

Human CXCL14 / BRAK Protein

Catalog Number: 10880-HNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CXCL14, MIP2G, NJAC, SCYB14

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding human CXCL14 (O95715) (Ser35-Glu111) was expressed with a N-terminal Met.

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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CXCL14 consists of 77 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 9.4 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 15 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 100mM NaH₂PO₄, 1M NaCl, pH 6.5.

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.

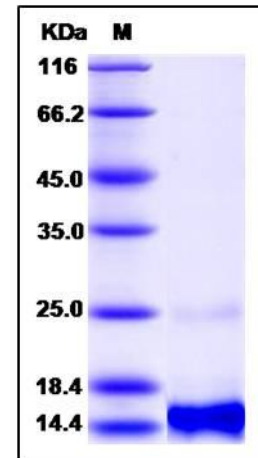
Usage Guide

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

CXCL14, also known as BRAK, is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. Members of this family are secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. CXCL14 is structurally related to the CXC (Cys-X-Cys) subfamily of cytokines. It is involved in the homeostasis of monocyte-derived macrophages rather than in inflammation. CXCL14 functions as a potent chemoattractant for neutrophils. It also has weaker attraction for dendritic cells. However, CXCL14 is not chemotactic for T-cells, B-cells, monocytes, natural killer cells or granulocytes. CXCL14 does not inhibit proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays.

References

1. Barnes T. et al., 2006, Exp Hematol. 34 (8): 1101-5.
2. Shurin G V. et al., 2005, J Immun. 174: 5490-8.
3. Kurth I. et al., 2001, J Exp Med. 194: 855-61.
4. Frederick M J. et al., 2000, Am J Path. 156: 1937-50.

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