

TARC/CCL17 Protein, Mouse (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71891A
Synonyms:	C-C motif chemokine; CCL17
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9WUZ6 (A24-P93)
Gene ID:	20295
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 10 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A R A T N V G R E C C L D Y F K G A I P I R K L V S W Y K T S V E C S R D A I V F L T V Q G K L I C A D P K D K H V K K A I R L V K N P R P
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The ED ₅₀ of this effect is 3.462 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity is 2.89×10 ⁵ units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	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.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The TARC/CCL17 protein functions as a chemokine with selective chemotactic activity for T lymphocytes, particularly favoring Th2 cells over monocytes or granulocytes. This specificity underscores its crucial role in various inflammatory and immunological processes. Acting through the binding to CCR4 on the T-cell surface, TARC/CCL17 contributes to orchestrating immune responses. Beyond its immunological functions, it plays a role in GM-CSF/CSF2-driven pain and inflammation. Notably, in the brain, TARC/CCL17 is essential for maintaining the characteristic highly branched morphology of hippocampal microglia under homeostatic conditions and may play a vital role in adapting microglial morphology and synaptic plasticity during acute lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation. Additionally, TARC/CCL17 is
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implicated in wound healing, primarily by inducing fibroblast migration into the wound. This multifaceted functionality highlights the diverse roles of TARC/CCL17 in both immune responses and tissue repair processes.

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

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