

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein
Small inducible cytokine A18, CCL18, Macrophage inflammatory protein 4, MIP-4,
pulmonary and activation-regulated chemokine
Catalog # PBV10196r

Specification

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P55774](#)
Calculated MW **7.8 kDa** kDa

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **6362**
Gene Symbol **MIP4**

Other Names

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,

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC; ≥98%
Recombinant	Yes
Results	100 ng/ml
Target/Specificity	
MIP-4	

Application Notes

Reconstitute in H₂O to a concentration of 1 mg/ml. The solution can be diluted into other buffered solutions

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Sterile filtered and lyophilized with no additives

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - Images**MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - Background**

Human microphage inflammatory protein-4 (MIP-4) also known as PARC, has been shown to be chemotactic for T lymphocytes but not for monocytes or granulocytes. BioVision's human MIP-4 is an 7.8 kDa protein containing 68 amino acid residues.

MIP-4 (PARC), human recombinant protein - References

Li H.,et al.Patent number US5504003, 02-APR-1996.
Hieshima K.,et al.J. Immunol. 159:1140-1149(1997).
Kodelja V.,et al.J. Immunol. 160:1411-1418(1998).
Adema G.J.,et al.Nature 387:713-717(1997).
Tasaki Y.,et al.Genomics 55:353-357(1999).