

## CCL13 Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

**catalog number: AN003070P**

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

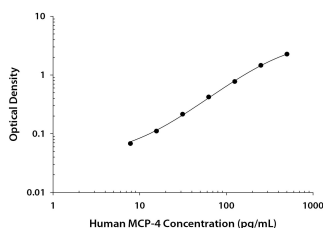
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CCL13 Protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL
<b>ELISA Detector</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

### Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Human CCL13 Protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using Anti-CCL13 antibody(AN003070P)(Capture), Anti-CCL13 antibody(AN003070P)(Detector). The reference range value is 7.81~500 pg/mL for human.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Monocyte Chemoattractant Proteins 4 (MCP-4/CCL13) is a member of a distinct, structurally-related subclass of CC chemokines mainly involved in recruitment of eosinophils to inflammatory sites. CCL13/MCP-4, is a CC family chemokine that is chemoattractant for eosinophils, basophils, monocytes, macrophages, immature dendritic cells, and T cells, and its capable of inducing crucial immuno-modulatory responses through its effects on epithelial, muscular and endothelial cells. Similar to other CC chemokines, CCL13 binds to several chemokine receptors (CCR1, CCR2 and CCR3), allowing it to elicit different effects on its target cells. A number of studies have shown that CCL13 is involved in many chronic inflammatory diseases, in which it functions as a pivotal molecule involved in the selective recruitment of cell lineages to the inflamed tissues and their subsequent activation. MCP-4/CCL13 is secreted from chondrocytes and activates the proliferation of rheumatoid synovial cells, thereby leading to joint destruction in RA. The interferon-gamma in combination with interleukin-1beta/tumor necrosis factor-alpha activates the production of MCP-4/CCL13 from chondrocytes in RA joints, and that secreted MCP-4/CCL13 enhances fibroblast-like synoviocyte proliferation by activating the extracellular signal-regulated kinase mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade. CCL13 may have some role in the pathogenesis of systemic sclerosis (SSc).

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