

HCC 4/CCL16

Catalog # PVGS1393

Product Information

Primary Accession Species	O15467 Human
Sequence	Gln24-Gln120
Purity	> 98% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level Biological Activity	The EC ₅₀ value of human HCC 4/CCL16 on Ca ²⁺ mobilization assay in CHO-K1/Ga15/hCCR1 cells (human Ga15 and human CCR1 stably expressed in CHO-K1 cells) is less than 1.5 µg/ml.
Expression System	CHO
Theoretical Molecular Weight	11.2 kDa
Formulation Reconstitution	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS. It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH ₂ O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6360
Other Names	C-C motif chemokine 16, Chemokine CC-4, HCC-4, Chemokine LEC, IL-10-inducible chemokine, LCC-1, Liver-expressed chemokine, Lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant, LMC, Monotactin-1, MTN-1, NCC-4, Small-inducible cytokine A16, CCL16, ILINCK, NCC4, SCYA16
Target Background	Human HCC4, also named NCC4 and Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 16 (CCL16) is a small cytokine belonging to the CC chemokine family that is known under several pseudonyms, including Liver-expressed chemokine (LEC) and Monotactin-1 (MTN-1). It can signal through the CCR8 and CCR1 receptors, and it is chemotactic towards monocytes and lymphocytes but not neutrophils. HCC-4 is expressed weakly by some lymphocytes, including NK cells, T cells, and some T cell clones. The expression of HCC-4 in monocytes is greatly up-regulated in the presence of IL-10. HCC-4 induces a calcium flux in

thp-1 cells that are desensitized prior to the expression of RANTES.

Protein Information

Name	CCL16
Synonyms	ILINCK, NCC4, SCYA16
Function	Shows chemotactic activity for lymphocytes and monocytes but not neutrophils. Also shows potent myelosuppressive activity, suppresses proliferation of myeloid progenitor cells. Recombinant SCYA16 shows chemotactic activity for monocytes and THP-1 monocytes, but not for resting lymphocytes and neutrophils. Induces a calcium flux in THP-1 cells that were desensitized by prior expression to RANTES.
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Mainly expressed in liver, also found in spleen and thymus. Highly expressed in LPS- and IFN-gamma-activated monocytes, weakly in some lymphocytes, including natural killer cells, gamma-delta T-cells, and some T-cell clones

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