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Recombinant Mouse CAMP Protein, N-GST & C-His

Catalog Number:	bs-105562P
Species:	Mouse
AA Seq:	31-126/172
Predicted MW:	38.87 kDa
Tags:	N-GST & C-His
Activity:	Not tested
Purity:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Purification:	AC
Form:	Lyophilized
Storage:	Lyophilized from a solution in PBS pH 7.4, 0.02% NLS, 1mM EDTA, 4% Trehalose, 1% Mannitol. Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8°C for frequent use. Store at -20 to -80°C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
Background:	Cathelicidins are a family of antimicrobial proteins found in the peroxidase-negative granules of neutrophils. Along with the family of proteins known as defensins, cathelicidins participate in the first line of defense by preventing local infection and systemic invasion of microbes. FALL-39 precursor (FALL-39 peptide antibiotic, cationic anti-microbial protein, CAMP, CAP-18, HSD26) is a cathelicidin anti-microbial protein that contains the antibacterial peptide LL-37 (amino acids 134-170). In contrast to the defensins, which are cysteine-rich peptides that fold in ∫ -pleated sheets, LL-37 is a cysteine-free peptide that can adopt an amphipathic å-helical conformation. LL-37 binds to bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and is a potent chemotactic factor for recruiting mast cells to sites of inflammation. LL-37 is present in inflammatory skin diseases that include psoriasis, sub-acute lupus erthematosus, dermatitis and nickel contact hypersensitivity. It is not found in normal skin epidermis. The secreted protein is expressed primarily in bone marrow, testis and neutrophils. The mouse and rat ortholog, CRAMP (cathelin-related antimicrobial peptide), is also part of the cathelicidin family of host defense peptides. These include precursors of potent antimicrobial peptides that direct antimicrobial activity against various microbial pathogens and also activate mesenchymal cells during wound repair. CRAMP is expressed in testis, spleen, stomach and intestine. This gene encodes a member of an antimicrobial peptide family, characterized by a highly conserved N-terminal signal peptide containing a cathelin domain and a structurally variable cationic antimicrobial peptide, which is produced by extracellular proteolysis from the C-terminus. The protein plays an important role in innate

immunity defense against viruses. In addition to its antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities, the encoded protein functions in cell chemotaxis, immune mediator induction, and inflammatory response regulation. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2021]