

Human CCL27 / CTACK Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10625-H07E



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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CCL27, ILC, SCYA27

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CCL27 (Q9Y4X3) (Phe25-Gly112) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CCL27 consists of 104 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 12.2 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 14 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 30% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA.

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.

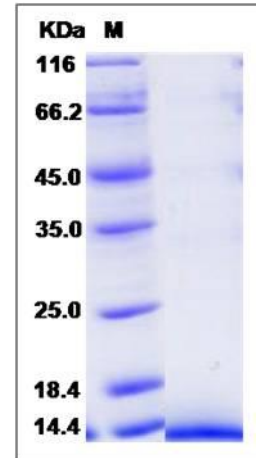
Usage Guide

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

CCL27, also known as CTACK, is a small cytokine belonging to the CC chemokine family. Members of this family are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. CCL27 is chemotactic for skin-associated memory T lymphocytes. CCL27 may also play a role in mediating homing of lymphocytes to cutaneous sites. CCL27 plays a pivotal role in establishing the inflammatory infiltrate characteristic for common inflammatory skin diseases. Through binding to the chemokine receptor 10 (CCR10), CCL27 mediates inflammation by promoting lymphocyte migration into the skin.

References

1. Morales. et al., 1999, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 96: 14470-5.
2. Homey. et al., 2002, J Immunol. 164: 3465-70.
3. Ishikawa-Mochizuki. et al., 1999, FEBS Lett. 460: 544-8.