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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 μm 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'.