

GRO1/KC Mouse

Description: KC Mouse Recombinant also known as N51 and GRO1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 77 amino acids and having a molecular mass of approximately 8 kDa. The GRO-1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Growth-regulated alpha protein, CXCL1, Platelet-derived growth factor-inducible protein KC, Secretory protein N51, KC, Fsp, N51, gro, Gro1, Mgsa, Scyb1, chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: RLATGAPIANELRCQ CLQTMAGIHL KNIQSLKVLVLP SGPHCTQTEV IATLKNGREA CLDPEAPLVQ KIVQKMLKGV PK.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized KC Mouse although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized GRO1 Recombinant in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (CXCL1) is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family that was previously called GRO1 oncogene, Neutrophil-activating protein 3 (NAP-3) and melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha (MSGa-a). It is secreted by human melanoma cells, has mitogenic properties and is implicated in melanoma pathogenesis. CXCL1 is expressed by macrophages, neutrophils and epithelial cells, and has neutrophil chemoattractant activity. 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. This chemokine elicits its effects by signaling through the chemokine receptor CXCR2. The gene for CXCL1 is located on human chromosome 4 amongst genes for other CXC chemokines.

Biological Activity:

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The biological activity was determined by measuring the dose dependent mobilization of intracellular calcium (calcium flux) with human neutrophils. Significant calcium mobilization is observed with 50ng/mL of recombinant mouse KC (Specific Activity: 2 x 10000 units/mg).



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