Azurocidin Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7624
Synonyms:	rHuAzurocidin, His; Azurocidin; Cationic Antimicrobial Protein CAP37; Heparin-Binding Protein
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P20160 (I27-P250)
Gene ID:	566
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 35-44 kDa due to the glycosylation.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	I V G G R K A R P R Q F P F L A S I Q N Q G R H F C G G A L I H A R F V M T A A S C F Q S Q N P G V S T V V L G A Y D L R R R E R Q S R Q T F S I S S M S E N G Y D P Q Q N L N D L M L L Q L D R E A N L T S S V T I L P L P L Q N A T V E A G T R C Q V A G W G S Q R S G G R L S R F P R F V N V T V T P E D Q C R P N N V C T G V L T R R G G I C N G D G G T P L V C E G L A H G V A S F S L G P C G R G P D F F T R V A L F R D W I D G V L N N P G P G P
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to enhance LPS-induced TNF-alpha secretion from THP-1 cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is ≤1.315 μg/mL in the presence of 2 μg/mL LPS.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 20 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5 or PBS, pH 7.4, 8% trehalose.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. 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	Azurocidin, released from PMN secretory vesicles or primary granules, acts as a chemoattractant and activator of monocyte and macrophages. The functional consequence is enhancement of cytokine release and bacterial phagocytosis, allowing for a more efficient bacterial clearance. Leukocyte activation by Azurocidin is mediated via β2-integrins, and Azurocidin-

induced chemotaxis is dependent on formyl-peptide receptors. In addition, Azurocidin activates endothelial cells leading to vascular leakage and edema formation. For these reasons, targeting azurocidin release and its actions may have therapeutic potential in inflammatory disease conditions[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Oliver Soehnlein, et al. Neutrophil-derived azurocidin alarms the immune system. J Leukoc Biol. 2009 Mar;85(3):344-51.

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