

Technical Data Sheet

Flogen[®] Recombinant Murine KC/GRO/CXCL1 **(rMuKC/GRO/CXCL1)**

Catalog Number:	PGR0221-001
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 7.8kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 72 amino acid residues.
Quantity:	5µg/20µg/1mg
AA Sequence:	APIANELRCQ CLQTMAGIHL KNIQSLKVLP SGPHCTQTEV IATLKNGREA CLDPEAPLVQ KIVQKMLKGV PK
Purity:	>97% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human CXCR2 transfected BaF3 murine proB cells is less than 300 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 3.3 × 10 ³ IU/mg.
Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1EU/µg of rMuKC/GRO/CXCL1 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at <-20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Storage:	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°C, but should be kept at -20°C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Usage:	For research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Murine KC/GRO/CXCL1

KC/GRO/CXCL1 coded by CXCL1 gene at chromosome 5 is approximately 63% identity to that of mouse MIP2. KC is also approximately 60% identical to the human GROs. Mouse KC is a potent neutrophil attractant and activator. The functional receptor for KC has been identified as CXCR2. Based on the pattern of KC expression in a number of inflammatory disease models, KC appears to have an important role in inflammation. KC was found to be involved in monocyte arrest on atherosclerotic endothelium and may also play a pathophysiological role in Alzheimer's disease.