

Bovine CXCL11 (recombinant)



Alias: I-TAC **Catalog #:** 6373

Size: 5 µg **Research Use Only**

Molecular Weight: 8.8 kDa

Source: Yeast. Recombinant Bovine CXCL11 was produced in yeast and, therefore, does not have endotoxin. It is naturally folded and post-translationally modified.

Formulation: Lyophilized without carrier protein.

Purity: >95% as visualized by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Purification: Ion-exchange chromatography.

Bioactivity: Active

Entrez Gene ID: 516104

Number of Amino Acids: 79

Amino Acid Sequence: FPMFKGGRC L CIGPGVKAVK VADIEKVSII YPTNNCDKTE VIITLKTHKG QRCLNPKAKQ
AKAIKKVQR KNSEKYKNI

Country of Origin: USA

Reconstitution: Reconstitute with sterile phosphate-buffered saline containing at least 0.1% carrier protein.

Stability and Storage: Stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C. Stable for at least 3 months when stored in working aliquots with a carrier protein at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Applications: The bovine CXCL11/I-TAC protein can be used in cell culture, as a CXCL11/I-TAC ELISA Standard, and as a Western Blot Control.

Background: Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11 (CXCL11) is a small cytokine belonging to the CXC chemokine family. It is also commonly called Interferon-inducible T-cell alpha chemoattractant (I-TAC). There have been 17 different C-X-C chemokines described in mammals, that are subdivided into two categories: those with a specific amino acid sequence (or motif) of glutamic acid-leucine-arginine (or ELR for short) immediately before the first cysteine of the C-X-C motif (ELR-positive), and those without an ELR motif (ELR-negative). ELR-positive C-X-C chemokines specifically induce the migration of neutrophils, and interact with chemokine receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2. C-X-C chemokines that lack the ELR motif are chemoattractant for lymphocytes. CXCL9 (MIG), CXCL10 (IP-10), and CXCL11 (I-TAC) are homologous, interferon-inducible members of the CXC chemokine family that lack the tripeptide structure/function motif Glu-Leu-Arg (ELR) important in neutrophil chemoattraction. As such, these interferon-inducible ELR-negative CXC chemokines signal through a common receptor, CXCR3, to facilitate selective recruitment of mononuclear leukocytes, natural killer cells, and plasmacytoid dendritic cells to sites of inflammation.

F17-6358-4-A Data Sheet; Effective: 1/10/14; Supersedes: None; Page 1 of 1; Recombinant Bovine CXCL11 updated on: 2/5/2014