

Recombinant Human CXCL16 (rHuCXCL16)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	201-16
Source:	<i>E. coli</i>
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 10 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 89 amino acids.
Quantity:	10ug/100μg
AA Sequence:	Asn49-Pro137; Accession # NP_071342
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE analyses.
Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with mouse CXCR6. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2.5-12 ng/mL.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1.0 EU/μg of rHuCXCL16 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile PBS to a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL. Further dilutions should be made in appropriately buffered solutions.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human CXCL16

CXC chemokine ligand 16 (CXCL16) is a type I membrane protein containing a non-ELR motif-containing CXC chemokine domain in its extracellular region. Together with Fractalkine (CX3CL1), CXCL16 constitute the only two transmembrane chemokines within the superfamily. The gene for human CXCL16 predicts a 273 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative signal peptide, a CXC chemokine domain, a mucin-like spacer region, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain with a potential tyrosine phosphorylation and SH2 protein-binding site. Mouse and human CXCL16 share 70% aa sequence similarity within their chemokine domains and 49% overall aa sequence identity.