

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein
CXCL6
Catalog # PBV10783r**Specification**

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P80162](#)
Calculated MW **7.9 kDa** **KDa**

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	6372
Gene Symbol	CXCL3
Other Names	
CXCL6	
Gene Source	Human
Source	E.coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	VLTELRTCL RVTLRVNPKT IGKLQVFPAG PQCSKVEVVA SLKNGKQVCL DPEAPFLKKV IQKILDSGNK KN

Target/Specificity
CXCL6

Application Notes

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C.

Format

Lyophilized powder

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered through a 0.2 micron filter. Lyophilized from 10 mM acetic acid.

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - Images

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - Background

GCP-2 is a connective tissue derived CXC chemokine that can signal through the CXCR1 and CXCR2 receptors. GCP-2 selectively attracts neutrophils and has also been shown to exert angiogenic activity. Human GCP-2 is cross-react on murine cells. Recombinant human GCP-2 is a 7.9 kDa protein containing 72 amino acid residues.

GCP-2 (CXCL6), human recombinant protein - References

Rovai L.E., et al. J. Immunol. 158:5257-5266(1997).
Ni J., et al. Submitted (DEC-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Froyen G., et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 243:762-769(1997).