

CXCL16 active protein

CXCL16 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA257935

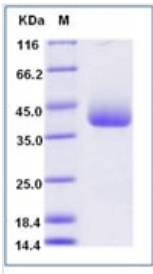
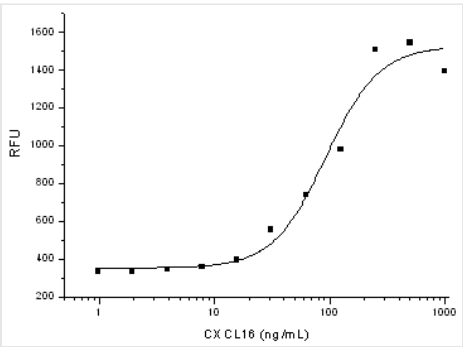
HOST
HEK293 Cells

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CXCL16; CXCL16 Protein; Human; Recombinant (His Tag); Human CXCL16/SR-PSOX Protein (His Tag); CXCLG16 Protein; SR-PSOX Protein; SRPSOX Protein; chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 16; CXCL16 active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hard copy of CoA.
Sequence	Met1-Thr22 4
Species	Human
Activity	Measured by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 mouse pro?B cells transfected with mouse CXCR6. The ED50 for this effect is 50-250ng/mL.
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method.
Predicted N Terminal	Asn 49
Tag	C-His
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the human CXCL16 (NP_071342.2)(Met1-Thr224) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Reconstitution	A hardcopy of COA with reconstitution instruction is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice.



SDS-PAGE

Application Data
Measured by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with mouse CXCR6. The ED50 for this effect is 50-250 ng/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CXCL16 active protein

Background: C-X-C motif chemokine 16, also known as Small-inducible cytokine B16, SR-PSOX, and CXCL16, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine Cx) family. CXCL16 exists in transmembrane and soluble forms. The transmembrane form acts as a scavenger receptor for oxidised LDL whereas the soluble form acts a chemoattractant for mainly CD8+ T cells. CXCL16 is a protein which shares pattern recognition receptor functions, relevant for adhesion and phagocytosis of bacterial products, with the properties of an adhesion molecule and inflammatory chemokine. CXCL16/SR-PSOX is an interferon-gamma-regulated chemokine and scavenger receptor for oxidized low-density lipoprotein that is expressed in atherosclerotic lesions. Proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound CXCL16 releases soluble CXCL16, which may promote migration of effector T cells and augment a proatherogenic inflammatory response. CXCL16/SR-PSOX can be a potential player in atherogenesis. Enhanced expression of CXCL16 has been demonstrated in atherosclerotic plaques and several properties have been attributed to CXCL16 that could influence the atherosclerotic process. Following in vitro studies suggested that as an adhesion molecule CXCL16/SR-PSOX might mediate T-cell adhesion to the endothelium, as a chemokine-drive T-cell migration, stimulate cell proliferation and elicit inflammatory phenotype in smooth muscle cells (SMC) and, finally, as a scavenger receptor-mediate uptake of atherogenic lipoproteins by macrophages and SMC. CXCR6 and its ligand CXCL16 in regulating metastasis and invasion of cancer. CXCR6 and CXCL16 are up-regulated in multiple cancer tissue types and cancer cell lines relative to normal tissues and cell lines. In addition, both CXCR6 and CXCL16 levels increase as tumor malignancy increases. Thus, CXCL16 and CXCR6 may mark cancers arising in an inflammatory milieu and mediate pro-tumorigenic effects of inflammation through direct effects on cancer cell growth and by inducing the migration and proliferation of tumor-associated leukocytes.

References

Sheikine Y, et al. (2008) CXCL16/SR-PSOX--a friend or a foe in atherosclerosis Atherosclerosis. 197(2): 487-95. Lehrke M, et al. (2008) CXCL16 is a surrogate marker of inflammatory bowel disease. Scand J Gastroenterol. 43(3): 283-8. Jansson AM, et al. (2009) Soluble CXCL16 predicts long-term mortality in acute coronary syndromes. Circulation. 119(25): 3181-8. Darash-Yahana M, et al. (2009) The chemokine CXCL16 and its receptor, CXCR6, as markers and promoters of inflammation-associated cancers. PLoS One. 4(8): e6695. Deng L, et al. (2010) CXCR6/CXCL16 functions as a regulator in metastasis and progression of cancer. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1806(1): 42-9.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	154816176
NCBI GeneID	58191
NCBI Accession #	NP_071342.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_022059.3
UniProt Accession #	Q9H2A7; Q8TC80; Q96K63; Q9BXD6; Q9H2F6; A0N0N4; A8K7U9; B2RCB0
Molecular Weight	27,579 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	C-X-C motif chemokine 16

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 16
NCBI Official Symbol	CXCL16
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SRPSOX; CXCLG16; SR-PSOX
NCBI Protein Information	C-X-C motif chemokine 16; CXC chemokine ligand 16; small-inducible cytokine B16; transmembrane chemokine CXCL16; scavenger receptor for phosphatidylserine and oxidized low density lipoprotein
UniProt Protein Name	C-X-C motif chemokine 16
UniProt Gene Name	CXCL16
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SCYB16; SRPSOX; SR-PSOX
UniProt Entry Name	CXL16_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/hek293-cells-active-protein/cxcl16/257935>