ARG70611
Human CCL13 / MCP4 recombinant protein (Active)

Package: 50 µg, 20 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, Active Human CCL13 / MCP4 recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	CCL13 / MCP4
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Gln24 - Thr98
Expression System	E. coli
Activity	Active
Activity Note	Determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human monocytes is in a concentration of 10 - 100 ng/ml.
Alternate Names	CCL13; C-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 13; MCP-4; NCC-1; SCYA13; SCYL1; CKb10; Small Inducible Cytokine Subfamily A (Cys-Cys), Member 13; Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein 4; Chemokine (C-C Motif) Ligand 13; Small-Inducible Cytokine A13; CK-Beta-10; MGC17134; NCC1; New CC Chemokine 1; MCP4

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	> 96% (by SDS-PAGE or HPLC).
Buffer	20 mM PB, with 150 mM NaCl (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CCL13
Gene Full Name	C-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 13
Background	This antimicrobial gene is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. 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 monocytes, lymphocytes, basophils and eosinophils, but not neutrophils. This chemokine plays a role in accumulation of leukocytes during inflammation. It may also be involved in the recruitment of monocytes into the arterial wall during artherosclerosis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]
Function	Chemotactic factor that attracts monocytes, lymphocytes, basophils and eosinophils, but not

	neutrophils. Signals through CCR2B and CCR3 receptors. Plays a role in the accumulation of leukocytes at both sides of allergic and non-allergic inflammation. May be involved in the recruitment of monocytes into the arterial wall during the disease process of atherosclerosis. May play a role in the monocyte attraction in tissues chronically exposed to exogenous pathogens. [UniProt]
PTM	Disulfide bond; Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]