CCL17 Protein, Rat

Cat. No.:	HY-P71902
Synonyms:	C-C motif chemokine; CCL17
Species:	Rat
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9ERE0 (A24-L93)
Gene ID:	117518
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 12 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 T W F R T S V E C P K D A I V F E T V Q G R L I C T D P K D K H V K K A I R H L K N Q R L
Biological Activity	1.Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human T-lymphocytes is in a concentration range of 1.0-10 ng/mL. 2.Measured by its ability to chemoattract Jurkat cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is approximately 0.6155 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 1.62×10^6 U/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCl, 200 mM arginine, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in sterile distilled water.
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 CCL17 protein functions as a chemokine, demonstrating chemotactic activity for T lymphocytes, particularly favoring Th2 cells over monocytes or granulocytes. This specificity underscores its crucial role in a diverse array of inflammatory and immunological processes. Operating through the binding to CCR4 on the T-cell surface, CCL17 actively participates in orchestrating immune responses. Additionally, CCL17 plays a role in mediating GM-CSF/CSF2-driven pain and inflammation, and in the brain, it is indispensable for maintaining the typical highly branched morphology of hippocampal microglia under homeostatic conditions. Moreover, CCL17 may be pivotal for the appropriate adaptation of microglial morphology and

synaptic plasticity in response to acute lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation. Furthermore, CCL17 contributes to wound healing by inducing fibroblast migration into the wound, further highlighting its multifaceted involvement in immune regulation and tissue repair processes.

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