

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL16/HCC-4 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL16/HCC-4 Gln24-Gln120 Accession # O15467
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human HCC-4, also named NCC-4, liver-expressed chemokine (LEC), and lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant (LMC), is a novel CC chemokine identified through bioinformatics. HCC-4 cDNA encodes a 120 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 23 aa residue predicted signal peptide that is cleaved to generate a 97 aa residue mature protein. HCC-4 is distantly related to other CC chemokines, exhibiting less than 30% aa sequence identity. Among these CC chemokines, HCC-4 has the most similarity to HCC-1. Two potential polyadenylation signals are present on the human HCC-4 gene, and as a result, two transcripts containing approximately 1,500 base pairs and 500 base pairs have been detected. HCC-4 is expressed weakly by some lymphocytes, including NK cells, γδ T cells, and some T cell clones. The expression of HCC-4 in monocytes is highly upregulated in the presence of IL-10. The HCC-4 gene has been mapped to chromosome 17q where multiple CC chemokines are clustered.

Recombinant HCC-4 has been shown to chemoattract human monocytes and THP-1 cells but not resting lymphocytes or neutrophils. HCC-4 has also been found to suppress proliferation of myeloid progenitor cells. The HCC-4 induced calcium flux in THP-1 cells can be desensitized by prior exposure to RANTES, suggesting that HCC-4 and RANTES share the same receptor in THP-1 cells.

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