

## CXCL5

### Recombinant Human CXCL5/ENA78

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CRE300A CRE300B CRE300C	<b>Quantity:</b>	5 µg 20 µg 1.0 mg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	Epithelial Neutrophil-Activating Protein 78, ENA-78, SCYB5, Neutrophil Activating Peptide ENA-78, Small-inducible cytokine B5		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Recombinant Human CXCL5/ENA78 is a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 74 amino acids.</p> <p>Background: Human ENA-78/CXCL5(5-78a.a.) Epithelial cell-derived neutrophil-activating peptide 78 (ENA-78) is a member of the CXC subfamily of chemokines that has the Glu-Leu-Arg (ELR) motif preceding the CXC motif. Similar to other ELR containing CXC chemokines, ENA-78 is a potent neutrophil chemoattractant and activator. Proteolysis of ENA-78 with cathepsin G and chymotrypsin have yielded N-terminally truncated variants with increased biological activities. ENA-70 and ENA-74 represent truncated recombinant ENA-78 variants missing 8 and 4 aa residues, respectively, from the N-terminus. Recombinant ENA-70 and ENA-74 have been shown to have increased potency in neutrophil chemotaxis and myeloperoxidase and elastase release assays.</p>		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	6374		
<b>Source:</b>	<i>E. coli</i>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	~8.1 kDa		
<b>Formulation:</b>	lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4, 50 mM NaCl.		
<b>Purity:</b>	>97% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.		
<b>Endotoxin Level:</b>	Less than 1EU/µg of rHuENA-78/CXCL5 as determined by LAL method.		
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human peripheral blood neutrophils is in a concentration of 5.0-10 ng/ml.		
<b>Amino Acid Sequence:</b>	AAVLRELRCV CLQTTQGVHP KMISNLQVFA IGPQCSKVEV VASLKNGKEI CLDPEAPFLK KVIQKILDGG NKEN		
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	<b>Centrifuge vial prior to opening.</b> 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.		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	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. <b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</b>		

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