

# S100A1 (14K18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

S100A1 (14K18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AP93761

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB, IF, ICC

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality
Monoclonal

Calculated MW 10546

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6271

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A

Storage Conditions -20°C

#### **Protein Information**

Name S100A1

Synonyms S100A

**Function** Small calcium binding protein that plays important roles in several biological

processes such as Ca(2+) homeostasis, chondrocyte biology and

cardiomyocyte regulation (PubMed:<u>12804600</u>). In response to an increase in intracellular Ca(2+) levels, binds calcium which triggers conformational changes (PubMed:<u>23351007</u>). These changes allow interactions with specific target proteins and modulate their activity (PubMed:<u>22399290</u>). Regulates a network in cardiomyocytes controlling sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) cycling and mitochondrial function through interaction with the ryanodine receptors

RYR1 and RYR2, sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase/ATP2A2 and mitochondrial F1-ATPase (PubMed: 12804600). Facilitates diastolic Ca(2+) dissociation and myofilament mechanics in order to improve relaxation

during diastole (PubMed: 11717446).

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Sarcoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P56565}

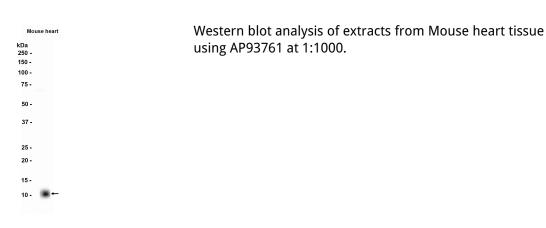
**Tissue Location** Highly prevalent in heart (PubMed:12804600, PubMed:1384693). Also found

in lesser quantities in skeletal muscle and brain (PubMed:1384693).

# **Background**

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. This protein may function in stimulation of Ca2+-induced Ca2+ release, inhibition of microtubule assembly, and inhibition of protein kinase C-mediated phosphorylation. Reduced expression of this protein has been implicated in cardiomyopathies. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

## **Images**



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