

Human CCL5 / RANTES Protein (His & mucin Tag)

Catalog Number: 10900-H14H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CCL5, D17S136E, MGC17164, RANTES, SCYA5, SISd, TCP228

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human RANTES (NP_002976.2) (Met 1-Ser 91) was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged human Fractalkine mucin-stalk (Phe 101-Gln 341) at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % 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: Ser 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human RANTES/Mucin stalk chimera consists of 318 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 34 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh RANTES/Mucin stalk chimera is approximately 50-80 kDa due to glycosylation.

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.

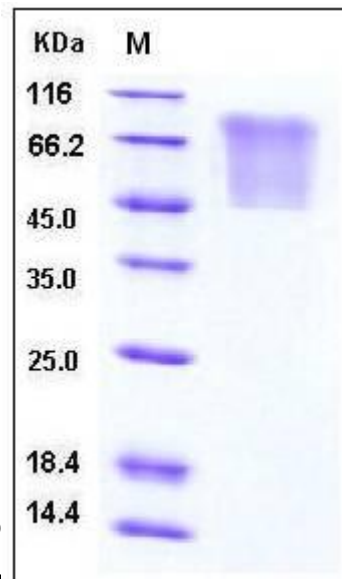
Usage Guide

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

products.

Protein Description

Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5, also known as CCL5 and RANTES (acronym for Regulated upon Activation, Normal T cell Expressed and presumably Secreted), is an 8 kDa protein classified as a member of the β (C-C) chemokine subfamily of proinflammatory cytokines. CCL5 is chemotactic for T cells, eosinophils, and basophils, and plays an active role in recruiting leukocytes into inflammatory sites. With the help of particular cytokines that are released by T cells, CCL5 induces the proliferation and activation of certain natural killer (NK) cells. It is also an HIV-suppressive factor released from CD8+ T cells and has been shown to interact with CCR3, CCR5, and CCR1. Fractalkine (also known as CX3CL1) is one of two known transmembrane chemokines, and contains a chemokine domain tethered on a long mucin-like stalk within the ECD. Fractalkine binds with high affinity to CX3CR1 and mediates the tight binding of leukocytes expressing CX3CR1 independently of G protein activation. The chemokine domain of human Fractalkine is replaced by human RANTES in the purified RANTES/mucin-like stalk chimera.

References

1. Donlon, T.A. et al., 1990, Genomics. 6 (3): 548-553.
2. Maghazachi. et al., 1996, Eur J Immunol. 26: 315-319.
3. Daugherty, B. L. et al., 1996, J. Exp. Med. 183 (5): 2349-2354.
4. Proudfoot, A.E. et al., 1996, J. Biol. Chem. 271: 2599-2603.
5. Elsner, J. et al., 1997, Eur. J. Immunol. 27: 2892-2898.

Manufactured By Sino Biological Inc., FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Fax :+86-10-51029969 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>