10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

MDC/CCL22

Catalog # PVGS1460

Product Information

Primary Accession	O00626-1
Species	Human
Sequence	Gly25-Gln93, expressed with an N-terminal Met
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	The EC_{50} value of human MDC/CCL22(69aa)on Ca^{2+} mobilization assay in CHO-K1/Gα15/hCCR4 cells (human Gα15 and human CCR4 stably expressed in CHO-K1 cells) is less than 1.0 μg/ml.
Expression System	E. coli
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
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 ddH_2O 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

Target Background	Macrophage-Derived/CCL22 Chemokine (MDC) , also known as stimulated T cell chemotactic protein (STCP1), is a CC chemokine initially isolated from clones of monocytederived macrophages. CCL22 is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q arm of chromosome 16. CCL22 shows chemotactic activity for natural killer cells, chronically activated T lymphocytes, monocytes and dendritic cells. CCL22 has mild chemotactic activity for primary activated T lymphocytes and no chemoattractant activity for neutrophils, eosinophils or resting T lymphocytes. CCL22 may also be involved in certain aspects of activated T lymphocyte physiology, such astrafficking activated T lymphocytes to inflammatory sites. CCL22 interacts with the cell surface chemokine receptor CCR4.

Protein Information

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