

## Recombinant Human CXCL1 protein(His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH034192

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

### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	GRO- $\alpha$ : MGS $\alpha$ ; NAP-3; GRO1
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala 35-Asn 107
<b>Accession</b>	P09341
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	8.7 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	10 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Measure by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 cells transfected with human CXCR2. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is < 3 ng/mL.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 0.1 EU per $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### 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 CINC $\alpha$ s. Cxcl1 has chemotactic activity for neutrophils, and contributes to neutrophil activation during inflammation. Hematopoietic chemokine, in vitro, suppresses hematopoietic progenitor cell proliferation.

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