

Product datasheet

Natural Human NAP2 protein ab91094

1 Image

Overview

Product name Natural Human NAP2 protein
Protein length Full length protein

Description

Nature Native
Source Native

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab91094** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications SDS-PAGE
Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.
 Prepared from the supernatant of activated platelets by heparin-agarose affinity chromatography and gel filtration.
Form Liquid
Additional notes Protein of human blood/plasma origin. The starting material was tested prior to initiation of the manufacturing process, and was found negative or nonreactive for anti-HIV-1/2, HIV-1 antigen(s), HBsAg, STS, anti- HCV, anti-HBcore and anti-HTLV I & II. Extinction coefficient: E (1 %; 1 c m, 280 nm) = 2.6
 (calculated based upon amino acid sequence and molecular weight).

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
 Preservative: None
 Constituents: 25mM HEPES, 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4

General Info

Function

LA-PF4 stimulates DNA synthesis, mitosis, glycolysis, intracellular cAMP accumulation, prostaglandin E2 secretion, and synthesis of hyaluronic acid and sulfated glycosaminoglycan. It also stimulates the formation and secretion of plasminogen activator by human synovial cells. NAP-2 is a ligand for CXCR1 and CXCR2, and NAP-2, NAP-2(73), NAP-2(74), NAP-2(1-66), and most potent NAP-2(1-63) are chemoattractants and activators for neutrophils. TC-1 and TC-2 are antibacterial proteins, in vitro released from activated platelet alpha-granules. CTAP-III(1-81) is more potent than CTAP-III desensitize chemokine-induced neutrophil activation.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the intercrine alpha (chemokine CxC) family.

Post-translational modifications

Proteolytic removal of residues 1-9 produces the active peptide connective tissue-activating peptide III (CTAP-III) (low-affinity platelet factor IV (LA-PF4)).
Proteolytic removal of residues 1-13 produces the active peptide beta-thromboglobulin, which is released from platelets along with platelet factor 4 and platelet-derived growth factor.
NAP-2(1-66) is produced by proteolytical processing, probably after secretion by leukocytes other than neutrophils.
NAP-2(73) and NAP-2(74) seem not be produced by proteolytical processing of secreted precursors but are released in an active form from platelets.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Images



SDS-PAGE analysis of ab91094 on a 4-12%

Bis-Tris gel

Lane 1: Reduced ab91094

Lane 2: Molecular weight markers

Lane 3: Non-reduced ab91094

Molecular weight markers: Myosin (191 kDa),

Phosphorylase B (97 kDa), BSA (64 kDa),

Glutamic Dehydrogenase (51 kDa), Alcohol

Dehydrogenase (39 kDa), Carbonic

Anhydrase (28 kDa), Myoglobin Red (19 kDa),

Lysozyme (14 kDa)

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