

## Cxcl3

### Recombinant Rat CXCL3/CINC-2 alpha

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CS281A CS281B CS281C	<b>Quantity:</b>	2 µg 10 µg 1 mg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	Cinc-2, Cinc2, C-X-C motif chemokine 3, MIP2-alpha/beta, Cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant 2, C-X-C motif chemokine 3, MIP2-alpha/beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2-alpha/beta		
<b>Description:</b>	CXCL3 is also known as MIP2β (macrophage inflammatory protein 2 beta), or DCIP1 (dendritic cell inflammatory protein1) in mouse, CINC2 (cytokine-induced neutrophil attractant 2) in rat, and GROγ (growth regulated oncogene gamma) in humans. It is an 8 kDa proinflammatory member of the CXC subfamily of heparin-binding chemokines, also called alpha chemokines. Mature rat CXCL3 has two kinds of isoforms, CINC-2α and CINC-2β. The amino acid sequences of the two CINC-2 proteins are identical except for three carboxyl terminal residues.		
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	171551		
<b>Source:</b>	<i>E. coli</i>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 7.8 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 69 amino acids.		
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4 + 50 mM NaCl.		
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.		
<b>Endotoxin Level:</b>	Less than 1 EU/µg of rRtCXCL3/CINC-2αas determined by LAL method.		
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED <sub>50</sub> determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human CXCR2 transfected BaF3 mouse proB cells is less than 20 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of >5×10 <sup>4</sup> IU/mg.		
<b>Amino Acid Sequence:</b>	RELRCQCLKT LPRVDFENIQ SLTVTPPGPH CTQTEVIATL KDGQEVCLNP QAPRLQKIIQ KLLKSDKSS		
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	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.		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-4°C, but should be kept desiccated at -20°C for long term storage. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2 -4°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -80°C. <b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</b>		

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