

Bioactive

CCL17 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P7216 Size 20 ug

Specification	
Product Description	Human CCL17 (Q92583, 24 a.a 94 a.a.) partial recombinant protein expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Sequence	ARGTNVGRECCLEYFKGAIPLRKLKTWYQTSEDCSRDAIVFVTVQGRAICSDPNNKRVKNAVKYL QSLERS
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	8.1
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	Escherichia coli expression system
Purity	> 97% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	< 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)
Activity	The biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human T-lymphocytes is in a conc entration range of 1.0 - 10.0 ng/ml.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from sterile distilled Water up to 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Functional Study
- SDS-PAGE



Gene Info — CCL17	
Entrez GenelD	<u>6361</u>
Protein Accession#	Q92583
Gene Name	CCL17
Gene Alias	A-152E5.3, ABCD-2, MGC138271, MGC138273, SCYA17, TARC
Gene Description	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 17
Omim ID	601520
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q arm of chromosome 16. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The CC cytokines are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The cytokine encoded by this gene displays chemotactic activity for T lymphocytes, but not monocytes or granulo cytes. The product of this gene binds to chemokine receptors CCR4 and CCR8. This chemokine plays important roles in T cell development in thymus as well as in trafficking and activation of mat ure T cells. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000164673 T cell-directed CC chemokine small inducible cytokine A17 small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 17 thymus and activation-regulated chemokine

Pathway

- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction

Disease

- Asthma
- Bronchiolitis
- Dermatitis
- Eosinophilia
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease



- Infant
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections