

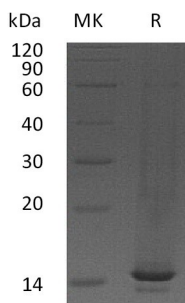
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse CCL9
Catalog #: PEM0275



Summary

Name	CCL9/C-C motif chemokine 9
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse C-C Motif Chemokine 9 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gln22-Gln122 is expressed.
Accession #	P51670
Host	E.coli
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	11.6 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM His-HCl, 8% Sucrose, 0.05% Tween80, pH5.5.
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.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

C-C motif chemokine 9; CCF18; Macrophage inflammatory protein 1-gamma; Macrophage inflammatory protein-related protein 2; Small-inducible cytokine A9; Scya10; Scya9 and CCL9

Background

C-C motif chemokine 9(CCL9) is an 11 kDa, secreted, monomeric polypeptide that belongs to the beta (or CC) intercrine family of chemokines. It is expressed mainly in the liver, lung, and the thymus, although some expression has been detected in a wide variety of tissues except brain. Monokine has inflammatory, pyrogenic and chemokinetic properties. It circulates at high concentrations in the blood of healthy animals. Binding to a high-affinity receptor, it activates calcium release in neutrophils. It also inhibits colony formation of bone marrow myeloid immature progenitors. CCL9 can activate osteoclasts through its receptor CCR1 (the most abundant chemokine receptor found on osteoclasts) suggesting an important role for CCL9 in bone resorption.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.