

# Mouse CCL22 / MDC Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 51135-M07E



**Sino Biological Inc.**

Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

CCL22, Abcd1, Scya22

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CCL22 (O88430) (Gly26-Ser92) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

**Source:** Mouse

**Expression Host:** E. coli

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** His

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse CCL22 consists of 84 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 9.9 KDa.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 0.1 % TFA, 50 % acetonitrile.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

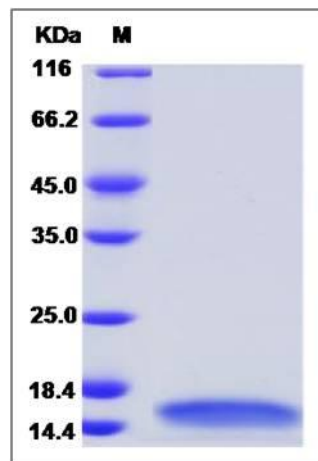
## Usage Guide

### Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## SDS-PAGE:



## Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## Protein Description

Macrophage-derived chemokine (MDC), also known as CCL22, is a CC chemokine which shows chemotactic activity for monocytes, dendritic cells, natural killer cells and for chronically activated T lymphocytes. CCL22 gene is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q arm of chromosome 16. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. CCL22 displays a mild activity for primary activated T lymphocytes and has no chemoattractant activity for neutrophils, eosinophils and resting T lymphocytes. CCL22 binds to chemokine receptor CCR4 and may play a role in the trafficking of activated T lymphocytes to inflammatory sites and other aspects of activated T lymphocyte physiology.

## References

1. Godiska R. et al., 1997, J Exp Med. 185 (9): 1595-604.
2. Nomiya H. et al., 1998, Cytogenet Cell Genet. 81 (1): 10-1.
3. Vulcano M. et al., 2001, Eur J Immunol. 31 (3): 812-22.

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