

GRO a Human

Description: GRO Alpha Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 73 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 7811 Dalton. The GRO-alpha is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Growth-regulated protein alpha, CXCL1, Melanoma growth stimulatory activity, MGSA, Neutrophil-activating protein 3, NAP-3, GRO-alpha(1-73), chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1, GRO1, GROa, SCYB1, MGSA-a, MGSA alpha.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Ser-Val-Ala-Thr.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized GRO-alpha although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CXCL1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (CXCL1) is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family that was previously called GRO1 oncogene, Neutrophil-activating protein 3 (NAP-3) and melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha (MSGa-a). It is secreted by human melanoma cells, has mitogenic properties and is implicated in melanoma pathogenesis. CXCL1 is expressed by macrophages, neutrophils and epithelial cells, and has neutrophil chemoattractant activity. CXCL1 plays a role in spinal cord development by inhibiting the migration of oligodendrocyte precursors and is involved in the processes of angiogenesis, inflammation, wound healing, and tumorigenesis. This chemokine elicits its effects by signaling through the chemokine receptor CXCR2. The gene for CXCL1 is located on human chromosome 4 amongst genes for other CXC chemokines.

Biological Activity:

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Determined by its ability to chemoattract human peripheral blood neutrophils using a concentration range of 10.0-100.0 ng/ml.



References:

Title: Deficient inflammatory response to UV radiation in neonatal mice. Publication: Published online before print March 16, 2007, doi: 10.1189/jlb.1206729 June 2007 Journal of Leukocyte Biology vol. 81 no. 6 1352-1361 Link: <http://www.jleukbio.org/content/81/6/1352.full>

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