

MIP2 Viral

Description: MIP-2 Viral Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 70 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 7.9 kDa. The MIP-2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CHPS-383

For research use only.

Synonyms: MIP-2 Viral, Viral MIP-2, MIP2 Viral, Viral MIP2, Viral Macrophage inflammatory Protein-2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: LGASWHRPDK CCLGYQKRPL PQVLLSSWYP TSQLCSKPGV
IFLTRGRQVCADKSKDWVK KLMQQLPVTA.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by RP-HPLC & SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from 1mg/ml solution containing 20mM Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.4 % 0.15M NaCl.

Stability:

Lyophilized MIP-2 Viral protein although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CXCL2 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:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CXCL2 Viral in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Viral MIP-2 is closely related to MIP-1, show amino acid sequence similarity of about 41%. At the amino acid sequence level, Viral MIP-1 and Viral MIP-2 share 48% similarity. Viral MIP-1 and Viral MIP-2 are more closely linked to one another phylogenetically than to other human chemokines, signifying that they have gene duplication within the virus rather than by two independent gene acquisitions. Viral MIP-2 binds to the CCR3 chemokine receptor through which eotaxin and other chemokines activate eosinophils. Viral MIP-2 activates and chemoattract human eosinophils.

Biological Activity:

Determined by the inhibitory effect on monocyte migration response to human MIP1A using a concentration range of 1

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