



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human CXCL7/NAP-2 Protein

RPES1406

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1406

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** E. coli

**Uniprot:** P02775

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 7.6 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 9 kDa

**Tag:**

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** Platelet Basic Protein; PBP; C-X-C Motif Chemokine 7; Leukocyte-Derived Growth Factor; LDGF; Macrophage-Derived Growth Factor; MDGFSmall-Inducible Cytokine B7; PPBP; CTAP3; CXCL7; SCYB7; TGB1; THBGB1

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Ala59-Asp128

## Background:

Human Chemokine (C-X-C motif) Ligand 7 (CXCL7), also known as neutrophil activating peptide 2 (NAP-2), is a member of the CXC chemokines containing an ELR domain (Glu-Leu-Arg tripeptide motif). Similar to other ELR domain containing CXC chemokines, such as IL-8 and the GRO proteins, CXCL7 binds CXCR2, chemoattracts and activates neutrophils. CXCL7, Connective Tissue Activating Protein III (CTAPIII) and  $\beta$ thromboglobulin ( $\beta$ TG), are proteolytically processed carboxylterminal fragments of platelet basic protein (PBP) which is found in the alphagranules of human platelets. Although CTAPIII,  $\beta$ TG, and PBP represent amino-terminal extended variants of NAP2 and possess the same CXC chemokine domains, these proteins do not exhibit CXCL7/NAP2 activity. CXCL7 induces cell migration through the G-protein-linked receptor CXCR-2.