Recombinant S10A2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537660
Synonyms	CAN19; Protein S-100L; S100 calcium-binding protein A2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P29034
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.77 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-98
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-98 aa (P29034) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Protein S100-A2 (CAN19) Fragment (1-98) is a high-purity protein designed for studying calcium signaling and tumor suppression mechanisms. This fragment fully encompasses the EF-hand 1 and EF-hand 2 domains, making it an ideal tool for domain-specific functional assays and interaction studies. Protein S100-A2, encoded by the S100A2 gene, functions as a calcium sensor and modulator in cellular calcium signaling pathways. It operates by interacting with other proteins, such as TPR-containing proteins, and indirectly contributes to diverse physiological processes. Notably, it has been implicated in suppressing tumor cell growth, highlighting its potential relevance in cancer research. The full-length protein's role in calcium-dependent processes underscores the importance of studying its functional domains to elucidate mechanisms in cellular regulation and disease.