

Recombinant Human CXCL16/SR-PSOX Protein

Catalog No.: RP02131

Sequence Information

Species Gene ID

Human 58191

Swiss Prot Tags

Q9H2A7 C-His

Synonyms

CXCL16, SCYB16, SRPSOX, UNQ2759/PRO6714, C-X-C motif chemokine 16, Scavenger receptor for phosphatidylserine and oxidized low density lipoprotein, SR-PSOX, Small-inducible cytokine B16, Transmembrane chemokine CXCL16

Product Information

Source Purification

HEK293 cells ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Calculated MWObserved MW

19.9 kDa 45-50 kDa

Endotoxin

< 0.1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Reconstitution

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

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 CxC) family. CXCL16 exists in transmembrane and soluble forms. The transmembrane form acts as a scavenger receptor for oxidized LDL whereas the soluble form acts as 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.

Basic Information

Description

Recombinant Human CXCL16/SR-PSOX Protein is produced by HEK293 cells expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Met1-Thr205) of Human CXCL16/SR-PSOX Protein (Accession #NP_001094282.1) fused with His tag at the C-terminus.

Activity

Shipping

Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid proteins are shipped at frozen temperature with dry ice. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Storage

Store at -20°C

Operational Notes

For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves for handling.

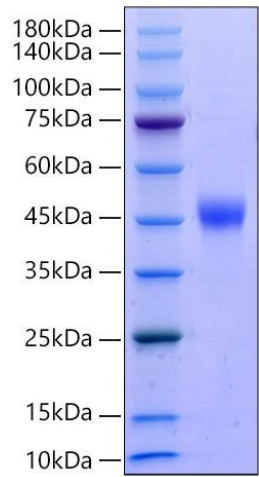
Contact

☎ | 400-999-6126

✉ | cn.market@abclonal.com.cn

🌐 | www.abclonal.com.cn

Validation Data



Recombinant Human CXCL16/SR-PSOX Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.