Recombinant Mouse CXCL1 Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100202

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

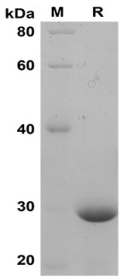
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse CXCL1 protein Ala25-Lys96, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	27.9 kDa
Observed MW	28 kDa
Accession	P12850
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% 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 Mouse CXCL1 proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CXCL1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 28 KD

Background

CXCL1 is a potent neutrophil chemoattractant with recognized roles in angiogenesis and inflammation. CXCL1 is a novel immediate PTH/PTHrP-responsive gene. CXCL1 may act as a chemoattractant for osteoclast precursors. CXCL1 may also have important pro-nociceptive effects via its direct actions on sensory neurons, and may induce long-term changes that involve protein synthesis. CXCL1 plays a critical nonredundant role in the development of experimental Lyme arthritis and carditis via CXCR2-mediated recruitment of neutrophils into the site of infection. CXCL1 functions through CXCR2 to transactivate the EGFR by proteolytic cleavage of HB-EGF, leading to activation of MAPK signalling and increased proliferation of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) cells. It might limit tumor growth by reinforcing senescence early in tumorigenesis. Thus, CXCL1 plays a role in spinal cord development by inhibiting the migration of oligodendrocyte precursors and is involved in the processes of angiogenesis, inflammation, wound healing, and tumorigenesis.

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