

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived  
Ser19-Met93  
Accession # BAA28602

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Ser19

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 8.8 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Activity** Measured by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with mouse CXCR4.  
The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 0.15-0.6  $\mu$ g/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.01 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100  $\mu$ g/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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.

**BACKGROUND**

CXCL12, also known as SCYB12, PBSF and SDF-1 $\beta$ , is an 8.3 kDa, heparin-binding member of the CXC (or alpha-) family of chemokines (1, 2). Feline CXCL12( $\beta$ ) is synthesized as a 93 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 21 aa signal sequence and a 72 aa mature region (3). The mature molecule exhibits a typical three antiparallel  $\beta$ -strand chemokine-like fold. There are no potential N-linked glycosylation sites. N-terminal aa's 1 - 8 form a receptor binding site, while aa's 1 and 2 (Lys-Pro) are involved in receptor activation (4). The C-terminus is likely associated with heparin binding (5). SDF-1 $\beta$  circulates and undergoes proteolytic processing. CD26 will remove the first two N-terminal amino acids, possibly creating a reduced-activity chemokine (5, 6). In addition to the  $\beta$ -isoform, alternate splicing of the feline SDF-1 gene generates an  $\alpha$ -isoform. The alpha isoform is identical to SDF-1 $\beta$ , but shorter by four aa's at the C-terminus (3). Although  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -isoforms show similar activity, SDF-1 $\alpha$  is differentially processed, and different cells secrete the two isoforms (5, 7). Mature feline SDF-1 $\beta$  is 96%, 97% and 100% aa identical to rat, mouse and human SDF-1 $\beta$ , respectively. Human (and by inference, feline) SDF-1 is active on mouse cells. SDF-1 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are reported to be monomers at neutral pH and physiologic ionic strength (4). SDF-1 $\alpha$  is also reported to form dimers in the presence of heparan sulfate (8). On the cell surface, this may well facilitate SDF-1 interaction with its two receptors, CXCR4 and syndecan-4 (9). Heparan sulfate is known to protect SDF-1 from proteolysis, and CXCR4 exists constitutively as a dimer (9 - 11). Among its many functions, CXCL12 is known to influence lymphopoiesis, regulate patterning and cell number of neural progenitors, and promote angiogenesis (12, 13). It also enhances the survival of myeloid progenitor cells.

**References:**

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