Human CXCL9 / MIG / C-X-C motif chemokine 9 Protein

Catalog Number: **10888-HNAE**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CMK, Humig, MIG, SCYB9, crg-10

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CXCL9 (Q07325) (Thr 23-Thr 125) was expressed and purified.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CXCL9 comprises 104 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 11.9 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band 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.

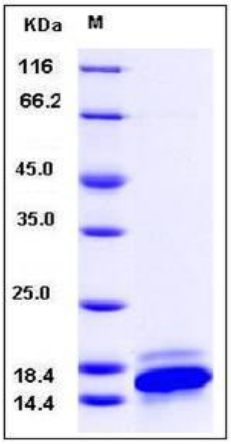
Usage Guide

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 9, Gamma-interferon-induced monokine, Monokine induced by interferon-gamma, HuMIG, Small-inducible cytokine B9 and CXCL9, is a secreted protein which belongs to theintercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family. CXC chemokines are particularly significant for leukocyte infiltration in inflammatory diseases.CXCL9 is a cytokine that affects the growth, movement, or activation state of cells that participate in immune and inflammatory response. CXCL9 binds to CXCR3. CXCR3 ligand CXCL9 is involved in regulation of the allergic response in the lung by regulation of lymphocyte activation and eosinophil recruitment. CXCL9 has immunomodulatory functions that are not mediated through a G-protein coupled receptor and may possess additional roles in host defenses against infection. Measurement of pretransplant serum CXCL9 levels might represent the tracking of a clinically useful parameter to identify subjects at high risk of acute rejection (AR) and graft failure. CXCL9 might be used for the individualization of immunosuppressive therapies.

References

1. Thomas,M.S. et al., 2004,J Immunol. 173 (1): 615-23.
2. Hasan,Z. et al., 2009,PLoS One. 4 (4): e5158.
3. Menke,J.et al., 2008, J Am Soc Nephrol. 19 (6): 1177-89.
4. Rotondi,M. et al.,2010,Transpl Int. 23 (5): 465-75.
5. Higurashi,M. et al.,2009, J Diabetes Complications. 23 (3): 178-84.