Rat CXCL16 / SR-PSOX Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **80149-R02H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CXCL16

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat CXCL16 (Met1-Ala198) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Asn 27

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat CXCL16/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 413 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 46 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 67 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

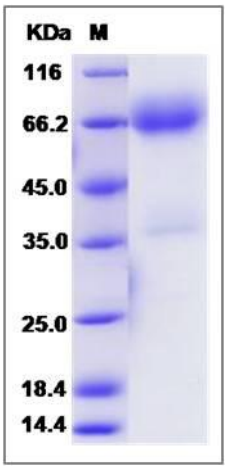
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

C-X-C motif chemokine 16, also known as Small-inducible cytokine B16, SR-PSOX, and CXCL16, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to theintercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family. It is expressed in spleen, lymph nodes, lung, kidney, small intestine and thymus. It is weakly expressed in heart and liver and no expression in brain and bone marrow. CXCL16 is expressed on the surface of APCs including subsets of CD19 (+) B cells and CD14 (+) monocyte/macrophages, and functional CXCL16 is also shed from macrophages. CXCL16 is an alpha (CXC) chemokine but also has characteristics of CC chemokines and a structure similar to fractalkine (neurotactin) in having a transmembrane region and a chemokine domain suspended by a mucin-like stalk. CXCL16 may function in promoting interactions between DCs and CD8 T cells and in guiding T cell movements in the splenic red pulp. CXCL16 was also found in the thymic medulla and in some nonlymphoid tissues, indicating roles in thymocyte development and effector T cell trafficking.

References

1. Matloubian M, et al., 2000, Nat Immunol1 (4): 298-304.
2. Wilbanks, A. et al., 2001, J Immunol166 (8): 5145-54.
3. Abel, S. et al., 2004,J Immunol. 172 (10): 6362-72.