

Rev03  
Update: Dec,14,2021

**DATASHEET**

# MCP-4/CCL13, Human

Cat. No.: Z02836

## Product Introduction

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Protein Construction</b>	MCP-4 (Gln24-Thr98) Accession # Q99616
<b>Purity</b>	> 96% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 96% as analyzed by HPLC
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	< 1 EU/μg of protein by LAL method
<b>Biological Activity</b>	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human monocytes is in a concentration of 10.0-100.0 ng/ml.
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Theoretical Molecular Weight</b>	8.6 kDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.4, 130 mM NaCl.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Background

**Target Background :** CCL13 is a chemoattractant for monocytes and eosinophils, and activates basophils. In addition, it has been reported to be chemotactic for CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, with an activity almost equivalent to that of MCP-3. The bioactivities of CCL13 is most likely mediated by the CC chemokine receptors CCR-2 and CCR-3, both of which have been shown to bind CCL13.

**Synonyms :** SCYA13; MCP4; NCC-1; SCYL1; CKb10; CCL-13

For laboratory research use only. Direct human use, including taking orally and injection and clinical use are forbidden.