10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) recombinant protein

Cationic antimicrobial protein CAP37, Heparin-binding protein

Catalog # PBV10911r

Specification

Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P20160
Calculated MW	37 kDa KDa

Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	566
Gene Symbol	AZU1

Other Names
Cationic antimicrobial protein CAP37, Heparin-binding protein

Gene Source	Human
Source	Human Neutrophil. Prepared from whole blood shown to be non-reactive for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HBc, and negative for anti-HIV 1 & 2 by FDA approved tests.
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	No

Target/Specificity
Azurocidin

Application Notes
Use deionized water

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Salt-free lyophilized solid.

Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) recombinant protein - Images

Azurocidin, Human Neutrophil (Cationic protein 37) recombinant protein - Background

The gene for azurocidin is located on the short arm of chromosome 19 and is in a cluster with the genes for proteinase 3 and elastase. All three proteins are serine protease homologues; azurocidin, however, lacks enzymatic activity. It is an antibiotic protein, with monocyte chemotactic and antibacterial activity. The Azurophil granules, specialized lysosomes of the neutrophil, contain at least 10 proteins implicated in the killing of microorganisms. Azurocidin is a member of the serine protease family that includes Cathepsin G, Neutrophil Elastase (NE), and Proteinase 3 (PR3), however, Azurocidin is not a serine proteinase since the active site serine and histidine residues are replaced. Azurocidin has been identified as a modulator of endothelial permeability and an important multifunctional inflammatory mediator. Neutrophils arriving first at sites of inflammation release Azurocidin which acts in a paracrine fashion on endothelial cells causing the development of intercellular gaps and allowing leukocyte extravasation. Azurocidin thus be regarded as a reasonable therapeutic target for a variety of inflammatory disease conditions.

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