



MCP-2 (I-17): sc-21201

BACKGROUND

The monocyte chemotactic proteins, MCP-1, MCP-2 and MCP-3, form a sub-family of the C-C (or β) chemokines, which are characterized by a set of conserved adjacent cysteines. MCPs are produced by a variety of cells, including T lymphocytes, subsequent to their activation with cytokines such as IL-1, TNF α and IFN- γ . MCP-1 levels are increased during infection and inflammation, which are both characterized by leukocyte infiltration. *In vitro* studies have shown that the MCP isoforms exhibit their chemotactic effects on different subpopulations of lymphocytes. MCP-1 is a potent basophil activator but does not effect eosinophils, whereas MCP-2 stimulates both eosinophils and basophils. MCP-3 has been shown to have the broadest range of influence, activating monocytes, dendritic cells, lymphocytes, natural killer cells, eosinophils, basophils and neutrophils. Two MCP-1 receptors that differ in their carboxy termini have been identified.

REFERENCES

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2. Taub, D.D., et al. 1995. Monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), -2, and -3 are chemotactic for human T lymphocytes. *J. Clin. Invest.* 95: 1370-1376.
3. Weber, M., et al. 1995. Monocyte chemotactic protein MCP-2 activates human basophil and eosinophil leukocytes similar to MCP-3. *J. Immunol.* 154: 4166-4172.
4. Combadiere, C., et al. 1995. Monocyte chemoattractant protein-3 is a functional ligand for C-C chemokine receptors 1 and 2B. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 29671-29675.
5. Proost, P., et al. 1996. Human monocyte chemotactic proteins-2 and -3: structural and functional comparison with MCP-1. *J. Leukocyte Biol.* 59: 67-74.
6. Dubois, P.M., et al. 1996. Early signal transduction by the receptor to the chemokine monocyte chemotactic protein-1 in a murine T cell hybrid. *J. Immunol.* 156: 1356-1361.
7. Beall, C.J., et al. 1996. Site-directed mutagenesis of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 identifies two regions of the polypeptide essential for biological activity. *Biochem. J.* 313: 633-640.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCL8 (human) mapping to 17q11.2; Ccl8 (mouse) mapping to 11 C.

SOURCE

MCP-2 (I-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of MCP-2 of mouse origin.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-21201 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

MCP-2 (I-17) is recommended for detection of MCP-2 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (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 MCP-2 siRNA (m): sc-63317.

Molecular Weight of MCP-2: 7.5 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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