

Recombinant Human CXCL7/NAP-2 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH032305

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

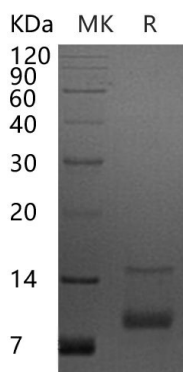
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CXCL7;NAP-2 protein Ala59-Asp128, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	8.4 kDa
Observed MW	11 kDa
Accession	P02775
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 cells transfected with human CXCR2. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <0.5 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 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 sterile 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



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Human Chemokine (C-X-C motif) Ligand 7 (CXCL7); also known as neutrophil activating peptide 2 (NAP-2); is a member of the CXC chemokines containing an ELR domain (Glu-Leu-Arg tripeptide motif). Similar to other ELR domain containing CXC chemokines; such as IL-8 and the GRO proteins; CXCL7 binds CXCR2; chemoattracts and activates neutrophils. CXCL7; Connective Tissue Activating Protein III (CTAPIII) and β thromboglobulin (β TG); are proteolytically processed carboxylterminal fragments of platelet basic protein (PBP) which is found in the alphagranules of human platelets. Although CTAPIII; β TG; and PBP represent amino-terminal extended variants of NAP2 and possess the same CXC chemokine domains; these proteins do not exhibit CXCL7/NAP2 activity. CXCL7 induces cell migration through the G-protein-linked receptor CXCR-2.