

NAP-2/CXCL7, Human

Cat. No.: Z02821-1

Size: 1.0 mg

Synonyms: NAP-2 /CXCL7, Human;

Description:

Neutrophil Activating Peptide 2 (NAP-2) is proteolytically processed carboxyl-terminal fragments of platelet basic protein (PBP) which is found in the alpha-granules of human platelets. NAP-2 is a member of the CXC chemokines. Similar to other ELR domain containing CXC chemokines such as IL-8 and the GRO proteins, NAP-2 has been shown to bind CXCR-2 and to chemoattract and activate neutrophils. Although CTAP-III, β -TG and PBP represent amino-terminal extended variants of NAP-2 and possess the same CXC chemokine domains, these proteins do not exhibit NAP-2 activity. Recently, it has been shown that the additional amino-terminal residues of CTAP-III masks the critical ELR receptor binding domain that is exposed on NAP-2 and may account for lack of NAP-2 activity.

Amino Acid Sequence:

00001 AELRCMCIKT TSGIHPKNIQ SLEVIGKGTH CNQVEVIATL
00041 KDRKICLDP DAPRIKKIVQ KKLAGEDESAD

Source: *E. coli*

Species: Human

Biological Activity: Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human peripheral blood neutrophils is in a concentration range of 1.0-10.0 ng/ml.

Molecular Weight: Approximately 7.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 70 amino acids.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4, 50 mM NaCl.

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

Reconstitution: 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 $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Purity: > 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Endotoxin Level: Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rHuNAP-2/CXCL7 as determined by LAL method.

Storage: This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C . Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.