

Recombinant Mouse CCL9/MIP-1-γ Protein

Catalog No. PKSM040984

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

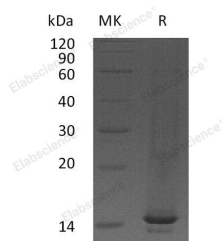
Description

Synonyms	C-C motif chemokine 9;CCF18;Macrophage inflammatory protein 1-gamma;Macrophage inflammatory protein-related protein 2;Small-inducible cytokine A9;Scya10;Scya9 and CCL9.
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Gln22-Gln122
Accession	P51670
Calculated Molecular Weight	11.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	15 kDa
Tag	None
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°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 Tris-HCl, 300mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

Background

C-C motif chemokine 9(CCL9) is an 11 kDa, secreted, monomeric polypeptide that belongs to the beta (or CC) intercrine family of chemokines. It is expressed mainly in the liver, lung, and the thymus, although some expression has been detected in a wide variety of tissues except brain. Monokine has inflammatory, pyrogenic and chemokinetic properties. It circulates at high concentrations in the blood of healthy animals. Binding to a high-affinity receptor, it activates calcium release in neutrophils. It also inhibits colony formation of bone marrow myeloid immature progenitors. CCL9 can activate osteoclasts through its receptor CCR1 (the most abundant chemokine receptor found on osteoclasts) suggesting an important role for CCL9 in bone resorption.

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