MCP-1-4/eotaxin (B-2): sc-377082



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Eotaxin and the monocyte chemotactic proteins, MCP-1-5, form a subfamily 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-y. 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 affect eosinophils. MCP-1 levels are increased during infection and inflammation, which are both characterized by leukocyte infiltration. Two MCP-1 receptors, which differ in their carboxy-termini, have been identified. MCP-2 stimulates both eosinophils and basophils, while eotaxin serves as a potent chemo-attractant for eosinophils. MCP-3 has been shown to have the broadest range of influence, activating monocytes, dendritic cells, lymphocytes, NK cells, eosinophils, basophils and neutrophils. MCP-4 signals through CCR-2 and -3 and is a potent chemoattractant for monocytes, eosinophils and basophils induced in allergic and nonallergic inflammation.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCL2/CCL8/CCL7/CCL13/CCL11 (human) mapping to 17q12.

SOURCE

MCP-1—4/eotaxin (B-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-99 representing full length MCP-1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g lgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

MCP-1–4/eotaxin (B-2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-377082 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-377082 HRP), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-377082 PE), fluorescein (sc-377082 FITC), Alexa Fluor* 488 (sc-377082 AF488), Alexa Fluor* 546 (sc-377082 AF546), Alexa Fluor* 594 (sc-377082 AF594) or Alexa Fluor* 647 (sc-377082 AF647), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor* 680 (sc-377082 AF680) or Alexa Fluor* 790 (sc-377082 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

MCP-1–4/eotaxin (B-2) is recommended for detection of MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4 and eotaxin of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, 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).

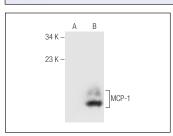
Molecular Weight of MCP-1-4/eotaxin: 12 kDa.

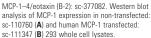
Positive Controls: MCP-1 (h): 293 Lysate: sc-111347.

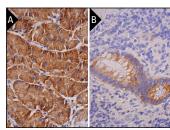
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 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 m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

DATA







MCP-1–4/eotaxin (B-2): sc-377082. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human upper stomach tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of glandular cells (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human appendix tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells (B)

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Song, L., et al. 2014. Inhibition of 12/15 lipoxygenase by baicalein reduces myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury via modulation of multiple signaling pathways. Apoptosis 19: 567-580.
- Song, M., et al. 2017. Aluminum trichloride inhibits the rat osteoblasts mineralization in vitro. Biol. Trace Elem. Res. 175: 186-193.
- 3. Lopes, N., et al. 2018. Lymphotoxin α fine-tunes T cell clonal deletion by regulating thymic entry of antigen-presenting cells. Nat. Commun. 9: 1262.

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.

PROTOCOLS

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