



Technical Data Sheet

Recombinant Human NAP-2 (rHu NAP-2/CXCL7)

Human NAP-2/CXCL7

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.

Catalog Number:	RC312-18
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	7.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 70 amino acids.
Quantity:	2ug/10ug/1mg
Purity:	>97% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. Determined by its ability to chemoattract human neutrophils using a concentration range of 1.0-10.0 ng/ml..
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated (1.0mg/ml) solution in 20mM PB, pH 7.4, 50mM NaCl.
AA Sequence:	AELRCMCIKTTSGIHPKNIQSLEVIGKGTNCNOVEVIATLKDGRKICLDPDAPRIKKIVQKLAG DESAD
Endotoxin:	Less than 1EU/ μ g of rHuNAP-2/CXCL7 as determined by LAL method.
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°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Storage:	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°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°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.



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