

**Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CAGB/426]
Catalog # AH12287**

Specification

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P06702
Other Accession	6280 (S100A9 / Calgranulin B / MRP-14) , 112405 (S100A9 / Calgranulin B / MRP-14)
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	14kDa KDa

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6280

Other Names

Protein S100-A9, Calgranulin-B, Calprotectin L1H subunit, Leukocyte L1 complex heavy chain, Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 14, MRP-14, p14, S100 calcium-binding protein A9, S100A9, CAGB, CFAG, MRP14

Application Note

IHC-P~~N/A
IF~~1:50~200
FC~~1:10~50

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name S100A9 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12626582, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:10499}

Function

S100A9 is a calcium- and zinc-binding protein which plays a prominent role in the regulation of inflammatory processes and immune response (PubMed:[12626582](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12626582), PubMed:[15331440](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15331440), PubMed:[16258195](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16258195)),

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19122197" target="_blank">>19122197, PubMed:>20103766, PubMed:>21325622, PubMed:>8423249). It can induce neutrophil chemotaxis, adhesion, can increase the bactericidal activity of neutrophils by promoting phagocytosis via activation of SYK, PI3K/AKT, and ERK1/2 and can induce degranulation of neutrophils by a MAPK-dependent mechanism (PubMed:>12626582, PubMed:>15331440, PubMed:>20103766). Predominantly found as calprotectin (S100A8/A9) which has a wide plethora of intra- and extracellular functions (PubMed:>16258195, PubMed:>19122197, PubMed:>8423249). The intracellular functions include: facilitating leukocyte arachidonic acid trafficking and metabolism, modulation of the tubulin-dependent cytoskeleton during migration of phagocytes and activation of the neutrophilic NADPH-oxidase (PubMed:>15331440, PubMed:>21325622). Also participates in regulatory T-cell differentiation together with CD69 (PubMed:>26296369). Activates NADPH-oxidase by facilitating the enzyme complex assembly at the cell membrane, transferring arachidonic acid, an essential cofactor, to the enzyme complex and S100A8 contributes to the enzyme assembly by directly binding to NCF2/P67PHOX (PubMed:>15642721, PubMed:>22808130). The extracellular functions involve pro-inflammatory, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities (PubMed:>19534726, PubMed:>8423249). Its pro- inflammatory activity includes recruitment of leukocytes, promotion of cytokine and chemokine production, and regulation of leukocyte adhesion and migration (PubMed:>15598812, PubMed:>21487906). Acts as an alarmin or a danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecule and stimulates innate immune cells via binding to pattern recognition receptors such as Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (AGER) (PubMed:>19402754). Binding to TLR4 and AGER activates the MAP-kinase and NF-kappa-B signaling pathways resulting in the amplification of the pro-inflammatory cascade (PubMed:>19402754, PubMed:>22804476). Has antimicrobial activity towards bacteria and fungi and exerts its antimicrobial activity probably via chelation of Zn(2+) which is essential for microbial growth (PubMed:>19087201). Can induce cell death via autophagy and apoptosis and this occurs through the cross-talk of mitochondria and lysosomes via reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the process involves BNIP3 (PubMed:>19935772). Can regulate neutrophil number and apoptosis by an anti-apoptotic effect; regulates cell survival via ITGAM/ITGB and TLR4 and a signaling mechanism involving MEK-ERK (PubMed:>22363402). Its role as an oxidant scavenger has a protective role in preventing exaggerated tissue damage by scavenging oxidants (PubMed:>21912088, PubMed:>22489132). Can act as a potent amplifier of inflammation in autoimmunity as well as in cancer development and tumor spread (PubMed:>16258195). Has transnitrosylase activity; in oxidatively-modified low-density lipoprotein (LDL(ox))- induced

S-nitrosylation of GAPDH on 'Cys-247' proposed to transfer the NO moiety from NOS2/iNOS to GAPDH via its own S-nitrosylated Cys-3 (PubMed:25417112). The iNOS-S100A8/A9 transnitrosylase complex is proposed to also direct selective inflammatory stimulus-dependent S-nitrosylation of multiple targets such as ANXA5, EZR, MSN and VIM by recognizing a [IL]-x-C-x-x-[DE] motif (PubMed:25417112).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Predominantly localized in the cytoplasm. Upon elevation of the intracellular calcium level, translocated from the cytoplasm to the cytoskeleton and the cell membrane (PubMed:18786929). Upon neutrophil activation or endothelial adhesion of monocytes, is secreted via a microtubule-mediated, alternative pathway (PubMed:15598812).

Tissue Location

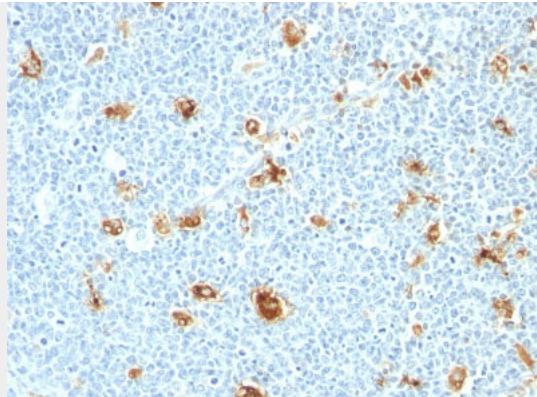
Calprotectin (S100A8/9) is predominantly expressed in myeloid cells. Except for inflammatory conditions, the expression is restricted to a specific stage of myeloid differentiation since both proteins are expressed in circulating neutrophils and monocytes but are absent in normal tissue macrophages and lymphocytes. Under chronic inflammatory conditions, such as psoriasis and malignant disorders, also expressed in the epidermis. Found in high concentrations at local sites of inflammation or in the serum of patients with inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, giant cell arteritis, cystic fibrosis, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, and progressive systemic sclerosis. Involved in the formation and deposition of amyloids in the aging prostate known as corpora amylacea inclusions Strongly up-regulated in many tumors, including gastric, esophageal, colon, pancreatic, bladder, ovarian, thyroid, breast and skin cancers

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Calgranulin B Monoclonal Antibody (CAGB/426)

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a 12-14kDa doublet of Calgranulin A/B (also known as S100A8/A9 or MRP-8/14); expressed by granulocytes, monocytes and by tissue macrophages. 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. Altered expression of this protein is associated with the disease cystic fibrosis. 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.

Calgranulin B (Macrophage Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Hermani, A., et al. 2005. Calcium-binding proteins S100A8 and S100A9 as novel diagnostic markers in human prostate cancer. Clin. Cancer Res. 11: 5146-5152