

Recombinant Mouse CXCL1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040992

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

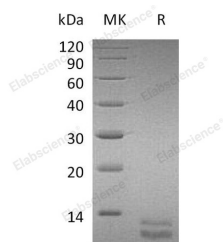
Description

Synonyms	Growth-regulated alpha protein;C-X-C motif chemokine 1;Platelet-derived growth factor-inducible protein KC;Secretory protein N51;Cxc11;Gro;Gro1;Mgsa;Scyb1
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Arg20-Lys96
Accession	P12850
Calculated Molecular Weight	9.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	11—13 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	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% Tween80 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

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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 CINC_s. Cxcl1 has chemotactic activity for neutrophils, and contributes to neutrophil activation during inflammation. Hemateregulatory chemokine, in vitro, suppresses hematopoietic progenitor cell proliferation.