Recombinant Human CCL15/MIP-1δ 92 aa

Catalog Number: 363-MG

DESCRIPTION

Source	*E. coli*-derived Gln22-Ile113 Accession # Q16663.2
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Gln22
Predicted Molecular Mass	10 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

Activity	Measured by its ability to chemoattract THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.2-0.8 µg/mL. Measured by its ability to chemoattract BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with human CCR1. The ED_{50} for this effect is 2-8 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 25 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CCL15, a human CC chemokine, was isolated from a human fetal spleen cDNA library. CCL15 cDNA encodes a predicted 113 amino acid (aa) protein containing a putative signal peptide of 21 aa that is cleaved to generate a 92 aa residue mature protein. Within the CC family members, human CCL15 shares 45%, 44%, 35%, and 30% aa homology with mouse C10, human MPIF-1, human HCC-1, and mouse MIP-1γ, respectively. The gene for MIP-1δ is found on chromosome 17 where the genes for most of the human CC chemokines are located. Human CCL15 is expressed in T and B lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes and monocyte-derived dendritic cells. Human MIP-1δ is chemotactic for T cells and monocytes and has been shown to induce calcium flux in human CCR-1-transfected cells.

References:

1. Wang, W. *et al*. (1998) J. Clinical Immunol. **18**:214

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