

CXCL1

Reactivity: Human Mouse

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 8/14kD

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human CXCL1

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

FSP; GRO1; GRO α ; MGSA; MGSA- α ; NAP-3; SCYB1;

Catalog #: A5254

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 2919

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P09341

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

CXCL1, also named as FSP, GRO1, GRO α , MGSA, MGSA- α , NAP-3 and SCYB1, is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family that was previously called GRO1 oncogene. It has chemotactic activity for neutrophils. CXCL1 may play a role in inflammation and exerts its effects on endothelial cells in an autocrine fashion. In vitro, the processed forms GRO- α (4-73), GRO- α (5-73) and GRO- α (6-73) show a 30-fold higher chemotactic activity. CXCL1 is secreted by human melanoma cells, has mitogenic properties and is implicated in melanoma pathogenesis. CXCL1 is expressed by macrophages, neutrophils and epithelial cells. 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. An initial study in mice showed evidence that CXCL1 decreased the severity of multiple sclerosis and may offer a neuro-protective function.

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