

## Recombinant Human CXCL12 Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH101126

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

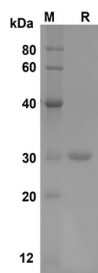
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human CXCL12 protein Lys22-Lys89,with an N-terminal Trx
<b>Calculated MW</b>	27.3 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	30 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P48061
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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 CXCL12 proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human CXCL12 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 30 kDa

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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The human stromal cell-derived factor-1 (SDF1), also known as CXCL12, is a small (8 kDa) cytokine highly conserved chemotactic cytokine belonging to the large family of CXC chemokines. SDF1 is expressed in two isoforms from a single gene that encodes two splice variants, SDF1 $\alpha$  and SDF1 $\beta$ , which are identical except for the four residues present in the C-terminus of SDF1 $\beta$  but absent from SDF1 $\alpha$ . The chemokine CXCL12 [stromal cell-derived factor-1 (SDF-1)] binds primarily to CXC receptor 4 (CXCR4; CD184). The binding of CXCL12 to CXCR4 induces intracellular signaling through several divergent pathways initiating signals related to chemotaxis, cell survival and/or proliferation, increase in intracellular calcium, and gene transcription. CXCL12 and CXCR4 that have been widely characterized in peripheral tissues and delineate their main functions in the CNS. Extensive evidence supports CXCL12 as a key regulator for early development of the CNS. In the mature CNS, CXCL12 modulates neurotransmission, neurotoxicity and neuroglial interactions. CXCL12 has crucial roles in the formation of multiple organ systems during embryogenesis and in the regulation of bone marrow haematopoiesis and immune function in the postnatal organism. Although considered an important factor in normal bone metabolism, recent studies implicate CXCL12 in the pathogenesis of several diseases involving the skeleton, including rheumatoid arthritis and cancers that metastasize to bone. The CXCL12/CXCR4 axis is involved in tumor progression, angiogenesis, metastasis, and survival. Pathologically enhanced CXCL12 signaling may promote the formation of new vessels through recruiting circulating endothelial progenitor cells or directly enhancing the migration/growth of endothelial cells. Therefore, CXCL12 signaling represents an important mechanism that regulates brain tumor angiogenesis/vasculogenesis and may provide potential targets for anti-angiogenic therapy in malignant gliomas.