

**Recombinant Protein Technical Manual** Recombinant Human CCL3L1 Protein (His Tag)

**RPES4903** 

Product SKU: RPES4903	<b>Size:</b> 10μg
Species: Human	Expression host

Expression host: Human Cells

**Uniprot:** P16619

Molecular Mass:	8.8 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	18 kDa
Tag:	C-6His
Bio-activity:	
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per $\mu g$ as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu m$ filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	C-C Motif Chemokine 3-Like 1; G0/G1 Switch Regulatory Protein 19-2; LD78- Beta(1-70); PAT 464.2; Small-Inducible Cytokine A3-Like 1; Tonsillar Lymphocyte LD78 Beta Protein; CCL3L1; D17S1718; G0S19-2; SCYA3L1; CCL3L3

## Sequence: Ala24-Ala93

## Background:

C-C Motif Chemokine 3-Like 1 (CCL3L1) is a secreted protein that belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family. CCL3L1 is a ligand for CCR1, CCR3 and CCR5. CCL3L1 binds to several chemokine receptors including chemokine binding protein 2 and chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (CCR5). CCR5 is a co-receptor for HIV, and binding of this protein to CCR5 inhibits HIV entry. The processed form LD78-beta (3-70) shows a 20-fold to 30-fold higher chemotactic activity and is a very potent inhibitor of HIV-infection. The copy number of this gene varies among individuals: most individuals have 1-6 copies in the diploid genome, although rare individuals have zero or more than six copies. The human genome reference assembly contains two full copies of the gene (CCL3L3 and CCL3L1) and a partial pseudogene. This record represents the more centromeric full-length gene.