

Human I-309 / CCL1 / TCA-3 Protein

Catalog Number: 10057-HNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CCL1, SCYA1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CCL1 (P22362) (Lys24-Lys96) was expressed, with a N-terminal Met.

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: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CCL1 consists of 75 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 8.7 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 9 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 40% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, 20% H₂O

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.

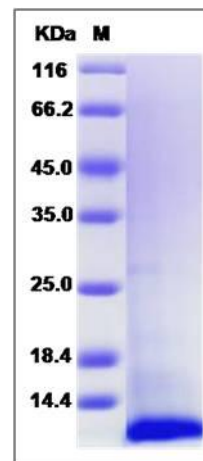
Usage Guide

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

Chemokines are a family of structurally related leukocyte chemoattractant cytokines that play a central role during immunoregulatory and inflammation processes. All chemokines contain four conserved cysteines linked by disulfide bonds, and two major subfamilies, namely CXC and CC, are defined on the basis of the first two cysteines which are separated by one amino acid or are adjacent. Human CCL1, also well known as I-309, is a small glycoprotein (73 amino acid residue as mature form) secreted by activated T lymphocytes. Human I-309 is assumed to be homologous to the mouse TCA-3 despite of the only approximately 42% amino acid sequence identity. CCL1 interacts with the G protein-linked transmembrane chemokine receptors CCR8, and induces biochemical events that may result in the control of chemotaxis, proliferation, apoptosis and adhesion. It has been demonstrated that CCL1 displays chemotactic activity for monocytes and other cell types such as NK cells and dendritic cells, but not for neutrophils. Furthermore, as the only known physiological ligand for CCR8, CCL1 was identified as a potent inhibitor of HIV-1 envelope-mediated cell-cell fusion and virus infection.

References

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3. Bernardini G. et al., 2000, Blood. 96: 4039-45.
4. Horuk R. et al., 1998, J Biol Chem. 273: 386-91.
5. Spinetti G. et al., 2003, J Leuko Biol. 73: 201-7.

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