

CCL5 Protein, Rat, Recombinant (E. coli, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Small-inducible cytokine A5;SIS- δ ;C-C motif chemokine 5;T-cell-specific protein RANTES;SIS-delta;Scya5;Ccl5
Protein Construction:	Ser25-Ser92
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P50231
Molecular Weight:	13 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ser25-Ser92

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 20 mM PB, 500 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, pH 7.4

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

C-C motif chemokine 5(CCL5) is a β -chemokine that plays a primary role in the inflammatory immune response by means of its ability to attract and activate leukocytes. CCL5 is secreted by many cell types at inflammatory sites, and it exerts a wide range of activities through the receptors CCR1, CCR3, CCR4, and CCR5. Inflammatory responses

can be impaired by the sequestration of CCL5 by the cytomegalovirus protein US28. Oligomerization of CCL5 on glycosaminoglycans is required for CCR1 mediated leukocyte adhesion and activation as well as CCL5's interaction with the chemokine CXCL4/PF4. The deposition of CCL5 on activated vascular endothelial cells is crucial for monocyte adhesion to damaged vasculature, but CCL5 oligomerization is not required for the extravasation of adherent leukocytes. CCL5 is upregulated in breast cancer and promotes tumor progression through the attraction of proinflammatory macrophages in addition to its actions on tumor cells, stromal cells, and the vasculature.

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