Recombinant Mouse CXCL3/CINC- $2\alpha/\beta$ Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100170



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

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Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse CXCL3/CINC-2α/β protein Ser32-Ser100, with an N-terminal Trx

 Mol_Mass
 27.5 kDa

 Accession
 Q6W5C0

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg 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.

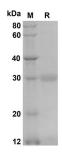
ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

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 CXCL3/CINC-2α/β proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CXCL3/CINC-2α/β proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 30 KD

Background

CXCL3/CINC- $2\alpha/\beta$ is involved in migration, invasion, proliferation and tubule formation of trophoblasts and may play a key role in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. CXCL3/CINC- $2\alpha/\beta$ autocrine/paracrine pathways are involved in the development of prostate cancer by regulating the expression of the target genes that are related to the progression of malignancies. CXCL3/CINC- $2\alpha/\beta$ is a novel adipokine that facilitates adipogenesis in an autocrine and/or a paracrine manner through induction of c/ebpb and c/ebpd. CXCL3/CINC- $2\alpha/\beta$ and its receptor CXCR2 are overexpressed in prostate cancer cells, prostate epithelial cells and prostate cancer tissues, which may play multiple roles in prostate cancer progression and metastasis.

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