

ENA-78/CXCL5 Protein, Human (HEK293)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7157
Synonyms:	rHuENA-78/CXCL5; ENA78; SCYB5
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P42830 (A37-N114)
Gene ID:	6374
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 8.5 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>A G P A A A V L R E L R C V C L Q T T Q G V H P K M I S N L Q V F A I G P Q C S</p> <p>K V E V V A S L K N G K E I C L D P E A P F L K K V I Q K I L D G G N K E N</p>
Biological Activity	The ED ₅₀ is <200 ng/mL as measured by CHO-K1/Gα15/hCXCR2 cells (human Gα15 and human CXCR2 stably expressed in CHO-K1 cells).
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Endotoxin Level	<0.2 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>CXCL5 belongs to the CXC-type chemokine family with a specific amino acid sequence of glutamic acid-leucine-arginine which is shortly named as ELR motif. The ELR motif of CXC-type chemokine family plays an important role in angiogenesis. CXCL5 is expressed by many immune cells, such as macrophages, eosinophils, as well as non-immune cells including mesothelial cells, and fibroblasts^{[1][2]}.</p> <p>Human CXCL5 shares 57% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat CXCL5.</p> <p>CXCL5 can recruit cells, such as T/B lymphocytes and eosinophils from the immune system to the corresponding regions during immune response. Besides, it also participates in promoting the adhesion and remodeling of connective tissues.</p>
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CXCL5 is highly expressed in various tumor tissues. CXCL5 can be used as a potential indicator of tumor prognosis. In tumor microenvironment (TME), CXCL5 binds to its receptors, such as CXCR2, to participate in the recruitment of immune cells and promote angiogenesis, tumor growth, and metastasis. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) activated by acidic TME or TNF- α can secrete CXCL5 and other pro-inflammatory factors. Besides, cancer-associated mesothelial cells, which are generated by plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), can secrete IL-8 and CXCL5 via the NF- κ B signaling pathway and thereby promoting peritoneal metastasis. Adipose tissue-derived stem cells (ASCs) secrete CXCL5 which subsequently promotes tumor growth and affects the development of breast tumors^[2].

The CXCL5/CXCR2 axis recruits neutrophils, promotes angiogenesis and remodels connective tissues. In addition, CXCL5 promotes angiogenesis via activating the AKT/NF- κ B/FOXD1/VEGF-A pathway in a CXCR2-dependent manner. CXCL5 plays a role in cancer cell proliferation, migration, and invasion. CXCL5 promotes the proliferation of several types of tumor cells, such as the tumor cells in prostate cancer, cervical cancer, lung cancer, hepatoblastoma, and osteosarcoma^{[1][2][3]}.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Kawamura M, et al. CXCL5, a promoter of cell proliferation, migration and invasion, is a novel serum prognostic marker in patients with colorectal cancer. *Eur J Cancer*. 2012 Sep;48(14):2244-51.
- [2]. Wen Zhang, et al. CXCL5/CXCR2 axis in tumor microenvironment as potential diagnostic biomarker and therapeutic target. *Cancer Commun (Lond)*. 2020 Mar;40(2-3):69-80.
- [3]. Kawamura M, et al. CXCL5, a promoter of cell proliferation, migration and invasion, is a novel serum prognostic marker in patients with colorectal cancer. *Eur J Cancer*. 2012 Sep;48(14):2244-51.
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