

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein
Cutaneous T-cell Attracting Chemokine, CCL27, ALP, Skinkine, Eskine
Catalog # PBV10763r**Specification**

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O9Z1X0](#)
Calculated MW **10.9 kDa** KDa

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	20301
Gene Symbol	Ccl27
Other Names	
Cutaneous T-cell Attracting Chemokine, CCL27, ALP, Skinkine, Eskine	
Gene Source	Murine
Source	E.coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	LPLPSSTSCC TQLYRQPLPS RLLRRIVHME LQEADGDCHL QAVVLHLARR SVCVHPQNRS LARWLERQ GK RLQGTVP SLN LVLQKKMYSN PQQQN

Target/Specificity
CTACK

Application Notes

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C.

Format

Lyophilized powder

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered through a 0.2 micron filter. Lyophilized with no additives.

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - Images**CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - Background**

CTACK is a keratinocyte-derived CC chemokine which signals through the CCR10 receptor. Both CTACK and CCR10 are expressed in normal and irritated epithelial cells. CTACK selectively attracts CLA+ T-cells and directs them into the skin. CTACK contains the four highly conserved cysteine residues present in most CC chemokines. The mature protein contains 88 amino acid residues. Recombinant murine CTACK is a 10.9 kDa Protein, containing 95 amino acid residues.

CTACK, Murine recombinant protein - References

Hromas R., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 258:737-740(1999).
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Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
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