Bioactive

CXCL1 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P9459 Size 25 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human CXCL1 (P09341, 35 a.a. - 107 a.a.) partial recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	ASVATELRCQCLQTLQGIHPKNIQSVNVKSPGPHCAQTEVIATLKNGRKACLNPASPIVKKIIEKML NSDKSN
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	7.8
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purity	> 97.0% by SDS-PAGE
Activity	The Biological activity is 10 - 50 ng/mL, was determined by the ability to chemoattract human peripheral blood neutrophils.
Recommend Usage	Biological Activity SDS-PAGE The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from sterile distilled Water is > 100 ug/mL
Storage Instruction	Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Functional Study
- SDS-PAGE

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Gene Info — CXCL1

Entrez GeneID	2919
Protein Accession#	P09341
Gene Name	CXCL1
Gene Alias	FSP, GRO1, GROa, MGSA, MGSA-a, NAP-3, SCYB1
Gene Description	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha)
Omim ID	155730
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14 kD), mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC, based on the arrangement of the first 2 of the 4 conserved cysteine residues; the 2 cysteines are separated by a single amino acid in CXC chemokines and are adjacent in CC chemokines. CXC chemokines are further subdivided into ELR and non-ELR types based on the presence or absence of a glu-leu-arg sequence adjacent and N terminal to the CXC motif. ELR types are chemotactic for neutrophils, while non-ELR types are chemotactic for lymphocytes.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	GRO1 oncogene (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha)|GRO1 oncogene (melanoma growth-stimulating activity)|MGSA alpha|chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1|fibroblast secretory protein|melanoma growth stimulatory activity alpha

Pathway

- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Asthma
- Bronchiolitis

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- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Infant
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections

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