

Product datasheet for **TP723778**

RANTES (CCL5) (NM_002985) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 (CCL5 / RANTES)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human RANTES, the region of Ser24-Ser91, from gene Accession# NM_002985
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	7.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	0.22 µm filtered protein solution is in 30% Acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA (trifluoroacetic acid)
Bioactivity:	The ED50 is 5-15 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 0.66-2.0 x 10 ⁵ units/mg.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/µg (<0.01 ng/µg) protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_002976
Locus ID:	6352
UniProt ID:	P13501
RefSeq Size:	1237
Cytogenetics:	17q12
RefSeq ORF:	273
Synonyms:	D17S136E; eoCP; RANTES; SCYA5; SIS-delta; SISd; TCP228



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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: