

Recombinant Human Macrophage Inflammatory protein-1 alpha (CCL3)

Alternate names:	CCL3, MIP1 alpha
Catalog No.:	PA1166XC
Quantity:	1 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli, E.coli
Format:	State: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. Purity: >99% Greater than 99.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Anion-exchange FPLC. (c) Analysis by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE Silver Stained. Buffer System: Lyophilized from a concentrated solution containing no additives Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (IEU/μg) of Recombinant MIP-1alpha. Dimers: Less than 1% as determined by silver-stained SDS-PAGE gel analysis. Reconstitution: It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized MIP-1a in sterile 18MO-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.
Description:	Recombinant Murine Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-1 alpha produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 69 amino acids. Murine MIP-1a is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. AA Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Pro-Tyr-Gly-Ala. Biological Activity: Murine Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-1 is fully biologically active when compared to standard. The Activity is calculated by the ability to chemoattract of Balb3/C splenocytes using 1-10 ng/ml. Molecular weight: 7820 Dalton. Molecular weight: 8 kDa
Add. Information:	Protein quantitation was carried out by two independent methods: 1. UV spectroscopy at 280 nm . 2. Analysis by RP-HPLC, using a calibrated solution of Recombinant Murine MIP-1 alpha as a Reference Standard.
Storage:	Lyophilized MIP-1alpha although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18 C. Upon reconstitution MIP-1 alpha 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 avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

- General Readings:**
1. Fujita H, Asahina A, Gao P, Fujiwara H, Tamaki K. Expression and regulation of RANTES/CCL5, MIP-1alpha/CCL3, and MIP-1beta/CCL4 in mouse Langerhans cells. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2004 May;122(5):1331-3. PubMed PMID: 15140240.
 2. Herrlinger U, Aulwurm S, Strik H, Weit S, Naumann U, Weller M. MIP-1alpha antagonizes the effect of a GM-CSF-enhanced subcutaneous vaccine in a mouse glioma model. *J Neurooncol.* 2004 Jan;66(1-2):147-54. PubMed PMID: 15015780.
 3. Yoshida S, Yoshida A, Ishibashi T, Elnor SG, Elnor VM. Role of MCP-1 and MIP-1alpha in retinal neovascularization during postischemic inflammation in a mouse model of retinal neovascularization. *J Leukoc Biol.* 2003 Jan;73(1):137-44. PubMed PMID: 12525571.
 4. Ousman SS, David S. MIP-1alpha, MCP-1, GM-CSF, and TNF-alpha control the immune cell response that mediates rapid phagocytosis of myelin from the adult mouse spinal cord. *J Neurosci.* 2001 Jul 1;21(13):4649-56. PubMed PMID: 11425892.

Pictures: PA1166XCME0607

