

Product datasheet for TP303799

RANTES (CCL5) (NM_002985) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

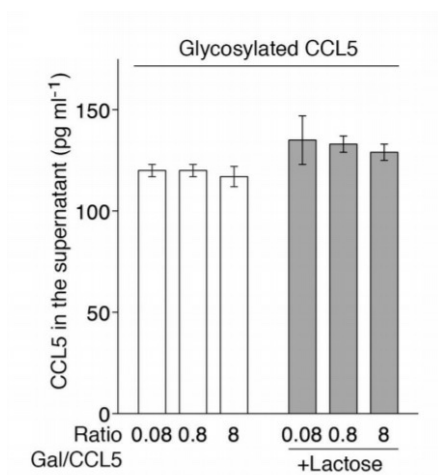
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 (CCL5), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC203799 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MKVSAAALAVILIATALCAPASAPYSSDTPCCFAYIARPLPRAHIKEYFYTSGKCSNPAVVFVTRKNR QVCANPEKKWVREYINSLEMS TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	7.8 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Bioactivity:	Binding assay (PMID: 28986561)
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_002976
Locus ID:	6352
UniProt ID:	P13501
RefSeq Size:	1237



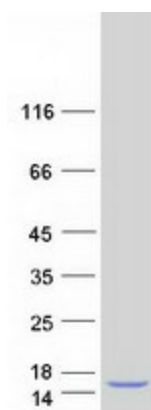
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Cytogenetics:	17q12
RefSeq ORF:	273
Synonyms:	D17S136E; eoCP; RANTES; SCYA5; SIS-delta; SISd; TCP228
Summary:	This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, functions as a chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T helper cells and eosinophils. It causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. This cytokine is one of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ cells. It functions as one of the natural ligands for the chemokine receptor chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (CCR5), and it suppresses in vitro replication of the R5 strains of HIV-1, which use CCR5 as a coreceptor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Prion diseases, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

Product images:



Human galectin-3 does not bind glycosylated CCL5, and lactose, a sugar known to inhibit glycan/galectin-3 binding, has no effect. CCL5 (OriGene TP303799) was incubated with different ratios of galectin-3-coated beads in the presence or absence of 100 mM lactose, and a bioplex assay measured CCL5 O-glycosylation in the supernatant. Figure cited from Nat Commun, PMID: 28986561



Coomassie blue staining of purified CCL5 protein (Cat# TP303799). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CCL5 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC203799]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).