

CXCL5 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	AMCF-II;GCP-2;Scyb6;LIX;chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5;ENA-78;Scyb5
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse Cxcl5 (NP_033167.2) (Val45-Ala118) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Val 45
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	P. pastoris (Yeast)
Accession:	P50228
Molecular Weight:	9.4 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CXCL5 is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. CXC chemokines are particularly significant for leukocyte infiltration in inflammatory diseases. CXCL5 is produced following stimulation of cells with the inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1 or tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It also can be detected in eosinophils, and can be inhibited with the type II interferon. CXCL5 plays a role in reducing sensitivity to sunburn pain in some subjects, and is a potential target which can be utilized to understand more about pain in other inflammatory

conditions like arthritis and cystitis. It stimulates the chemotaxis of neutrophils possesses angiogenic properties. It elicits these effects by interacting with the cell surface chemokine receptor CXCR2.

Reference

Dawes JM, et al. (2011) CXCL5 Mediates UVB Irradiation-Induced Pain. *Sci Transl Med.* 3(90): 90ra60.

O'Donovan N, et al. (1999) Physical mapping of the CXC chemokine locus on human chromosome 4. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 84(1-2):39-42.

Persson T, et al. (2003) Expression of the neutrophil-activating CXC chemokine ENA-78/CXCL5 by human eosinophils. *Clin Exp Allergy.* 33(4):531-7.

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