CCL24/Eotaxin-2 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78250
Synonyms:	CK-beta-6; Eotaxin-2; MPIF-2; MPIF2; SCYA24; Ckb-6; CCL24; member 24; CK-β-6
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9JKC0 (V27-V119)
Gene ID:	56221
Molecular Weight:	40-50 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	V T I P S S C C T S F I S K K I P E N R V V S Y Q L A N G S I C P K A G V I F I T K K G H K I C T D P K L L W V Q R H I Q K L D A K K N Q P S K G A K A V R T K F A V Q R R R G N S T E V
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
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 ddH_2O.
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	CCL24, also known as eosinophil chemotactic protein 2 (eotaxin-2) and myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor 2 (MPIF-2), is a small cytokine of the CC chemokine family, located on chromosome 7 in the human genome. CCL24 is highly chemotactic for resting T lymphocytes and eosinophils and has low chemotactic activity for neutrophils, but not for monocytes and activated lymphocytes. By binding to its sole receptor CCR3, of which CCR3, is present mainly on eosinophils, but also on basophils, monocytes, Th2 lymphocytes, epithelial cells and airway smooth muscle. CCL24 mainly mediates atopic diseases, parasitic infections and systemic diseases, but also promotes cellular transport and regulates inflammatory and fibrotic activities[1][2].

REFERENCES

[1]. Hui Li, et al. Trophoblasts-derived chemokine CCL24 promotes the proliferation, growth and apoptosis of decidual stromal cells in human early pregnancy. Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 May 15;6(6):1028-37.

[2]. Michal Segal-Salto, et al. A blocking monoclonal antibody to CCL24 alleviates liver fibrosis and inflammation in experimental models of liver damage. JHEP Rep. 2020 Jan 2;2(1):100064.

[3]. Adi Mor, et al. Blockade of CCL24 with a monoclonal antibody ameliorates experimental dermal and pulmonary fibrosis. Ann Rheum Dis. 2019 Sep;78(9):1260-1268.

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