### SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# MIP-1α (C-16): sc-1381



#### BACKGROUND

Chemokines are members of a superfamily of small inducible, secreted, proinflammatory cytokines. Members of the chemokine family exhibit 20-50% homology in their predicted amino acid sequences and are divided into four subfamilies. In the C-C (or  $\beta$ ) subfamily, the first two cysteines are adjacent. C-C chemokines are chemoattractants and activators for monocytes and T cells. C-C subfamily members include macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1α, MIP-1β, MIP-2, MIP-3α, MIP-3β, MIP-4, HCC-1, MIP-5 (or HCC-2), RANTES, MCP-1/2/3 (and the murine homologs JE and MARC), I-309, murine C10 and TCA3. Research has shown that MIP-1 $\beta$  is more selective than MIP-1 $\alpha$ , primarily attracting CD4+ T lymphocytes, with a preference for T cells of the naive phenotype. MIP-1 $\alpha$  is a more potent lymphocyte chemoattractant than MIP-1 $\beta$  and exhibits a broader range of chemoattractant specificities. It has been suggested that CD8+ T lymphocytes are involved in the control of HIV infection in vivo by the release of HIV-suppressive factors (HIV-SF). MIP-1 $\alpha$  has been identified as one of the major HIV-SFs produced by CD8+ T cells, along with MIP-1ß and RANTES. Recombinant human MIP-1 $\alpha$  acts as an inhibitor of different strains of HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV infection in a dose-dependent manner.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCL3 (human) mapping to 17q12.

#### SOURCE

MIP-1 $\alpha$  (C-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of MIP-1 $\alpha$  of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1381 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

MIP-1 $\alpha$  (C-16) is recommended for detection of MIP-1 $\alpha$  of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MIP-1 $\alpha$  siRNA (h): sc-43933, MIP-1 $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43933-SH and MIP-1 $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43933-V.

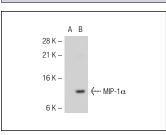
Molecular Weight of MIP-1a: 10 kDa.

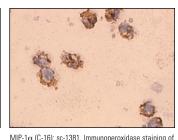
Positive Controls: MIP-1 $\alpha$  (h): 293T Lysate: sc-114143.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### DATA





formalin fixed human leukocytes showing cell surface

MIP-1 $\alpha$  (C-16): sc-1381. Western blot analysis of MIP-1 $\alpha$  expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human MIP-1 $\alpha$  transfected: sc-114143 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

#### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Drake, P.M., et al. 2001. Human placental cytotrophoblasts attract monocytes and CD56(bright) natural killer cells via the actions of monocyte inflammatory protein 1α. J. Exp. Med. 193: 1199-1212.

localization

- 2. Cheon, H., et al. 2004. Platelet-derived growth factor-AA increases IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-8 expression and activates NF $\kappa$ B in rheumatoid fibroblast-like synoviocytes. Scand. J. Immunol. 60: 455-462.
- Liu, S., et al. 2006. Distribution and chemical coding of corticotropinreleasing factor-immunoreactive neurons in the guinea pig enteric nervous system. J. Comp. Neurol. 494: 63-74.
- 4. Tátrai, E., et al. 2006. The effect of stone-wool on rat lungs and on the primary culture of rat alveolar macrophages and type II pneumocytes. J. Appl. Toxicol. 26: 16-24.
- 5. Sá, V.C., et al. 2007. The pattern of immune cell infiltration in chromoblastomycosis: involvement of macrophage inflammatory protein-1  $\alpha$ /CCL3 and fungi persistence. Rev. Inst. Med. Trop. 49: 49-53.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

## MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try MIP-1 $\alpha$  (D-3): sc-166942 or MIP-1 $\alpha$  (F-8): sc-166911, our highly recommended monoclonal aternatives to MIP-1 $\alpha$  (C-16).