MCP-3/CCL7 Protein, Mouse

Cat. No.:	HY-P7243
Synonyms:	rMuMCP-3/CCL7; C-C motif chemokine 7; MCP3; SCYA7
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q03366 (Q24-P97)
Gene ID:	20306
Molecular Weight:	8.5-12.9 kDa

Product Data Sheet

PROPERTIES **AA Sequence** QPDGPNASTC CYVKKQKIPK RNLKSYRRIT SSRCPWEAVI FKTKKGMEVC AEAHQKWVEE AIAYLDMKTP ТРКР 1.Full biological activity determined by a chemotaxis bioassay using human monocytes is in a concentration range of 100-**Biological Activity** 300 ng/ml. 2. Measured by its ability to chemoattract THP-1 human monocytes. The ED₅₀ this effect is 153.9 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 6497.726 U/mg. Appearance Lyophilized powder. Formulation Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 2× PBS, pH 7.4 or 40 mM PB, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. **Endotoxin Level** <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method. Reconsititution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. Shipping Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

CCL7, also known as monocyte chemotactic protein 3 (MCP3), is a small cell factor. In the human genome, CCL7 is encoded by the CCL7 gene located on chromosome 17q11.2-q12. It consists of 99 amino acids, including a signal peptide of 23 amino acids, while a mature protein of approximately 76 amino acids is secreted upon signal peptide cleavage. CCL7 is expressed in a variety of cell types, such as stromal cells, keratin-forming cells, airway smooth muscle cells, parenchymal cells, fibroblasts and leukocytes, and tumor cells^[1]. CCL7 is generally present as a monomer and can bind to a variety of receptors, including CCR1, CCR2, CCR3, CCR5 and CCR10 to mediate effects on immune cell types.CCL7 can act as a chemoattractant, attracting a variety of leukocytes, including monocytes and neutrophils. It mediates the immune response by recruiting leukocytes to infected tissues and is also involved in monocyte mobilization and recruitment of monocytes to sites of inflammation, as well as inducing neutrophil migration to sites of inflammation by increasing intracellular Ca²⁺ flux. CCL7 is involved in antibacterial, antiviral and antifungal immune responses, as well as being associated with various immune diseases such as ulcerative colitis, multiple sclerosis or non-atopic and atopic asthma. At the same time, CCL7 expression activates antitumor immune responses^[2].

REFERENCES

[1]. G Opdenakker, et al. The human MCP-3 gene (SCYA7): cloning, sequence analysis, and assignment to the C-C chemokine gene cluster on chromosome 17q11.2-q12. Genomics. 1994 May 15;21(2):403-8.

[2]. F Fioretti, et al. Reduced tumorigenicity and augmented leukocyte infiltration after monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3) gene transfer: perivascular accumulation of dendritic cells in peritumoral tissue and neutrophil recruitment within the tumor. J Immunol. 1998 Jul 1;161(1):342-6.

[3]. Shigero Tamba, et al. Timely interaction between prostaglandin and chemokine signaling is a prerequisite for successful fertilization. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2008 Sep 23;105(38):14539-44.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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