

CCL4 active protein

Recombinant Human CCL4

CATALOG #
AAA214247

HOST
E Coli

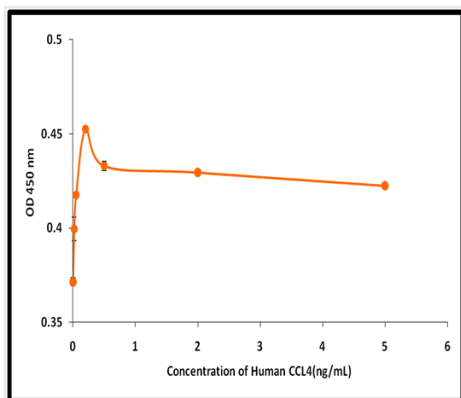
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CCL4; Recombinant Human CCL4; C-C motif chemokine 4; G-26; T-lymphocyte-secreted protein HC21; Lymphocyte activation gene 1 protein; LAG-1; MIP-1-beta(1-69); MIP-1-beta; PAT 744; Protein H400; SIS-gamma; Small-inducible cytokine A4; T-cell activation protein 2; ACT-2; MIP1B; SCYA4; Recombinant Human Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-1 Beta (CCL4); CCL4 active protein

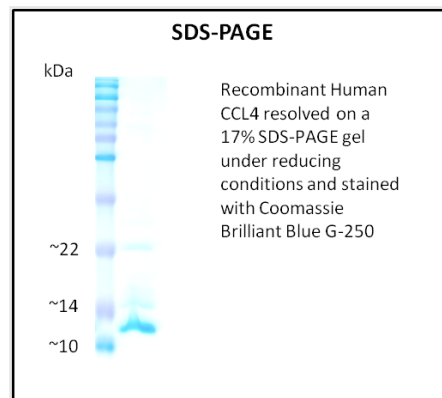
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Purity/Purification	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered PBS solution.
Sequence Length	92
Bioactivity	The ED(50) was determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of KMS15 cells and was found to be <0.2ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU/ug of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Reconstitution	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Preparation and Storage	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70 degree C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2-8 degree C for one month, or at -20 degree C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CCL4 active protein	Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-1 is a factor produced by macrophages that causes local inflammatory responses, and induces superoxide production by neutrophils. Two peptides are responsible for this activity. They have been termed MIP-1-alpha, and MIP-1-beta. The two MIP proteins are the major factors produced by macrophages following their stimulation with bacterial endotoxins. Both proteins are involved in the cell activation of human granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and appear to be involved in acute neutrophilic inflammation. Both forms of MIP-1 stimulate the production of reactive oxygen species in neutrophils and the release of lysosomal enzymes. They also induce the synthesis of other pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6 and TNF in fibroblasts and macrophages. MIP-1-alpha is a potent agonist of basophils, inducing a rapid change of cytosolic free calcium (see also: Calcium ionophore), the release of histamine and sulfido-leukotrienes, and Chemotaxis. Murine MIP-1-alpha is the primary stimulator of TNF secretion by macrophages, whereas MIP-1-beta antagonizes the inductive effects of MIP-1-alpha. In human monocytes the production of MIP-1-beta can be induced by bacterial lipopolysaccharides and IL-7. The biological activities of MIP-1-alpha and MIP-1-beta are mediated by receptors that bind both factors CCR5. A second species of receptors for these two factors also appears to bind MCAF.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	127080
NCBI GeneID	6351
UniProt Accession #	P13236
Molecular Weight	8.0 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	C-C motif chemokine 4
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	C-C motif chemokine ligand 4
NCBI Official Symbol	CCL4
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ACT2; G-26; HC21; LAG1; LAG-1; MIP1B; SCYA2; SCYA4; MIP1B1; AT744.1; MIP-1-beta
NCBI Protein Information	C-C motif chemokine 4
UniProt Protein Name	C-C motif chemokine 4
UniProt Gene Name	CCL4
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	LAG1; MIP1B; SCYA4; LAG-1; MIP-1-beta; ACT-2
UniProt Entry Name	CCL4_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.