



Human CCL11 blocking peptide (CDBP1131)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Eotaxin peptide (human)
Antigen Description	This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, displays chemotactic activity for eosinophils, but not mononuclear cells or neutrophils. This eosinophil-specific chemokine is thought to be involved in eosinophilic inflammatory diseases such as atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, asthma and parasitic infections. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	BL
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Size	50 µg
Buffer	PBS with 0.1% BSA 0.02% sodium azide pH7.2
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Upon receipt - Keep as concentrated solution. Aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name [CCL11 chemokine \(C-C motif\) ligand 11 \[Homo sapiens \(human\) \]](#)

Official Symbol	CCL11
Synonyms	CCL11; chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 11; SCYA11; eotaxin; eotaxin-1; eosinophil chemotactic protein; small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 11 (eotaxin);
Entrez Gene ID	6356
mRNA Refseq	NM_002986.2
Protein Refseq	NP_002977.1
UniProt ID	P51671
Chromosome Location	17q12
Pathway	Asthma, organism-specific biosystem; Asthma, conserved biosystem; CXCR3-mediated signaling events, organism-specific biosystem; Chemokine receptors bind chemokines, organism-specific biosystem; Chemokine signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Chemokine signaling pathway, conserved biosystem; Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors), organism-specific biosystem; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, organism-specific biosystem; Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, conserved biosystem; G
Function	chemokine activity; protein binding;