

## CXCL11 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：CXCL11 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：CXCL11 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

储 存： 冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别： 抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

<b>Full name:</b>	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11
<b>Synonyms:</b>	IP9, H174, IP-9, b-R1, I-TAC, SCYB11, SCYB9B
<b>Swissprot:</b>	O14625
<b>Gene Accession:</b>	BC005292
<b>Purity:</b>	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
<b>Expression system:</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Tags:</b>	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
<b>Background:</b>	Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14 kD), mostly basic, structurally related molecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subset of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC. This gene is a CXC member of the chemokine superfamily. Its encoded protein induces a chemotactic response in activated T-cells and is the dominant ligand for CXC receptor-3. The gene encoding this protein contains 4 exons and at least three poly

adenylation signals which might reflect cell-specific regulation of expression. IFN-gamma is a potent inducer of transcription of this gene.