

Product datasheet for **BM4027B**

S100A9 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: S32.2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	S32.2
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.25 µg/ml (1/800). Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 2 µg/ml (1/100). No pretreatment for antigen retrieval necessary. <i>Suggested Positive Control:</i> Human tonsil. Has been described to work in FACS and Dot Blots .
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Cultured Human Monocytes.



[View online »](#)

Specificity:	<p>Monoclonal antibody S32.2 identifies the Ca²⁺-binding 14kD subunit of the inflammatory L-1 protein complex, also called S100A9 or Calgranulin B. It is useful for the characterization of circulating granulocytes or inflammatory infiltrates of the myelo-monocytic lineage which express MRP14 differently depending on the inflammatory status of the disease. S32.2 detects a very distinct epitope on the C-terminal end of MRP14 (different from the S 36.48 epitope). The epitope is stable to 0.1% glutaraldehyde or formalin fixation, and paraffin embedding.</p> <p>Antigen Distribution</p> <p>Isolated cells: The antigen is found in granulocytes and monocytes. It is absent from all other blood cells. In cultured monocytes, maximum MRP-14 is expressed after 3-4 days. Myeloid leukaemia cells have been found to be positive as well.</p> <p>Tissue Sections: MRP-14 is only found in a distinct subpopulation of inflammatory perivascular infiltrates of the myelo-monocytic lineage. Reports from the literature indicate that macrophages synthesise MRP-14 increasingly during the early stages of inflammation. A high MRP-14 (and low MRP-8) expression by macrophages was also reported in granulomatous diseases such as tuberculosis and sarcoidosis. In non-granulomatous chronic inflammatory diseases such as chronic rheumatoid arthritis MRP-8 and MRP-14 positive cells consist of different subpopulations. During early inflammation endothelial cells are also positive with MRP-8/14 determined by antibody 27E10 (Cat.-No BM4025).</p>
Formulation:	<p>PBS, pH 7.2 with 5 mg/ml BSA as a stabilizer and 0.05% (v/v) kathon CG as a preservative</p> <p>Label: Biotin</p> <p>State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in 0.5 ml distilled water to make stock solution.
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	<p>Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.</p> <p>After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term.</p> <p>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	S100 calcium binding protein A9
Database Link:	<p>Entrez Gene 6280 Human</p> <p>P06702</p>

Background:	S100A9 is a member of the S100 family of proteins. S100A9, together with S100A8 forms a heterodimeric protein complex, Calprotectin, which is a major calcium- and zinc-binding protein in the cytosol of neutrophils, monocytes, and keratinocytes. Complexes of S100A8 and S100A9 are the physiologically relevant forms of these proteins. S100A9 may function in the inhibition of casein kinase and altered expression of this protein is associated with the disease cystic fibrosis. Its expression and potential cytokine-like function in inflammation and in cancer suggest that S100A8/A9 may play a key role in inflammation-associated cancer.
Synonyms:	S100-A9, CAGB, MRP-14