

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	CCL11
<b>Synonyms</b>	SCYA11
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human CCL11 Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P51671
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	C-Human Fc Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	CCL11(Thr30-Pro97) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 34.0 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of CCL11-hFc is approximately 35-55 kDa due to glycosylation.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	This antimicrobial 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, displays chemotactic activity for eosinophils, but not mononuclear cells or neutrophils. This eosinophil-specific chemokine is thought to be involved in eosinophilic inflammatory diseases such as atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, asthma and parasitic infections. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



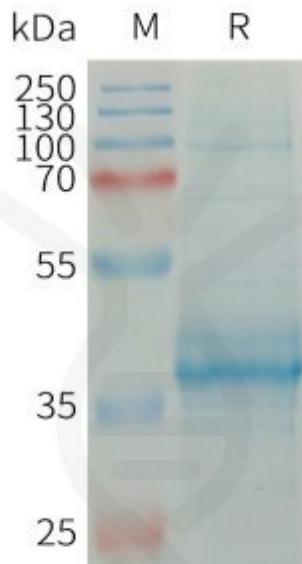


Figure 1. Human CCL11 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

