

**HCC-1/CCL14**  
**Catalog # PVGS1406****Specification**

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**HCC-1/CCL14 - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q16627](#)  
**Species**  
Human

**Sequence**  
Thr22-Asn93

**Purity**  
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin Level**  
< 0.2 EU/ µg of protein by gel clotting method

**Biological Activity**  
ED<sub>50</sub> < 25.0 µg/ml, measured by the FLIPR assay using CHO cells transfected with human CCR5, the receptor of human CCL14, corresponding to a specific activity of > 40.0 units/mg.

**Expression System**  
E. coli

**Theoretical Molecular Weight**  
8.4 kDa

Formulation **Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.**

**Reconstitution**  
It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH<sub>2</sub>O up to 100 µg/ml.

**Storage & Stability**  
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**HCC-1/CCL14 - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6358

**Other Names**  
C-C motif chemokine 14, Chemokine CC-1/CC-3, HCC-1/HCC-3, HCC-1(1-74), NCC-2, Small-inducible cytokine A14, HCC-1(3-74), HCC-1(4-74), HCC-1(9-74), CCL14, NCC2, SCYA14

**Target Background**

HCC-1/CCL14 is a member of the chemokine family, which are small chemotactic proteins that regulate cell migration under inflammatory and steady state conditions. HCC-1 is expressed in epithelial and decidual cells and is unique among chemokines due to its high abundance in normal human plasma. HCC-1 can bind to chemokine receptors CCR1 and CCR5, however full length HCC-1 is a weak agonist of CCR1 and only becomes potent after removal of its eight N-terminal residues. Chemokine decoy receptor D6 can bind HCC-1 and promote its degradation as a means to regulate its level in vivo. Functionally HCC-1 promotes trophoblast migration by regulating extracellular matrix components as well as specific adhesion molecules.

**HCC-1/CCL14 - Protein Information**

**Name** CCL14

**Synonyms** NCC2, SCYA14

**Function**

Has weak activities on human monocytes and acts via receptors that also recognize MIP-1 alpha. It induces intracellular Ca(2+) changes and enzyme release, but no chemotaxis, at concentrations of 100-1,000 nM, and is inactive on T-lymphocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophil leukocytes. Enhances the proliferation of CD34 myeloid progenitor cells. The processed form HCC-1(9-74) is a chemotactic factor that attracts monocytes, eosinophils, and T-cells and is a ligand for CCR1, CCR3 and CCR5.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed constitutively in several normal tissues: spleen, liver, skeletal and heart muscle, gut, and bone marrow, present at high concentrations (1-80 nM) in plasma

**HCC-1/CCL14 - 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](#)

**HCC-1/CCL14 - Images**