Recombinant Rat CXCL7 Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDER100100

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

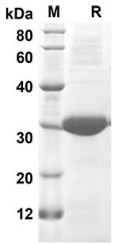
Description

Species	Rat
Source	E.coli-derived Rat CXCL7 protein Lys38-Try111, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	28.1 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	A6KKE5
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat CXCL7 proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Rat CXCL7 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 28.1 KD

Background

Pro-platelet basic protein (PPBP) is also known as Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 7 (CXCL7) and nucleosome assembly protein (Nap-2). Nap-2 / PPBP / CXCL7 is released in large amounts from platelets following their activation and is a platelet-derived growth factor that belongs to the CXC chemokine family. This growth factor is a potent chemoattractant and activator of neutrophils. Nap-2 / PPBP / CXCL7 has been shown to stimulate various cellular processes including DNA synthesis, mitosis, glycolysis, intracellular cAMP accumulation, prostaglandin E2 secretion, and synthesis of hyaluronic acid and sulfated glycosaminoglycan. It also stimulates the formation and secretion of plasminogen activator by synovial cells. Nap-2 is a ligand for CXCR1 and CXCR2, and Nap-2, Nap-2 (73), Nap-2 (74), Nap-2 (1-66), and most potent Nap-2 (1-63) are chemoattractants and activators for neutrophils.