

MIP-1 α /CCL3

Catalog # PVGS1649

Product Information

Primary Accession Species	P10147 Human
Sequence	Ser24-Ala92
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	E. coli
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
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 distilled water up to 100 μ g/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 4-7°C and up to 3 months at -20 °C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6348
Other Names	C-C motif chemokine 3, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 19-1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1-alpha, MIP-1-alpha, PAT 464.1, SIS-beta, Small-inducible cytokine A3, Tonsillar lymphocyte LD78 alpha protein, MIP-1-alpha(4-69), LD78-alpha(4-69), CCL3, G0S19-1, MIP1A, SCYA3
Target Background	Human Chemokine (C-C Motif) Ligand 3 (CCL3) is a small cytokine belonging to the CC chemokine family. CCL3 is primarily expressed in T cells, B cells, and monocytes after antigen or mitogen stimulation. CCL3 exhibits chemoattractive and adhesive effects on lymphocytes. CCL3 exerts multiple effects on hematopoietic precursor cells and inhibits the proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells in vitro as well as in vivo. CCR1 and CCR5 have been identified as functional receptors for CCL3.

Protein Information

Name	CCL3
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Synonyms	GOS19-1, MIP1A, SCYA3
Function	Monokine with inflammatory and chemokinetic properties. Binds to CCR1, CCR4 and CCR5. One of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ T-cells. Recombinant MIP-1-alpha induces a dose- dependent inhibition of different strains of HIV-1, HIV-2, and simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV).
Cellular Location	Secreted.

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