

Mouse CCL6 / C-C motif ligand 6 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50026-M08H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

RP23-320E6.4, MRP-1, Scya6, c10

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CCL6 (P27784) (Met 1-Ala 116) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gly 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse CCL6 consists of 106 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 12 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of mCCL6 is approximately 14 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

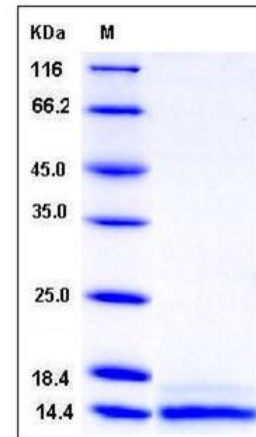
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 6 (CCL6) also known as C-C chemokine C10 is a small cytokine belonging to the chemokine CC family that has only been identified in rodents. C10 is a recently described member of the beta-chemokine subfamily of the chemokine superfamily of cytokine proteins. In contrast to this genomic structure, the C10 gene has four exons, with a novel second exon of 48 nucleotides. Exons 3 and 4 of C10 contain four cysteines distributed in the same manner as in exons 2 and 3 of other beta-chemokine family members. C10 is involved in the chronic stages of host defense reactions. In vitro evidence, C10 significantly enhanced the bacterial phagocytic activity of peritoneal macrophages. In addition, in vivo evidence suggested that C10 therapy significantly reduced the amount of material that leaked from the damaged gut. The C10 chemokine rapidly promotes disease resolution in the cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) model through its direct effects on the cellular events critically involved in host defense during septic peritonitis. CCL6 may be a mediator released by microglia for cell-cell communication under physiological as well as pathological conditions of CNS. CCL6 can be either a positive or negative target for Myc oncoproteins, thus it may alter tumor behavior by relieving its growth factor dependency and by promoting invasiveness as a result of local tissue apoptosis.

References

1. Steinhauser ML, et al., 2000, Infect Immun. 68 (11):108-14.
2. Berger MS, et al., 1993, DNA Cell Biol. 12 (9): 839-47.
3. Kanno M, et al., 2005, J Neuroimmunol. 167 (1-2): 72-80.
4. Yi F, et al., 2003, Cancer Res. 63 (11): 2923-32.

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