

**S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS12499****Specification**

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**S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05109</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	11kDa KDa

**S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6279**Other Names**

Protein S100-A8, Calgranulin-A, Calprotectin L1L subunit, Cystic fibrosis antigen, CFAG, Leukocyte L1 complex light chain, Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8, MRP-8, p8, S100 calcium-binding protein A8, Urinary stone protein band A, Protein S100-A8, N-terminally processed, S100A8, CAGA, CFAG, MRP8

**Target/Specificity**

Anti-Human Calgranulin A monoclonal antibody reacts with the human Calgranulin A protein. Calgranulin A, also known as MRP-8 and S 100A8 is a member of the S 100 family of proteins containing 2 EF hand (alpha helix, turn, alpha helix structure) calci ...

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Protect from light.

**Precautions**

S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - Protein Information****Name** S100A8 ([HGNC:10498](#))**Synonyms** CAGA, CFAG, MRP8**Function**

S100A8 is a calcium- and zinc-binding protein which plays a prominent role in the regulation of inflammatory processes and immune response. It can induce neutrophil chemotaxis and adhesion. Predominantly found as calprotectin (S100A8/A9) which has a wide plethora of intra- and extracellular functions. 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. 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. The extracellular functions involve pro-inflammatory, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities. Its pro-inflammatory activity includes recruitment of leukocytes, promotion of cytokine and chemokine production, and regulation of leukocyte adhesion and migration. 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). Binding to TLR4 and AGER activates the MAP-kinase and NF-kappa-B signaling pathways resulting in the amplification of the pro-inflammatory cascade. Has antimicrobial activity towards bacteria and fungi and exerts its antimicrobial activity probably via chelation of Zn(2+) which is essential for microbial growth. 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. 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. Its role as an oxidant scavenger has a protective role in preventing exaggerated tissue damage by scavenging oxidants. Can act as a potent amplifier of inflammation in autoimmunity as well as in cancer development and tumor spread. The iNOS-S100A8/A9 transnitrosylase complex directs selective inflammatory stimulus- dependent S-nitrosylation of GAPDH and probably multiple targets such as ANXA5, EZR, MSN and VIM by recognizing a [IL]-x-C-x-x-[DE] motif; S100A8 seems to contribute to S-nitrosylation site selectivity.

#### **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. Upon neutrophil activation or endothelial adhesion of monocytes, is secreted via a microtubule-mediated, alternative pathway

#### **Tissue Location**

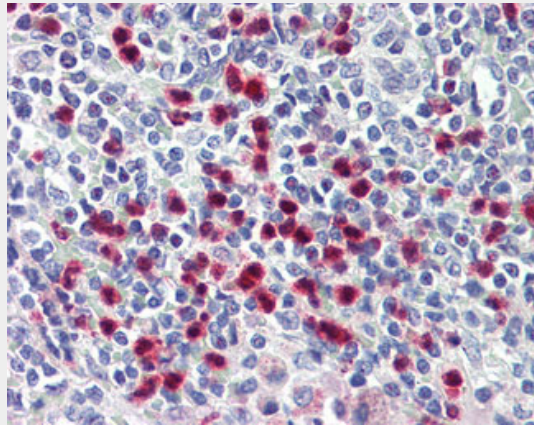
Calprotectin (S100A8/9) is predominantly expressed in myeloid cells. Except for inflammatory conditions, the expression is restricted to a specific stage of myeloid differentiation since both proteins are expressed in circulating neutrophils and monocytes but are absent in normal tissue macrophages and 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

#### **S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - 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](#)

#### **S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - Images**



Anti-S100A8 antibody IHC of human spleen.

### **S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - Background**

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### **S100A8 / MRP8 Antibody (clone CF-145, FITC) - References**

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