General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
BF534335; I-309; Scya1; Tca-3

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the secreted form of mouse CCL1 isoform 1 (P10146-1) (Lys 24-Cys 92) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Mouse
Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing
Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant mouse CCL1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 330 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 36.2 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of the monomer is approximately 44 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide
Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description
CCL1 or chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 1, also known as I-309 or TCA-3, is a member of the chemokine (C-C motif) ligand family. The C-C chemokines have two cysteines nearby the amino terminus. There have been at least 27 distinct members of this subgroup reported for mammals, called C-C chemokine ligands (CCL)-1 to 28. I-309/CCL1/TCA-3 interacts with the G protein-linked transmembrane chemokine receptors CCR8, and induces biochemical events that may result in the control of chemotaxis, proliferation, apoptosis and adhesion. It has been demonstrated that I-309/CCL1/TCA-3 displays chemotactic activity for monocytes and other cell types such as NK cells and dendritic cells, but not for neutrophils. Furthermore, as the only known physiological ligand for CCR8, I-309/CCL1/TCA-3 was identified as a potent inhibitor of HIV-1 envelope-mediated cell-cell fusion and virus infection. I-309/CCL1/TCA-3 induce significant levels of LTC4 from elicited eosinophils.

References