

## Product datasheet for **TP723836**

### 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 / MIP-1), transcript variant CKbeta8
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human CCL23, the region of Arg46-Asn120, from gene Accession# P55773.3
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	8.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	1 x PBS
Bioactivity:	Bioactivity was measured by its property to chemoattract THP-1 cells in a dose dependent manner.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_665905</a>
Locus ID:	6368
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P55773</a>
RefSeq Size:	604
Cytogenetics:	17q12
RefSeq ORF:	360
Synonyms:	CK-BETA-8; Ckb-8; Ckb-8-1; CKb8; hmrp-2a; MIP-3; MIP3; MIPF-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

**Product images:**