Elabscience®

Recombinant Human CXCL1 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034192

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

Description	
Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CXCL1 protein Ala 35-Asn 107, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	8.7 kDa
Observed MW	10 kDa
Accession	P09341
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 cells transfected with human CXCR2. The
	ED_{50} for this effect is <3 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.
Declaration	

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.