Cytokines

Human Recombinant RANTES (CCL5)

Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted

Catalog # 78099 20 μg

78099.1 100 μg



Scientists Helping Scientists™ | www.stemcell.com

TOLL FREE PHONE 1 800 667 0322 • PHONE +1 604 877 0713 INFO@STEMCELL.COM • TECHSUPPORT@STEMCELL.COM FOR GLOBAL CONTACT DETAILS VISIT OUR WEBSITE

Product Description

RANTES (regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted), also known as CCL5, is a member of the CC family of chemokines and is able to recruit leukocytes to sites of inflammation (Schall et al.). RANTES is secreted by T lymphocytes, macrophages, platelets, synovial fibroblasts, tubular epithelium, and certain types of tumor cells (Aldinucci & Colombatti; Soria & Ben-Baruch). This chemokine exerts its effect by interacting with the chemokine receptors CCR1, CCR3, CCR4, and CCR5. RANTES plays an active role in recruiting a variety of leukocytes into inflammatory sites, including T cells, macrophages, eosinophils, and basophils. In collaboration with certain cytokines that are released by T cells such as IL-2 and IFN-y, RANTES also induces the activation and proliferation of NK cells to generate CC chemokine-activated killer cells, which are highly cytolytic (Lv et al.; Maghazachi et al.). It has been shown that RANTES produced by CD8+ T cells inhibits HIV infection of primary human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (Appay & Rowland-Jones; Cocchi et al.).

Product Information

Alternative Names: D17S136, Eosinophil chemotactic cytokine, Regulated upon activation normally T-expressed and secreted,

SIS-delta, Small-inducible cytokine A5, T-cell specific protein p288

Accession Number: P13501

Amino Acid Sequence: SPYSSDTTPC CFAYIARPLP RAHIKEYFYT SGKCSNPAVV FVTRKNRQVC ANPEKKWVRE YINSLEMS

Predicted Molecular Mass: 7.9 kDa

Species: Human

Cross Reactivity: Mouse, Rat

Formulation: Lyophilized from a sterile-filtered aqueous solution containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid.

Source: E. coli

Specifications

Activity: Biological activity was detectable at ≤ 250 ng/mL as determined by a cell migration assay using THP-1 cells.

Purity: $\geq 95\%$

Endotoxin Level: Measured by kinetic Limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) analysis and is ≤ 1 EU/µg protein.

Preparation and Storage

Storage: Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Stability: Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.

Preparation: Centrifuge vial before opening. Reconstitute the product in sterile water to at least 0.1 mg/mL by pipetting the

solution down the sides of the vial. Do not vortex.

OPTIONAL: After reconstitution, if product will not be used immediately, dilute with concentrated bovine serum albumin (BSA) to a final BSA concentration of 0.1%. The effect of storage of stock solution on product performance should be tested for each application. As a general guide, do not store at 2 - 8°C for more than

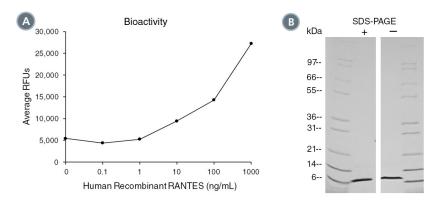
1 month or at -80°C for more than 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Cytokines

Human Recombinant RANTES (CCL5)



Data



- (A) The biological activity of Human Recombinant RANTES (CCL5) was tested by its ability to induce chemotaxis of THP-1 cells. Cell migration was measured after 45 minutes using a fluorometric assay method. Increase in migration over basal level was seen starting at 10 ng/mL.
- (B) 1 µg of Human Recombinant RANTES (CCL5) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (+) and non-reducing (-) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining. Human Recombinant RANTES (CCL5) has a predicted molecular mass of 7.9 kDa.

Related Products

For a complete list of cytokines, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, visit www.stemcell.com/cytokines or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

References

Aldinucci D & Colombatti A. (2014) The inflammatory chemokine CCL5 and cancer progression. Mediators Inflamm 2014: 292376. Appay V & Rowland-Jones SL. (2001) RANTES: a versatile and controversial chemokine. Trends Immunol 22(2): 83–7. Cocchi F et al. (1995) Identification of RANTES, MIP-1 alpha, and MIP-1 beta as the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+T cells. Science 270(5243): 1811–5.

Lv D et al. (2013) CCL5 as a potential immunotherapeutic target in triple-negative breast cancer. Cell Mol Immunol 10(4): 303–10. Maghazachi AA et al. (1996) CC chemokines induce the generation of killer cells from CD56+ cells. Eur J Immunol 26(2): 315–9. Schall TJ et al. (1988) A human T cell-specific molecule is a member of a new gene family. J Immunol 141(3): 1018–25. Soria G & Ben-Baruch A. (2008) The inflammatory chemokines CCL2 and CCL5 in breast cancer. Cancer Lett 267(2): 271–85.

STEMCELL TECHNOLOGIES INC.'S QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS CERTIFIED TO ISO 13485. PRODUCTS ARE FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Copyright © 2018 by STEMCELL Technologies Inc. All rights reserved including graphics and images. STEMCELL Technologies & Design, STEMCELL Shield Design, and Scientists Helping Scientists are trademarks of STEMCELL Technologies Canada Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective holders. While STEMCELL has made all reasonable efforts to ensure that the information provided by STEMCELL and its suppliers is correct, it makes no warranties or representations as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.