

CXCL11 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	SCYB9B;I-TAC;chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11;H174;SCYB11;IP9;b-R1;IP-9
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human CXCL11 (O14625) (Phe22-Phe94) was expressed with an initial Met. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	O14625
Molecular Weight:	8.3 kDa (predicted); 9 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 40% acetonitrile, 1% TFA. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

I-TAC, also known as CXCL11, is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. It is highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, pancreas and liver, with moderate levels in thymus, spleen and lung and low expression levels were in small intestine, placenta and prostate. The I-TAC chemokine elicits its effects on its target cells by interacting with the cell surface chemokine receptor CXCR3, with a higher affinity than do the other ligands for this receptor, CXCL9 and CXCL10. I-TAC is chemotactic for activated T cells. The CXCL11 gene is located on

human chromosome 4 along with many other members of the CXC chemokine family.

Reference

Strausberg RL, et al. (2003) Generation and initial analysis of more than 15,000 full-length human and mouse cDNA sequences. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 99(26):16899-903.

Rani MR, et al. (2002) Requirement of phosphoinositide 3-kinase and Akt for interferon-beta-mediated induction of the beta-R1 (SCYB11) gene. *J Biol Chem.* 277(41): 38456-61.

Salmaggi A, et al. (2003) Expression and modulation of IFN-gamma-inducible chemokines (IP-10, Mig, and I-TAC) in human brain endothelium and astrocytes: possible relevance for the immune invasion of the central nervous system and the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis. *J Interferon Cytokine Res.* 22(6):631-40.

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