Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01272)

Anti-CXCL1 Antibody (7E516)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7E516
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CXCL1 Protein (TMPY-02868)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	MGSA;CA21H;chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha); CAH1;P450c21B;NAP-3;GRO1;CPS1;chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (melanoma growth stimulating activity, α);GROa;CYP21;SCYB1;CYP21B;MGSA-a

Research Background

The Chemokine (C-X-C motif) Ligand 1, CXCL1, is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family that was previously called GRO1 oncogene, GRO?, KC, Neutrophil-activating protein 3 (NAP-3) and melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha (MSGA-a). CXCL1 already known to be important in osteoarthritis (OA), as a novel target gene of transcription factor AP-2? in chondrocytes and support the important role of AP-2? in cartilage. CXCL1 is a potent neutrophil chemoattractant with recognized roles in angiogenesis and inflammation. CXCL1 is a novel immediate PTH/PTHrP-responsive gene. CXCL1 may act as a chemoattractant for osteoclast precursors. CXCL1 may also have important pro-nociceptive effects via its direct actions on sensory neurons, and may induce long-term changes that involve protein synthesis. CXCL1 plays a critical nonredundant role in the development of experimental Lyme arthritis and carditis via CXCR2-mediated recruitment of neutrophils into the site of infection. CXCL1 functions through CXCR2 to transactivate the EGFR by proteolytic cleavage of HB-EGF, leading to activation of MAPK signalling and increased proliferation of epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) cells. It might limit tumor growth by reinforcing senescence early in tumorigenesis. Thus, CXCL1 plays a role in spinal cord development by inhibiting the migration of oligodendrocyte precursors and is involved in the processes of angiogenesis, inflammation, wound healing, and tumorigenesis.

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