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SDF 1a Mouse

Description: Stromal Cell-Derived Factor-1 alpha Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 68 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 7921 Dalton. The SDF-1a is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:SDF-1, CXCL12, Pre-B cell growth-stimulating factor, PBSF, hIRH, chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12, SDF1, SDF1A, TPAR1, SCYB12, SDF-1a, TLSF-a, 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate repressed protein 1, Thymic lymphoma cell-stimulating factor, TLSF.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Lys-Pro-Val-Ser-Leu.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The CXCL12 protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) sterile solution containing 10mM acetic acid (AcOH).

Stability:
Lyophilized SDF-1a althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL12 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Stromal Cell-Derived Factor-1a in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:
SDF-1 (stromal cell-derived factor-1) is small cytokine belonging to the chemokine family that is officially designated Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 (CXCL12). It is produced in two forms, SDF-1/CXCL12a and SDF-1/CXCL12b, by alternate splicing of the same gene. Chemokines are characterized by the presence of four conserved cysteines, which form two disulfide bonds. The CXCL12 proteins belong to the group of CXC chemokines, whose initial pair of cysteines are separated by one intervening amino acid. CXCL12 is strongly chemotactic for lymphocytes and has been implicated as an important cell co-ordinator during development. During embryogenesis it directs the migration of hematopoietic cells from foetal liver to bone marrow. Mice which were knocked-out for CXCL12 gene were lethal before the birth or within just 1 hour of life. As another role, CXCL12a alters also the electrophysiology of neurons. CXCL12 was shown to be expressend in many tissues in mice (including brain, thymus, heart, lung, liver, kidney, spleen and bone

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marrow).The receptor for this chemokine is CXCR4, which was previously called fusin. This CXCL12-CXCR4 interaction used to be considered exclusive (unlike for other chemokines and their receptors), but recently it was sμggested that CXCL12 is also bound by CXCR7 receptor. The gene for CXCL12 is located on human chromosome 10. In human and mouse both CXCL12 and CXCR4 show high identity of sequence: 99% and 90%, respectively.

Catalog #:CHPS-331

For research use only.

Biological Activity:

The specific activity as determined by its ability to chemoattract human peripheral blood monocytes at 50-100ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 10,000-20,000IU/mg.

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