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# Recombinant Mouse CXCL1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040992

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

#### Description

**Species** Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CXCL1 protein Arg20-Lys96, with an C-terminal His

Calculated MW 9.4 kDa
Observed MW 11—13 kDa
Accession P12850

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

# **Properties**

**Purity** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin** < 1.0 EU per µg 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 of PBS, pH 7.4.

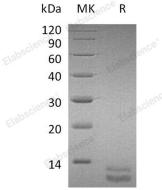
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### 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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