

S100B

Cat.No. 287 006; Polyclonal chicken antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen.
Storage	Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 92 from rat S100B (UniProt Id: P04631)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P04631), mouse (P50114), human (P04271). Other species not tested yet.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

Background

The family of S100 proteins comprises more than 20 members. These proteins are EF-hand Ca²⁺-binding proteins, and are widely distributed in mammalian tissue. Since these proteins are soluble in 100 % saturated ammonium-sulfate solution they have been named S100. **S100B** is a frequently used marker protein for mature astrocytes whereas GFAP is also expressed in germinal zone cells that maintained their immature developmental stage.

Selected References for 287 006

Characterizing and targeting glioblastoma neuron-tumor networks with retrograde tracing.
Tetzlaff SK, Reyhan E, Layer N, Bengtson CP, Heuer A, Schroers J, Faymonville AJ, Langeroudi AP, Drewa N, Keifert E, Wagner J, et al.
Cell (2024) : . . . **ICC, IHC-P; tested species: human, mouse**

Astrocytic phagocytosis is a compensatory mechanism for microglial dysfunction.
Konishi H, Okamoto T, Hara Y, Komine O, Tamada H, Maeda M, Osako F, Kobayashi M, Nishiyama A, Kataoka Y, Takai T, et al.
The EMBO journal (2020) 3922: e104464. . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Adolescent stress remodels synapses in the sensory thalamus and impairs tactile discrimination in mice.
Nakayama H, Miyata M
Communications biology (2025) 8:1: 1678. . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Midbrain degeneration triggers astrocyte reactivity and tau pathology in experimental Alzheimer's Disease.
La Barbera L, Krashia P, Loffredo G, Cauzzi E, De Paolis ML, Montanari M, Saba L, Spoleti E, Ficchi S, Zaccone C, De Bardi M, et al.
Molecular neurodegeneration (2025) 20:1: 105. . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Astrocytic autophagy plasticity modulates Aβ clearance and cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease.
Kim S, Chun H, Kim Y, Kim Y, Park U, Chu J, Bhalla M, Choi SH, Yousefian-Jazi A, Kim S, Hyeon SJ, et al.
Molecular neurodegeneration (2024) 19:1: 55. . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Sexually Dimorphic Effects of Histamine Degradation by Enteric Glial Histamine N-Methyltransferase (HNMT) on Visceral Hypersensitivity.
McClain JL, Morales-Soto W, Gonzales J, Parmar V, Demireva EY, Gulbransen BD
Biomolecules (2023) 13:11: . . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Shh from mossy cells contributes to preventing NSC pool depletion after seizure-induced neurogenesis and in aging.
Noguchi H, Arela JC, Ngo T, Cucas L, Pleasure S
eLife (2023) 12: . . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Shh from mossy cells contributes to preventing NSC pool depletion after seizure-induced neurogenesis and in aging.
Noguchi H, Arela JC, Ngo TT, Cucas L, Pleasure SJ
bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2023) : . . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Ultrasonocover slip: In-vitro platform for high-throughput assay of cell type-specific neuromodulation with ultra-low-intensity ultrasound stimulation.
Lee K, Lee JM, Phan TT, Lee CJ, Park JM, Park J
Brain stimulation (2023) 16:5: 1533-1548. . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

LSD1 Regulates Neurogenesis in Human Neural Stem Cells Through the Repression of Human-Enriched Extracellular Matrix and Cell Adhesion Genes.
Channakkar AS, D'Souza L, Kumar A, Kalia K, Prabhu S, Phalnikar K, Reddy PC, Muralidharan B
Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio) (2023) : . . . **ICC; tested species: human**

Neuronal and astrocytic contributions to Huntington's disease dissected with zinc finger protein transcriptional repressors.
Gangwani MR, Soto JS, Jami-Alahmadi Y, Tiwari S, Kawaguchi R, Wohlschlegel JA, Khakh BS
Cell reports (2023) 42:1: 111953. . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Glioblastoma hijacks neuronal mechanisms for brain invasion.
Venkataramani V, Yang Y, Schubert MC, Reyhan E, Tetzlaff SK, Wißmann N, Botz M, Soyka SJ, Beretta CA, Pramatarov RL, Fankhauser L, et al.
Cell (2022) : . . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**



Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/287006> or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled and biotin-labeled antibodies and control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.