

S100A16 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：S100A16 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：S100A16 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：AAG13; S100F; DT1P1A7

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

Full name:	S100 calcium binding protein A16
Synonyms:	AAG13; S100F; DT1P1A7
Swissprot:	Q96FQ6
Gene Accession:	BC010541
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	The S-100 protein family consists of a group of calcium-binding proteins that are exclusively expressed in vertebrates and exhibit cell and tissue-specific expression. The expression levels of its members differ in various pathological conditions. The extracellular functions of the S-100 family may include the ability to enhance neurite outgrowth, involvement in inflammation and motility of tumor cells. S-100A16 (S100 calcium binding protein A16), also known as

AAG13 (aging-associated gene 13 protein), S100F or DT1P1A7, is a 103 amino acid nuclear and cytoplasmic protein that exists as a homodimer that binds one calcium ion per monomer. A member of the EF-hand superfamily, S-100A16 contains two EF-hand domains and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 1q21.3. The S-100 protein family consists of a group of calcium-binding proteins that are exclusively expressed in vertebrates and exhibit cell and tissue-specific expression. The expression levels of its members differ in various pathological conditions. The extracellular functions of the S-100 family may include the ability to enhance neurite outgrowth, involvement in inflammation and motility of tumor cells. S-100A16 (S100 calcium binding protein A16), also known as AAG13 (aging-associated gene 13 protein), S100F or DT1P1A7, is a 103 amino acid nuclear and cytoplasmic protein that exists as a homodimer that binds one calcium ion per monomer. A member of the EF-hand superfamily, S-100A16 contains two EF-hand domains and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 1q21.3.