Product Data Sheet
Recombinant Human CCL25/TECK Protein

Product name:	Recombinant Human CCL25/TECK Protein
Cat number:	GRF01945
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	20 ug
Concentration:	0.1-0.5 mg/mL
Host:	HEK293
Purification:	≥ 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	Store at -20℃. Store the lyophilized protein at -20℃ to -80℃ up to 1 year from the date of receipt. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20℃ for 3 months, at 2-8℃ for up to 1 week.
Synonyms:	CCL25; SCYA25; TECK; C-C motif chemokine 25; Chemokine TECK; Small-inducible cytokine A25; Thymus-expressed chemokine
Source:	HEK293
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Description:	CCL25, also known as TECK, is a CC chemokine that regulates the trafficking of lymphocytes in the thymus and small intestine. Mature human CCL25 shares 40% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat CCL25. 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. 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.

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Background:

CCL25, also known as TECK, is a CC chemokine that regulates the trafficking of lymphocytes in the thymus and small intestine. Mature human CCL25 shares 40% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat CCL25. 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. 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.

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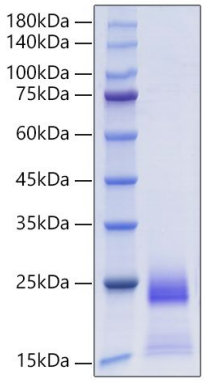

Recombinant Human CCL25/TECK Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.