

Recombinant Human CCL14a/HCC-1 Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100598



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

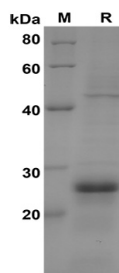
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CCL14a/HCC-1 protein Gly28-Asn93, with an N-terminal Sumo
Mol_Mass	20 kDa
Accession	Q16627
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human CCL14a/HCC-1 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human CCL14a/HCC-1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 25 KD

Background

CCL14a/HCC-1 has an important biological role in other mammals by evolving under positive selection that has been lost in Ochotonidae (subgenera Pika and Lagotona). CC chemokine ligand 14, CCL14a/HCC-1, is a human CC chemokine that is of recent interest because of its natural ability, upon proteolytic processing of the first eight NH₂-terminal residues, to bind to and signal through the human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) co-receptor, CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5). Embryo implantation is a complex process involving blastocyst attachment to the endometrial epithelium and subsequent trophoblast invasion of the decidua. We have previously shown that the chemokines CX3CL1 and CCL14a/HCC-1 are abundant in endometrial vasculature, epithelial, and decidual cells at this time, and that their receptors, CX3CR1 and CCR1, are present on invading human trophoblasts. CX3CL1 and CCL14a/HCC-1 promote trophoblast migration.

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