

## CCR6 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P702234
<b>Synonyms:</b>	C-C chemokine receptor type 6; Chemokine receptor-like 3; CKR-L3; DRY6; G-protein coupled receptor 29; GPR-CY4; GPRCY4; LARC receptor
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	E. coli Cell-free
<b>Accession:</b>	P51684 (M1-M374)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	1235
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	46.5 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<pre> MSGESMNFSD   VFDSSSEDYFV   SVNTSYYSVD   SEMLLCSLQE VRQFSRLFVP   IAYSLICVFG   LLGNILVVIT   FAFYKKARSM TDVYLLNMAI   ADILFVLTLP   FWAVSHATGA   WVFSNATCKL LKG IYA I NFN   CGMLLLTCIS   MDRYIAIVQA   TKSFR LRSRT LPRSKIICLV   VWGLSVIIS   STFVFNQKYN   TQGS D VCEPK YQTVSEPIRW   KLLMLGLELL   FGFFIPLMFM   IFCYTFIVKT LVQAQNSKRH   KAIRV I IAVV   LVFLACQIPH   NMVLLVTAAN LGKMNRSCQS   EKLIGYTKTV   TEVLAFLHCC   LNPVLYAFIG QKFRNYFLKI   LKDLWCVRK   YKSSGFSCAG   RYSENI SRQT SETADNDNAS   SFTM </pre>
<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	The CCR6 Protein acts as a receptor for the C-C type chemokine CCL20, transducing signals by increasing intracellular
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calcium ion levels upon binding to its major ligand. Notably, CCR6 can also function as a receptor for non-chemokine ligands, such as beta-defensins, including DEFB1, DEFB4, and DEFB4A/B. The interaction between CCR6 and DEFB1 is crucial for regulating sperm motility and bactericidal activity. Additionally, CCR6 plays a pivotal role in chemotaxis, being responsible for the migration of dendritic cells, effector/memory T-cells, and B-cells, particularly at skin and mucosal surfaces under various conditions, including inflammation and pathology such as cancer and autoimmune diseases. CCR6-mediated signals are essential for immune responses in the intestinal mucosa, modulating inflammatory responses to tissue insult and trauma. Moreover, CCR6 is indispensable for recruiting pro-inflammatory IL17-producing helper T-cells (Th17) and regulatory T-cells (Treg) to sites of inflammation, influencing thymocyte precursor migration events, B-cell localization in Peyers-patches, and the efficient secondary recall response of memory B-cells. It also positively regulates sperm motility and chemotaxis through its binding to CCL20.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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