

MCP-4/CCL13

Catalog # PVGS1078

Product Information

Primary Accession Q99616
Species Human

Sequence Gln24-Thr98

Purity > 96% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

> 96% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level

Biological Activity Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity

determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human monocytes is in a

concentration of 10.0-100.0 ng/ml.

Expression System E. coli

Theoretical Molecular Weight 8.6 kDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 Im filtered solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4, 130 mM

NaCl.

Reconstitution It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to

bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a

concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Storage & Stability Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or

-20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at

4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID 6357

Other Names C-C motif chemokine 13, CK-beta-10, Monocyte chemoattractant protein 4,

Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, MCP-4, NCC-1, Small-inducible cytokine A13, C-C motif chemokine 13, long chain, C-C motif chemokine 13, medium chain,

C-C motif chemokine 13, short chain, CCL13, MCP4, NCC1, SCYA13

Target Background CCL13 is a chemoattractant for monocytes and eosinophils, and activates

basophils. In addition, it has been reported to be chemotactic for CD4⁺ and

CD8⁺ T cells, with an activity almost equivalent to that of MCP-3. The bioactivities of CCL13 is most likely mediated by the CC chemokine receptors

CCR-2 and CCR-3, both of which have been shown to bind CCL13.

Protein Information

Name CCL13

Synonyms MCP4, NCC1, SCYA13

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.

Cellular Location Secreted.

Tissue Location Widely expressed. Found in small intestine, thymus, colon, lung, trachea,

stomach and lymph node. Low levels seen in the pulmonary artery smooth

muscle cells

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.