

Recombinant Mouse CXCL3/CINC-2α/β Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100170

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

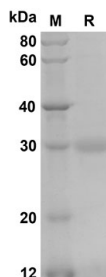
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Mouse |
| Source | E.coli-derived Mouse CXCL3/CINC-2α/β protein Ser32-Ser100, with an N-terminal Trx |
| Calculated MW | 27.5 kDa |
| Observed MW | 30 kDa |
| Accession | Q6W5C0 |
| 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 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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 CXCL3/CINC-2α/β proteins,
2 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CXCL3/CINC-2α/β
proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing
conditions, showing bands at 30 KD

Background

CXCL3/CINC-2 α / β is involved in migration, invasion, proliferation and tubule formation of trophoblasts and may play a key role in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. CXCL3/CINC-2 α / β autocrine/paracrine pathways are involved in the development of prostate cancer by regulating the expression of the target genes that are related to the progression of malignancies. CXCL3/CINC-2 α / β is a novel adipokine that facilitates adipogenesis in an autocrine and/or a paracrine manner through induction of c/ebpb and c/ebpd. CXCL3/CINC-2 α / β and its receptor CXCR2 are overexpressed in prostate cancer cells, prostate epithelial cells and prostate cancer tissues, which may play multiple roles in prostate cancer progression and metastasis.