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Recombinant Human Eotaxin

Catalog No: CRE000C **Size:** 1.0 mg

Lot Number: L122202

Molecular Weight: 8.3 kDa

Purity: >98% as determined by SDS-PAGE analysis.

Biological Activity: ED_{50} range = 5-20 ng/mL, determined by the dose dependent chemotaxis of human peripheral eosinophils. The optimal concentration should be determined for each specific application. Eotaxin is a β-chemokine (C-C chemokine).

Formulation: Lyophilized, carrier free.

Sterility: Filtered through a 0.22 micron filter prior to lyophilization.

Endotoxin: <0.1 ng/μg

Source: Recombinant human eotaxin is produced in *E. coli* and purified via sequential chromatography.

Reconstitution: We recommend that the vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute lyophilized recombinant human eotaxin in sterile, distilled water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Further dilutions should be made in low endotoxin medium or a buffered solution containing a carrier protein such as heat inactivated FCS or tissue culture grade BSA.

Suggested Working Dilutions: The optimal concentration should be determined for each specific application.

Storage: Store lyophilized recombinant human eotaxin at 2-8°C, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, apportion into working aliquots and store at ≤-20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

References:

Ponath, P.D., et al. (1996) Cloning of the human eosinophil chemoattractant, eotaxin. Expression, receptor binding, and functional properties suggest a mechanism for the selective recruitment of eosinophils. J. Clin. Invest. 97:604-612.

Garcia-Zepeda, E.A., et al. (1996) Human eotaxin is a specific chemoattractant for eosinophil cells and provides a new mechanism to explain eosinophilia. Nat. Med. 2:449-456.

Kampen, G.T., et al. (2000) Eotaxin induces degranulation and chemotaxis of eosinophils through the activation of ERK2 and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases. Blood 95:1911-1917.

Van Drenth, C., et al. (2000) Desensitization of CXC chemokine receptor 4, mediated by IL-16/CD4, is independent of p56 (lck) enzymatic activity. J. Immunol. 165 (11):6356-6363.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMAN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.

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