

MIP 1a Mouse, His

Description: MIP-1a Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 93 amino acids (24-92 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 10.4kDa. MIP-1a is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CHPS-015

For research use only.

Synonyms: Small inducible cytokine A3, CCL3, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1-alpha, MIP-1-alpha, Tonsillar lymphocyte LD78 alpha protein, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 19-1, G0S19-1 protein, SIS-beta, PAT 464.1, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3, MIP1A, SCYA3, G0S

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMAPYGAD TPTACCFSYS
RKIPRQFIVD YFETSSLCSQ PGVIFLTRN RQICADSKET WVQEYITDLE LNA.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

MIP-1a protein solution (0.5mg/ml) containing 20mM Sodium citrate buffer (pH 3.5) and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple 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.

Introduction:

Macrophage Inflammatory Proteins (MIP) belong to the family of chemotactic cytokines known as chemokines. In humans, there are two major forms, MIP-1a and MIP-1b that are now officially named CCL3 and CCL4 respectively. Both are major factors produced by macrophages after they are stimulated with bacterial endotoxins. They activate human granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils) which can lead to acute neutrophilic inflammation. They also induce the synthesis and release of other pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin 1 (IL-1), IL-6 and TNF-α from fibroblasts and macrophages. The genes for CCL3 and CCL4 are both located on human chromosome 17.

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