

CCL28 Human, His

Description: CCL28 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 126 amino acids (23-127 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 14.3 kDa. The CCL28 is fused to 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CHPS-373

For research use only.

Synonyms: MEC, CCK1, SCYA28, MGC71902, CCL28, C-C motif chemokine 28, Small-inducible cytokine A28, Mucosae-associated epithelial chemokine, Protein CCK1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MILPIASSCC TEVSHHISRR
LLERVMNCRI QRADGDCDLA AVILHVKRRR ICVSPHNHTV KQWMKVQAAK KNGKGNVCHR
KKHHGKRNSN RAHQGKHETY GHKTPY.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CCL28 protein contains 10mM Sodium Citrate pH3.5 and 10% Glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

CCL28 is part of the subfamily of small cytokine CC genes. CCL28 shows chemotactic activity for resting CD4 or CD8 T cells and eosinophils. CCL28 binds to chemokine receptors CCR3 and CCR10. CCL28 is involved in the physiology of extracutaneous epithelial tissues, including diverse mucosal organs. CCL28 mediates mucosal immunity in HIV exposure and infection. CCL28 is involved in the pathogenesis of inflammatory skin diseases. Human CCL28 cDNA encodes a 127 amino acid residue precursor protein with a putative 22 amino acid residue signal peptide that is cleaved to produce the 105 amino acid residue mature protein. Human and mouse CCL28 are highly conserved, sharing 83% amino acid identity in their mature regions. CCL28 shares the most homology with CCL27/CTACK. Human and mouse CCL28 RNA expression was found to be highest in normal and pathologic colon with the protein being expressed by epithelial cells. Human CCL28 RNA was also present in normal and asthmatic lung tissues.

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