Recombinant Human SDF-1 a (rHu SDF-1 a/CXCL12-a)

Catalog No: #801121

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human SDF-1 a (rHu SDF-1 a/CXCL12- a)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Species Reactivity	Hu
Target Name	rHu SDF-1a CXCL12-a
Other Names	SDF-1 alpha, hSDF-1 alpha, IRH, hIRH, PBSF
Accession No.	accession:P48061 GeneID:6387
Uniprot	P48061
GeneID	6387;
Calculated MW	Approximately 8.0 kDa, a singl
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	KPVSLSYRCP CRFFESHVAR ANVKHLKILN TPNCALQIVA RLKNNNRQVC IDPKLKWIQE YLEKALNK
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB pH 7.0, 130 mM NaCl.
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.

Background

CXCL12 also known as SDF-1 is belonging to the CXC chemokine family. It is encoded by the CXCL12 gene. In recently study, Human CXCL12 is expressed as six isoforms that differ only in the C-terminal tail. And all SDF-1 isoforms undergo proteolytic processing of the first two N-terminal amino acids. Contrast to the canonical sequence SDF-1β, SDF-1α is shorter by four amino acids at the C-terminal tail. On the cell surface, the receptor for this chemokine is CXCR4 and syndecan4. CXCL12 is strongly chemotactic for T-lymphocytes, monocytes, but not neutrophils. CXCL12 is a very important factor in carcinogenesis and the neovascularisation linked to tumor progression.

References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only