Recombinant Human CXCL5 Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100525



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

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Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human CXCL5 protein Ala37-Asn114, with an N-terminal Trx

Mol_Mass 28 kDa Accession P42830

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.

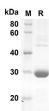
ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

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 Human CXCL5 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human CXCL5 proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 28

KD

Background

CXCL5 (C-X-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 5) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with an CXCL5 include Pediatric Ulcerative Colitis and Acute Cervicitis. Among its related pathways are Peptide ligand-binding receptors and Chemokine Superfamily Pathway: Human/Mouse Ligand-Receptor Interactions. GO annotations related to this gene include chemokine activity and CXCR chemokine receptor binding. An important paralog of this gene is CXCL6. This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the CXC subfamily of chemokines. Chemokines, which recruit and activate leukocytes, are classified by function (inflammatory or homeostatic) or by structure. This protein is proposed to bind the G-protein coupled receptor chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 2 to recruit neutrophils, to promote angiogenesis and to remodel connective tissues. This protein is thought to play a role in cancer cell proliferation, migration, and invasion.

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