

Recombinant human CXCL1 protein

Catalog Number: bs-42085P

Concentration: >1mg/ml

AA Seq: 35-107/107

Predicted MW: 8

Tags: C-His

Activity: Not tested

Endotoxin: Not analyzed

Purity: >90% as determined by SDS-PAGE

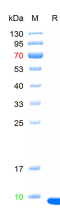
Form: Lyophilized or Liquid

Storage: 10mM Tris-HCl (pH10.0) with 0.5M NaCl.

Stored at -70°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The GRO gene was originally identified by subtractive hybridization studies between normal and tumorigenic Chinese hamster embryo fibroblasts. The hamster cDNA was cloned and used as a probe for cloning of the human GRO cDNA. The GROalpha gene initially cloned from T24 cells and the gene in melanoma cells encoding melanoma growth stimulating protein (MGSA) are identical. Human cells contain three closely related, but distinct GRO genes: GRO alpha, GRO beta, and GRO gamma. GRO beta and GRO gamma share 93% and 82% identity, respectively, with GRO alpha at the nucleotide level. GROs are members of the chemokine alpha family that is characterized by the separation with one amino acid of the first two cysteine residues, C-X-C, in the amino acid sequence. The GRO gene has been mapped to chromosome 4q21. In normal cells, human mRNA GRO expression is found in foreskin fibroblasts, synovial fibroblasts, chondrocytes and osteocytes. Additionally, GRO mRNA has been detected in mammary fibroblasts, mammary epithelial cells, endothelial cells, activated monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils. Characterization of the GROalpha receptor indicates the presence of low and high affinity receptors on human neutrophils.

VALIDATION IMAGES



The purity of the protein is greater than 90% as

determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.