

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Human CCL2/MCP-1, Tag Free**

货号(Catalog Number): CY093FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym):

CCL2; GDCF-2; HC11; HSMCR30; MCAF; Mcp1; MCP-1; SCYA2; SMC-CF

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human CCL2/MCP-1 protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P13500**氨基酸序列:**

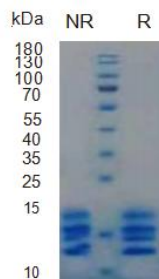
Gln24-Thr99

分子量大小(MW):

8.7 kDa (Monomer)

纯度 (Purity) :

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE

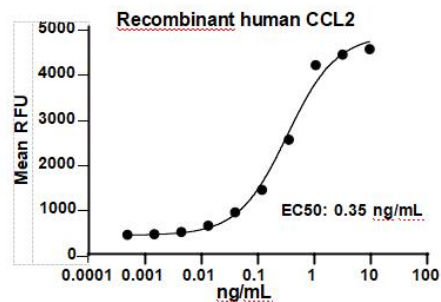
4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

内毒素含量 (Endotoxin) :

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

制剂(Formulation):

Solution protein. Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity) :

Recombinant human CCL2/MCP-1 stimulates cell proliferation of the BaF3 mouse pro-B cells transfected with human CCR2A

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production)

CCL2, also called monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) or JE, is a member of the C-C or beta chemokine family that is best known as a chemotactic agent for mononuclear cells. Human CCL2 cDNA encodes a 99 amino acid (aa) precursor protein with a 23 aa signal peptide and a 76 aa mature protein. Removal of the first 5 aa of the mature protein, including the N-terminal pyrrolidone carboxylic acid-modified glutamine, occurs naturally by due to non-covalent dimerization and variable carbohydrate content. Mature human CCL2 shares 78-79% aa identity with canine, porcine and equine CCL2, while mouse and rat express a form of CCL2 that is extended by 49 aa and shares only ~56% aa identity within the common region. Human CCL2 can, however, induce a response in murine cells. 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.

