

Product datasheet for **TP720600L**

Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 3 (CCL23) (NM_145898) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 23 (CCL23), transcript variant CKbeta8
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Arg22-Asn120
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	11.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Greater than 98.0% as determined by RP-HPLC. >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_665905
Locus ID:	6368
UniProt ID:	P55773
RefSeq Size:	604
Cytogenetics:	17q12
RefSeq ORF:	360
Synonyms:	CK-BETA-8; Ckb-8; Ckb-8-1; CKb8; hmrp-2a; MIP-3; MIP3; MPIF-1; SCYA23



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Summary:

This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, displays chemotactic activity on resting T lymphocytes and monocytes, lower activity on neutrophils and no activity on activated T lymphocytes. The protein is also a strong suppressor of colony formation by a multipotential hematopoietic progenitor cell line. In addition, the product of this gene is a potent agonist of the chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 1. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction