

## ARG56074 anti-Macrophages antibody [MAC387]

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MAC387] recognizes Macrophages
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MAC387
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Macrophages
Species	Human
Immunogen	An affinity purified monocyte membrane preparation.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MA387; Leukocyte L1 complex light chain; 60B8AG; CFAG; p8; Urinary stone protein band A; P8; Calprotectin L1L subunit; NIF; S100 calcium-binding protein A8; MIF; MRP8; Calgranulin-A; Protein S100-A8; Migration inhibitory factor-related protein 8; CGLA; CAGA; L1Ag; Cystic fibrosis antigen; CP-10; MRP-8

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10 mM Citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 10-20 min, followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

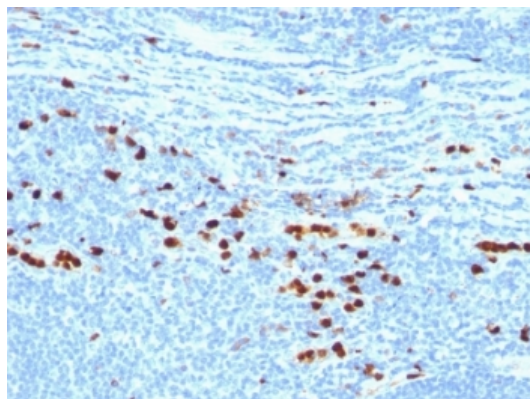
#### Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	S100A8
Gene Full Name	S100 calcium binding protein A8
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 the inhibition of casein kinase and as a cytokine. Altered expression of this protein is associated with the disease cystic fibrosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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 proinflammatory, antimicrobial, oxidant-scavenging and apoptosis-inducing activities. Its proinflammatory 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 proinflammatory 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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	11 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic

## Images



ARG56074 anti-Macrophages antibody [MAC387] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human tonsil stained with ARG56074 anti-Macrophages antibody [MAC387].