Recombinant Human CXCL5 Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100525

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

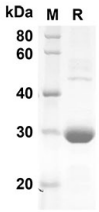
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CXCL5 protein Ala37-Asn114, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	28 kDa
Observed MW	30 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 ℃. 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 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.