Recombinant Mouse CXCL1 Protein(GST Tag)

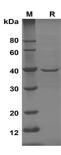
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Catalog Number: PDEM100322



Description Species Mouse Source E.coli-derived Mouse CXCL1 protein Ala25-Lys96, with an N-terminal GST Mol Mass 33.9 kDa P12850 Accession **Bio-activity** Not validated for activity **Properties** >95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Formulation 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 40 kDa

Background

Growth-regulated alpha protein (CXCL1,KC), is a member of the alpha chemokine subfamily, was initially identified as an immediate early gene induced in mouse fibroblasts by platelet-derived growth factor. The N-terminal processed form KC(5-72) of the protein is produced by proteolytic cleavage after secretion from bone marrow stromal cells, and shows a highly enhanced hematopoietic activity. Mouse KC shows approximately 63% identity to that of mouse MIP-2. KC is also approximately 60% identical to the human GROs. It has been suggested that mouse KC and MIP-2 are the orthologs of the human GROs and rat CINCs. Cxcl1 has chemotactic activity for neutrophils, and contributes to neutrophil activation during inflammation. Hematoregulatory chemokine, in vitro, suppresses hematopoietic progenitor cell proliferation.

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