



## Product Datasheet

<b>Product Name</b>	Recombinant Human Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-4 (CCL18)
<b>Cata No</b>	CB500055
<b>Source</b>	<i>Escherichia Coli</i> .
<b>Synonyms</b>	Small inducible cytokine A18, CCL18, Macrophage inflammatory protein 4, MIP-4, Pulmonary and activation-regulated chemokine, CC chemokine PARC, Alternative macrophage activation-associated CC chemokine 1, AMAC-1, Dendritic cell chemokine 1, DC-CK1, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 18, CKb7, PARC, AMAC1, DCCK1, SCYA18.

### Description

Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 18 (CCL18) is a small cytokine belonging to the CC chemokine family that was previously called PARC (pulmonary and activation-regulated chemokine). CCL18 is approximately 60% identical in amino acid sequence to CCL3. It is expressed at high levels in lung and at lower levels in certain lymphoid tissues, such as the lymph nodes, and is chemotactic for activated T cells and non activated lymphocytes. The gene for human CCL18 contains three exons and is located on chromosome 17. Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-4 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 69 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 7813 Dalton. The MIP-4 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

### Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

### Biological Activity

The Activity is calculated by the ability to chemoattract Human T lymphocytes at 1.0-10.0

ng/ml.

### Purity

Greater than 97.0% as determined by:  
(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.  
(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

### Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered concentrated (1.0mg/ml) solution in 20mM PB, pH 7.4, 100mM NaCl.

### Stability

Lyophilized MIP-4 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution CCL18 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

**Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Sequence

The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Gln-Val-Gly-Thr.

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