

DESCRIPTION

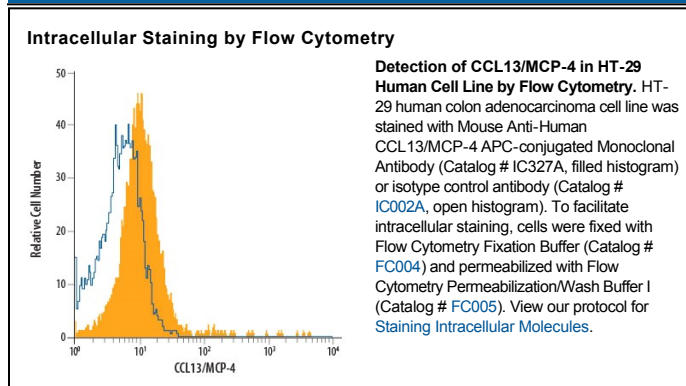
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL13/MCP-4 in ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 73506
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL13/MCP-4 Gln24-Thr98 Accession # Q99616.1
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

CCL13, also known as Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-4 (MCP-4), is a CC chemokine that acts as a chemoattractant for monocytes, eosinophils and T cells and as an activator of basophils. Human CCL13 cDNA encodes a 98 amino acid residue precursor protein with a 23 amino acid residue hydrophobic signal peptide that is cleaved to yield an 8 kDa, 75 aa mature CCL13. Mature CCL13 lacks any potential N-glycosylation sites and shares a pyroglutamate proline motif with other human MCP proteins. Human CCL13 is most homologous to MCP-1, 3 and Eotaxin, exhibiting approximately 65-66% amino acid sequence identity. CCL13 mRNA is expressed by a number of activated cell types, including endothelial cells, macrophages, bronchial epithelium and type II alveolar cells, and perhaps lymphocytes. The bioactivities of CCL13 are mediated by the CC chemokine receptors CCR-2 and CCR-3.