

**CCL17 Antibody(C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP19649b**

**Specification**

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**CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O92583</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002978.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	10507
Antigen Region	65-94

**CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6361

**Other Names**

C-C motif chemokine 17, CC chemokine TARC, Small-inducible cytokine A17, Thymus and activation-regulated chemokine, CCL17, SCYA17, TARC

**Target/Specificity**

This CCL17 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 65-94 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CCL17.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CCL17 Antibody(C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** CCL17

**Synonyms** SCYA17, TARC

**Function** Chemokine, which displays chemotactic activity for T lymphocytes, preferentially Th2 cells, but not monocytes or granulocytes. Therefore plays an important role in a wide range of inflammatory and immunological processes (PubMed:[8702936](#), PubMed:[9169480](#)). Acts by binding to CCR4 at T-cell surface (PubMed:[10540332](#), PubMed:[9169480](#)). Mediates GM-CSF/CSF2-driven pain and inflammation (PubMed:[27525438](#)). In the brain, required to maintain the typical, highly branched morphology of hippocampal microglia under homeostatic conditions. May be important for the appropriate adaptation of microglial morphology and synaptic plasticity to acute lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation (By similarity). Plays a role in wound healing, mainly by inducing fibroblast migration into the wound (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted

#### **Tissue Location**

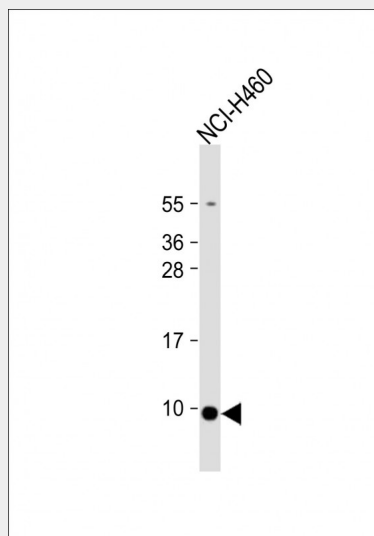
Constitutively expressed in thymus. Detected at lower levels in the lung, colon and small intestine (PubMed:[8702936](#)) Expressed in stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells, but not in resting cells (PubMed:[8702936](#)).

### **CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Images**



Anti-CCL17 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + NCI-H460 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 11 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

### **CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - Background**

This gene is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q arm of chromosome 16. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The CC cytokines are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The cytokine encoded by this gene displays chemotactic activity for T lymphocytes, but not monocytes or granulocytes. The product of this gene binds to chemokine receptors CCR4 and CCR8. This chemokine plays important roles in T cell development in thymus as well as in trafficking and activation of mature T cells.

#### **CCL17 Antibody(C-term) - References**

Dallos, T., et al. Arthritis Rheum. 62(11):3496-3503(2010)  
Maruyama, T., et al. Dis. Esophagus 23(5):422-429(2010)  
Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010)  
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)  
Narbutt, J., et al. Mediators Inflamm. 2009, 269541 (2009) :