



MCP-2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16010
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CCL8
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human CCL8. AA range:50-99
Specificity	MCP-2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCP-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Ccl8;CCL8_HUMAN;HC14;MCP-2;MCP-2(6-76);Monocyte chemoattractant protein 2;Monocyte chemotactic protein 2;SCYA1;SCYA8;Small-inducible cytokine A8;C-C motif chemokine 8;MCP2;SCYA10
Observed Band	15kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	15kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Highest expression found in the small intestine and peripheral blood cells. Intermediate levels seen in the heart, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, thymus, colon, ovary, spinal cord and pancreas. Low levels seen in the brain, liver, spleen and prostate.
Function	function:Chemotactic factor that attracts monocytes, lymphocytes, basophils and eosinophils. May play a role in neoplasia and inflammatory host responses. This protein can bind heparin. The processed form MCP-2(6-76) does not show monocyte chemotactic activity, but inhibits the chemotactic effect most predominantly of CCL7, and also of CCL2 and CCL5 and CCL8.,induction:By interferon gamma, mitogens and interleukin-1.,online information:CCL8 entry, PTM:N-terminal processed form MCP-2(6-76) is produced by proteolytic



cleavage after secretion from peripheral blood monocytes.,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.,subunit:Monomer or homodimer; in equilibrium.,tissue specificity:Highest expression found in the small intestine and peripheral blood cells. Intermediate levels seen in the heart, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, thymus, colon, ovary, spinal cord and pancre

Background

This antimicrobial gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine is a member of the CC subfamily which is characterized by two adjacent cysteine residues. This cytokine displays chemotactic activity for monocytes, lymphocytes, basophils and eosinophils. By recruiting leukocytes to sites of inflammation this cytokine may contribute to tumor-associated leukocyte infiltration and to the antiviral state against HIV infection. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MCP-2 Monoclonal Antibody