

# eotaxin (C-19): sc-6181

## BACKGROUND

Eotaxin is a member of the C-C or  $\beta$  family of chemokines which is characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues. Eotaxin was first purified from the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of guinea pigs challenged with an aerosol allergen, and serves as a potent chemoattractant for eosinophils. Eosinophilia is a prominent feature of several allergic conditions and is thought to be a central event in maladies such as bronchial asthma, dermatitis, conjunctivitis and possibly inflammatory bowel disease. The cognate eotaxin receptor has been identified. Originally described as mouse orphan receptor (MIP-1 $\alpha$  receptor-like 2), CKR-3 has been shown to not only serve as the high affinity receptor for eotaxin, but also for RANTES and MCP-3. CKR-3 is expressed on the cell surface of primary eosinophils and does not bind to other members of the C-C or C-X-C family of chemokines. CKR-3 also serves as a co-receptor for a restricted subset of viruses.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCL11 (human) mapping to 17q12; Ccl11 (mouse) mapping to 11 C.

## SOURCE

eotaxin (C-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of eotaxin of human origin.

## PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6181 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## STORAGE

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

## RESEARCH USE

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

## APPLICATIONS

eotaxin (C-19) is recommended for detection of eotaxin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g 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).

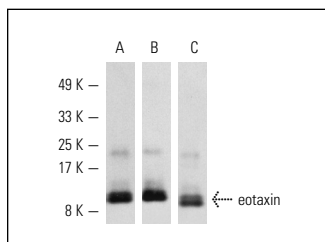
Suitable for use as control antibody for eotaxin siRNA (h): sc-43753, eotaxin siRNA (m): sc-63310, eotaxin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43753-SH, eotaxin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-63310-SH, eotaxin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43753-V and eotaxin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-63310-V.

Molecular Weight of eotaxin: 8 kDa.

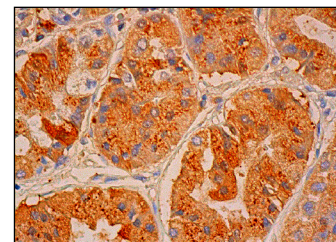
## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) 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. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2053 or ABC: sc-2023 goat IgG Staining Systems.

## DATA



Western blot analysis of human recombinant eotaxin (A, B, C). Antibodies tested include eotaxin (C-19): sc-6181 (A), eotaxin (M-19): sc-6182 (B) and eotaxin (R-19): sc-6183 (C).



eotaxin (C-19): sc-6181. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human upper stomach tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Vang, R., et al. 2001. Uterine leiomyomas with Eosinophils: a clinicopathologic study of 3 cases. *Int. J. Gynecol. Pathol.* 20: 239-243.
- Isogai, S., et al. 2004. CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells migrate from airway to bone marrow after antigen inhalation in rats. *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 113: 455-461.
- Vieira, R.P., et al. 2011. Airway epithelium mediates the anti-inflammatory effects of exercise on asthma. *Respir. Physiol. Neurobiol.* 175: 383-389.
- Silva, A.C., et al. 2012. Exercise inhibits allergic lung inflammation. *Int. J. Sports Med.* 33: 402-409.
- Vieira, R.P., et al. 2014. Exercise deactivates leukocytes in asthma. *Int. J. Sports Med.* 35: 629-635.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **eotaxin (C-3): sc-373767** or **eotaxin (G-12): sc-373764**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to eotaxin (C-19).