



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human CCL23 Protein

RPES3854

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES3854

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** E. coli

**Uniprot:** P55773

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 11.5 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 11 kDa

**Tag:**

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 250mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** C-C Motif Chemokine 23; CK-Beta-8; CKB-8; Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 3; MIP-3; Myeloid Progenitor Inhibitory Factor 1; MPIF; Small-Inducible Cytokine A23; CCL23; MIP3; MPIF1; SCYA23

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Arg22-Asn120

## Background:

Human Chemokine (C-C Motif) Ligand 23 (CCL23) is a small cytokine belonging to the CC chemokine family. CCL23 is also known as myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor MPIF, CK8 and SCYA23. CCL23 cDNA encodes a 120 amino acid residue precursor protein with a putative 21 amino acid residue signal peptide that is cleaved to generate a 99 amino acid residue mature CCL23 (amino acids 22-20). Additional N-terminal processing of the 99 amino acid residue variant can generate a 75 amino acid residue peptide (amino acid 46-20) that is significantly more active than the 99 amino acid residue variant. CCL23 binds to CCR1 with high affinity and has chemotactic activity for monocytes, dendritic cells, and osteoclast precursors. CCL23 enhances angiogenesis of endothelial cells, but reduces the proliferation of progenitor cells giving rise to granulocyte and monocyte lineages.