Swine CXCL11 (recombinant)

Alias: I-TAC  Catalog #: 6362  
Size: 5 ug  Research Use Only

Molecular Weight: 8.9 kDa
Source: Yeast. Recombinant Swine 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: 100169744
Number of Amino Acids: 79
Amino Acid Sequence: FPMFKAGRCL CIGPGVKAVK VADIEKVSII HPSNCDKTE VIVTLKAHKG RRCLNPKSKQ ANVIMKKVER MNFLRYQNV

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 swine 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.