Recombinant Mouse Ccl25 Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100127

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

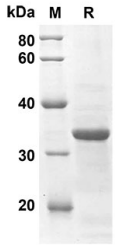
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse Ccl25 protein Gln24-Asn144aa, with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	26.2 kDa
Observed MW	34 kDa
Accession	O35903
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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 Mouse Ccl25 proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse Ccl25 proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 26.2 KD

Background

CCL25, also known as TECK (thymus-expressed chemokine), is a CC chemokine that regulates the trafficking of lymphocytes in the thymus and small intestine. Mature mouse CCL25 shares 40% and 81% amino acid sequence identity with an human and rat CCL25, respectively . CCL25 is produced by stromal cells in the thymus and epithelial cells of the small intestine, particularly the jejunum and ileum . It binds to and induces chemoattraction through CCR9 , and both human and mouse proteins act on human CCR9 . CCR9 is expressed on immature pre-T cells and thymocytes . CCL25 induces the homing of several lymphocyte populations to the small intestine , including Integrin alpha 4 beta 7+ gamma δ T cells , Integrin alpha E beta 7+ CD8+ T cells , and IgA-producing plasma cells . In cancer, functional CCR9 mediates the metastasis of melanoma cells to the small intestine , contributes to the CCL25-dependent migration and invasion of some breast carcinomas , and attracts mesenchymal stromal cells to CCL25-expressing multiple myelomas . CCL25 contributes to the severity of chronic inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis where it attracts CCR9+ monocytes and macrophages , in endometriosis where it promotes the invasiveness of stromal cells , and in atherosclerosis where it contributes to the accumulation of CCR9+ macrophages in arterial plaques .