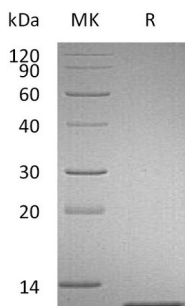


Summary

Name	CCL2/MCP-1/C-C motif chemokine 2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse C-C Motif Chemokine 2 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gln24-Arg96 is expressed.
Accession #	P10148
Host	E.coli
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	8.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse CCL2
Catalog #: PEM0252

Alternative Names

C-C motif chemokine 2; Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; Monocyte chemotactic protein 1; MCP-1; Platelet-derived growth factor-inducible protein 1; Small-inducible cytokine A2; Ccl2; Je; Mcp1; Scya2

Background

C-C motif chemokine 2 (CCL2) is a member of the C-C or β chemokine family. Mouse CCL2 shares 82% amino acid (aa) identity with rat CCL2 over the entire sequence, and 58%, 56%, 55%, 53% and 53% aa identity with human, equine, porcine, bovine and canine CCL2, respectively. Fibroblasts, glioma cells, smooth muscle cells, endothelial cells, lymphocytes and mononuclear phagocytes can produce CCL2 either constitutively or upon mitogenic stimulation, but monocytes and macrophages appear to be the major source. In addition to its chemotactic activity, CCL2 induces enzyme and cytokine release by monocytes, NK cells and lymphocytes, and histamine release by basophils that express its receptor, CCR2. Additionally, it promotes Th2 polarization in CD4⁺ T cells. CCL2-mediated recruitment of monocytes to sites of inflammation is proposed to play a role in the pathology of atherosclerosis, multiple sclerosis and allergic asthma.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.