

Product datasheet for **TP728184**

Recombinant CXCL7 (C-X-C motif chemokine 7), Human

Product data:

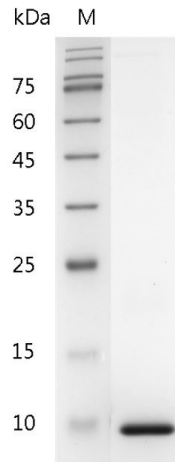
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant CXCL7 (C-X-C motif chemokine 7), Human
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	AELRCMCIKTTSGIHPKNIQSLEVIGKGTNCNQVEVIATLKDGRKICLDPDAPRIKKIVQKLAGDESAD with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (N-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 8.43 kDa. The protein migrates as 11 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Bioactivity:	Measure by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 cells transfected with human CXCR2. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <0.5 ng/mL.
Endotoxin:	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H ₂ O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	P02775
Synonyms:	Neutrophil Activating Protein-2, NAP-2, PBP (parent molecule), CTAP-III (precursor)



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Summary:

C-X-C motif chemokine 7 (CXCL7) also named Pro-Platelet basic protein (PPBP), which is a chemokine of the intercrine alpha family. CXCL7 is a 7.7 kDa protein containing 70 amino acid residues. CXCL7 is expressed by the platelets, which are activated. During vascular injury, CXCL7 controls the glucose metabolism, mitogenesis and neutrophil recruitment by the interaction with CXCR2.

Product images:

SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant human CXCL7