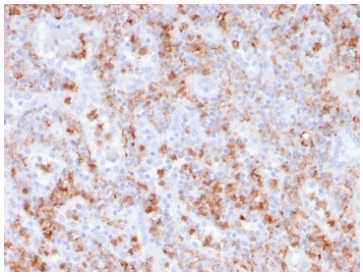
Recombinant S100A9 Antibody rMAC3781 / Calprotectin L1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [clone rMAC3781] (V8069)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8069-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8069-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8069SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

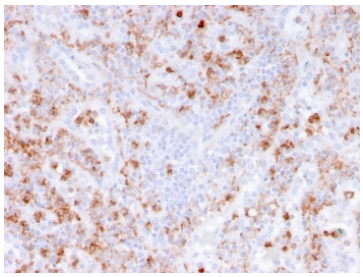
Recombinant MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

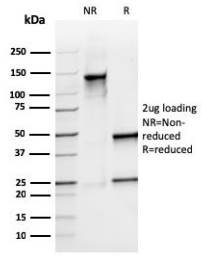
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	rMAC3781
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P06702
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Recombinant S100A9 Antibody rMAC3781 / Calprotectin L1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



Recombinant S100A9 Antibody rMAC3781 Immunohistochemistry Analysis. IHC staining of FFPE human spleen with recombinant S100A9 antibody (clone rMAC3781). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human spleen with recombinant S100A9 antibody (clone rMAC3781). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant S100A9 antibody (clone rMAC3781) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Recombinant S100A9 Antibody rMAC3781 / Calprotectin L1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody recognizes the L1 or Calprotectin molecule, an intra-cytoplasmic antigen comprising of a 12kDa alpha chain and a 14kDa beta chain expressed by granulocytes, monocytes and by tissue macrophages. Macrophages usually arise from hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow. Under migration into tissues, the monocytes undergo further differentiation to become multifunctional tissue macrophages. They are classified into normal and inflammatory macrophages. Normal macrophages include macrophages in connective tissue (histiocytes), liver (Kupffer s cells), lung (alveolar macrophages), lymph nodes (free and fixed macrophages), spleen (free and fixed macrophages), bone marrow (fixed macrophages), serous fluids (pleural and peritoneal macrophages), skin (histiocytes, Langerhans's cell) and in other tissues. Inflammatory macrophages are present in various exudates. Macrophages are part of the innate immune system, recognizing, engulfing and destroying many potential pathogens including bacteria, pathogenic protozoa, fungi and helminthes. This MAb reacts with neutrophils, monocytes, macrophages, and squamous mucosal epithelia and has been shown as an important marker for identifying macrophages in tissue sections.

MRP14, also known as S100A9 or calgranulin B, is a calcium-binding protein involved in neutrophil activation, innate immune signaling, and calprotectin formation. For an additional antibody targeting this inflammatory regulator, with western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and knockout validation data, see our S100A9 Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Recombinant S100A9 Antibody rMAC3781 / Calprotectin L1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An affinity purified monocyte membrane preparation was used as the immunogen for this recombinant S100A9 antibody.

Storage

Store the recombinant S100A9 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

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