (ABT-S100B) mouse Monoclonal Antibody  |
| 货号 ( Catalog No. )           | ATA37190                                    |
| 种类 ( Category )              | Primary antibodies                          |
| 宿主 ( Host )                  | Mouse/IgG1, Kappa                           |
| 反应种属 ( Species specificity ) | Human                                       |
| 应用实验 ( Tested applications ) | IHC-p                                       |
| 克隆性 ( Clonality )            | Monoclonal                                  |
| 偶连物 ( Conjugation )          | Unconjugated                                |
| 免疫原 ( Immunogen )            | Synthesized peptide derived from human S100 |

### 产品性能

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 状态 ( Form )      | Liquid   |
| 储存溶液 ( Buffer )  | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.                                    |
| 存放条件 ( Storage ) | -20°C/1 year   |
| 纯化方式 ( Purity )  | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |

### 应用

WB 500-2000 IHC-p 1:100-500

### 产品背景

S100 calcium binding protein B(S100B) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF-hand calcium-binding motifs. S100 proteins are localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a wide range of cells, and involved in the regulation of a number of cellular processes such as cell cycle progression and differentiation. S100 genes include at least 13 members which are located as a cluster on chromosome 1q21; however, this gene is located at 21q22.3. This protein may function in Neurite extension, proliferation of melanoma cells, stimulation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> fluxes, inhibition of PKC-mediated phosphorylation, astrocytosis and axonal proliferation, and inhibition of microtubule assembly. Chromosomal rearrangements and altered expression of this gene have been implicated in several neurological, neoplastic, and other types of diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, epilepsy