

MCP-5/CCL12, murine recombinant

CATALOG #:	7168-10	10 µg
	7168-50	50 µg
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Monocyte Chemotactic Protein-5, CCL12	
SOURCE:	E. Coli	
PURITY:	≥ 98% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses	
MOL. WEIGHT:	9.3 kDa	
ENDOTOXIN LEVEL:	< 0.1 ng/µg of protein (<1EU/µg).	
FORM:	Lyophilized	
FORMULATION:	Sterile filtered through a 0.2 micron filter. Lyophilized with no additives.	
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.	

RECONSTITUTION:

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C.

DESCRIPTION:

The MCP proteins belong to the CC chemokine family, and signal through CCR2 and, with the exception of MCP-1, other CCR receptors. The MCP proteins chemoattract and activate monocytes, activated T cells, basophils, NK cells, and immature dendritic cells. The MCP family cross-reacts across species. Recombinant murine MCP-5 is a 9.3 kDa protein containing 82 amino acid residues including the four highly conserved cysteine residues present in the CC chemokines.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Determined by its ability to chemoattract human peripheral blood monocytes using a concentration range of 10.0-50.0 ng/ml.

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE:

GPDAVSTPVT CCYNVVKQKI HVRKLKSYRR ITSSQCPREA VIFRTILDKE
ICADPKEKWV KNSINHLDKT SQTFILEPSC LG

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- IGF-BP2, human recombinant (Cat # 7165-10, -50)
- IGF-BP4, human recombinant (Cat # 7166-10, -50)
- IGF-BP1, human recombinant (Cat # 4717-10, -25, -100, -1000)
- IGF-BP3, human recombinant (Cat # 4720-25, -100, -1000)
- IGF-BP5, human recombinant (Cat # 4723-25, -100, -1000)
- IGF-BP1 Antibody (Cat # 5717-100)
- IGF-BP3 Antibody (Cat # 5720-100)
- IGF-BP5 Antibody (Cat # 5723-100)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.