

Human CXCL5 Protein

Catalog Number: 10889-HNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CXCL5, ENA78, SCYB5

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CXCL5 (P42830) (Arg45-Asn114) was expressed, with a N-terminal Met.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CXCL5 consists of 71 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 7.8 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 8 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 80% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, 20% H₂O

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.

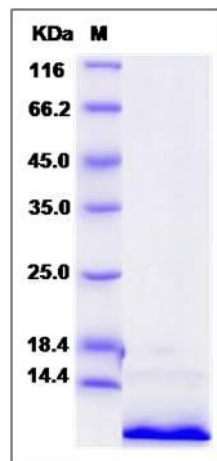
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C 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

CXCL5 is a small cytokine which belongs to the CXC chemokine family. CXC chemokines are particularly significant for leukocyte infiltration in inflammatory diseases. It is expressed in eosinophils, and can be inhibited with the type II interferon. CXCL5 is produced following stimulation of cells with the inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1 or tumor necrosis factor- α . It 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 also stimulates the chemotaxis of neutrophils possesses angiogenic properties. It elicits these effects by interacting with the cell surface chemokine receptor CXCR2. CXCL5 has been implicated in connective tissue remodelling.

References

1. Dawes JM. et al., 2011, Sci Transl Med. 3 (90): 90ra60.
2. O'Donovan N. et al., 1999, Cell Genet. 84 (1-2): 39-42.
3. Persson T. et al., 2003, Clin Exp Allergy. 33 (4): 531-7.

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