## **Elabscience**®

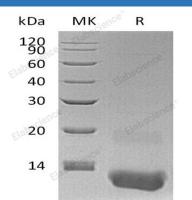
## Recombinant Human CXCL3/GRO gamma Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSH032300

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

| Description         |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Species             | Human  |
| Source              | E.coli-derived Human CXCL3;GRO gamma protein Ala35-Asn107, with an N-terminal            |
|                     | His  |
| Calculated MW       | 8.7 kDa  |
| Observed MW         | 11 kDa   |
| Accession           | P19876   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b> | Measure by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 cells transfected with human CXCR2. The      |
|                     | $ED_{50}$ for this effect is <2 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 $< -20^{\circ}C$ 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

C-X-C Motif Chemokine 3 (CXCL3) is a secreted protein that belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CXC) family. CXCL3 controls the migration and adhesion of monocytes and mediates its effect on its target cell by interacting with a cell surface chemokine receptor called CXCR2. In addition, CXCL3 is thought to play a role in inflammation and exert its effects on endothelial cells in an autocrine fashion.