

CCL16 Human

Description: CCL16 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 97 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 11.2 kDa. The CCL16 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: C-C motif chemokine 16, Small-inducible cytokine A16, IL-10-inducible chemokine, Chemokine LEC, Monotactin-1, Chemokine CC-4, Lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant, CCL-16, HCC-4, HCC4, NCC4, NCC-4, Liver Expressed Chemokine, LMC, LCC-1, LCC1, MTN-1, MT

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:

QPKVPEWVNTPTSCCLKYYEKLPRRLVVGYRKALNCHLPAIIFVTKRNREVCTNP
NDDWVQEIYKDPNLPPLPTRNLSTVKIITAKNGQPQLLSQ.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CCL16 protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) sterile solution containing 20mM sodium phosphate buffer pH-7.4 and 0.15M sodium chloride.

Stability:

Lyophilized CCL16 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CCL16 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized CCL16 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Human CCL16, also called HCC-4, liver-expressed chemokine (LEC), and lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant (LMC), is a novel CC chemokine recognized by bioinformatics. NCC-4 cDNA encodes a 120 amino acids along with a 23 amino acids signal peptide that is cleaved to generate 97 amino acid protein. HCC4 is vaguely related to other CC chemokines, showing less than 30% sequence identity. Among CC chemokines, CCL-16 has the largest similarity to HCC-1. 2 potential polyadenylation signals are present on the human HCC-4 gene, and as a result, 2 transcripts containing roughly 1,500 base pairs and 500 base pairs have been detected. HCC-4 is expressed weakly by some lymphocytes, including NK cells, T cells, and some T cell clones. The expression of HCC-4 in monocytes is greatly upregulated in the presence of IL-10. CCL16 shows

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chemotactic activity for lymphocytes and monocytes rather than to neutrophils. NCC-4 has potent myelosuppressive activity, suppresses proliferation of myeloid progenitor cells. CCL16

demonstrates chemotactic activity for monocytes and thp-1 monocytes, rather than for resting lymphocytes and neutrophils. HCC-4 induces a calcium flux in thp-1 cells that desensitized prior to the expression of rantes.

Biological Activity:

Determined by its ability to chemoattract total human monocytes using a concentration range of 10-100 ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 10,000-100,000IU/mg.

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