

CXCL16 Mouse

Description: CXCL16 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 88 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 9.9kDa. The CXCL16 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: C-X-C motif chemokine 16, Small-inducible cytokine B16, Transmembrane chemokine CXCL16, Scavenger receptor for phosphatidylserine and oxidized low density lipoprotein, SR-PSOX, Cxcl16, Srpsox, Zmynd15, AV290116, BB024863, 0910001K24Rik.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: NQGSVAGSCS CDRTISSGTQ IPQGTLDHIR KYLKAFHRCP
FFIRFLQSK SVCGGSDQW VRELVDCFER KECGTGHGKS FHHQKHLF.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1.0mg/ml) solution in 20mM sodium phosphate Buffer, pH 7.4 & 50mM NaCl.

Stability:

Lyophilized CXCL16 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL16 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:

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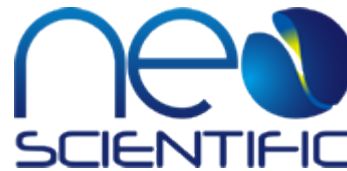
Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CXCL16 Mouse in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Mouse CXCL16 is a nonELR motif including CXC chemokine with a transmembrane domain. Mouse CXCL16 cDNA encodes a 246 a.a. precursor protein with a putative 26 a.a. residue signal peptide, an 88 a.a. residue chemokine domain, an 87 a.a. residue mucinlike spacer region, a 22 a.a. residue transmembrane domain, and a 23 a.a. residue cytoplasmic tail. CXCL16 induces a strong chemotactic response and calcium mobilization. Furthermore, CXCL16 acts as a scavenger receptor on macrophages, which specifically binds to OxLDL (oxidized low density lipoprotein), suggesting that it may be involved in pathophysiology such as atherogenesis. Mouse CXCL16 is generated by dendritic cells in lymphoid organ T cell zones as well as by cells in the splenic red pulp both as membranebound and soluble forms. CXCR6/Bonzo (STRL33 and TYMSTR) is the receptor for CXCL16. CXCL16 is expressed in the spleen, lymph nodes, and Peyer patches. It is also expressed in non-lymphoid tissues such as lung, kidney, small intestine, and thymus, with

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weak expression in heart and liver and no expression in brain and purified B- and T-cells. CXCL16 deficiency is linked to breast cancer progression. In addition, CXCL16 is involved in immunological liver injury by regulating T lymphocyte infiltration in liver tissue. Furthermore, CXCL16 has a distinctive role in the maintenance of cardiac allograft tolerance mediated by natural killer T cells. Moreover, CXCL16 has a significant role in not only the production of IFN-gamma by NKT cells, but also promotion of Th1-inclined immune responses mediated by NKT cells.

Catalog #:CHPS-370

For research use only.

Biological Activity:

Determined by its ability to chemoattract murine lymphocytes using a concentration range of 100-1000ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 1,000-10,000IU/mg.

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