

## DESCRIPTION

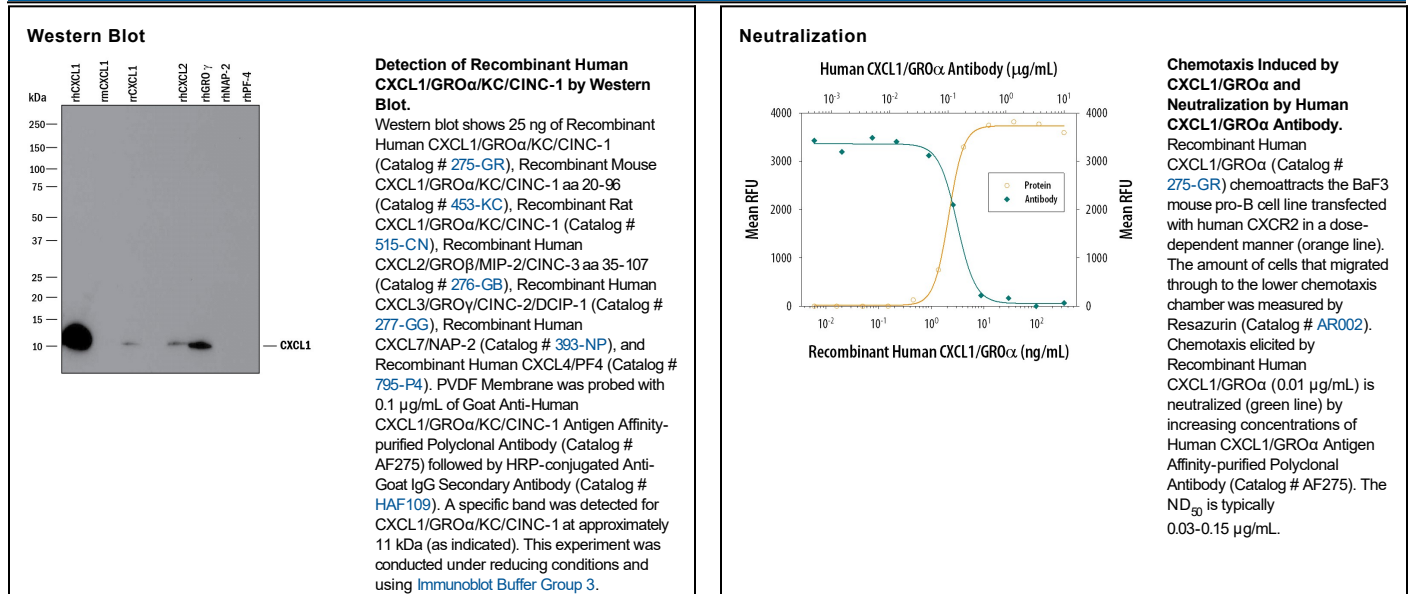
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human CXCL1/GRO $\alpha$ /KC/CINC-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GRO $\beta$ and rhGRO $\gamma$ is observed, less than 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat (rr) CINC-1 is observed and less than 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) KC is observed. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with rhNAP-2 or rhPF-4 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CXCL1/GRO $\alpha$ /KC/CINC-1 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 275-GR) Ala35-Asn107 Accession # P09341
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize CXCL1/GRO $\alpha$ /KC/CINC-1-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CXCR2. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.03-0.15 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 0.01 $\mu$ g/mL Recombinant Human CXCL1/GRO $\alpha$ /KC/CINC-1.

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

The gene for CXCL1/GRO $\alpha$  was initially discovered in hamster cells, using subtractive hybridization techniques, as a message that is over-expressed in tumorigenic cells and in normal cells during growth stimulation. The hamster cDNA was cloned and used as a probe for the subsequent cloning of the human GRO cDNA. Independently, a cDNA encoding a secreted protein with melanoma growth stimulating activity (MGSA) was also cloned from a human melanoma cell line and found to be identical to GRO. In addition to the initially cloned GRO gene, now designated CXCL1, two additional GRO genes, GRO $\beta$  or MIP-2 $\alpha$  and GRO $\gamma$  or MIP-2 $\beta$ , which shared 90% and 86% amino acid sequence homology, respectively, with CXCL1, have been identified. All three human GROs are members of the alpha (C-X-C) subfamily of chemokines. The three GRO cDNAs encode 107 amino acid precursor proteins from which the N-terminal 34 amino acid residues are cleaved to generate the mature GROs. There are no potential N-linked glycosylation sites in the amino acid sequences. GRO expression is inducible by serum or PDGF and/or by a variety of inflammatory mediators, such as IL-1 and TNF, in monocytes, fibroblasts, melanocytes, and epithelial cells. In certain tumor cell lines, GRO is expressed constitutively. Similar to other alpha chemokines, the three GRO proteins are potent neutrophil attractants and activators. In addition, these chemokines are also active toward basophils. All three GROs can bind with high affinity to the IL-8 receptor type B. The rat homolog of human CXCL1, CINC, is much more active than human CXCL1 on rat neutrophils, suggesting that this cytokine may have selective species specificity.