

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL13/MCP-4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL13/MCP-4 Gln24-Thr98 Accession # Q99616
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human CCL13 is a CC chemokine recently cloned from a human fetal and a human heart cDNA library. Human CCL13 cDNA encodes a 98 amino acid residue precursor protein with a 23 amino acid residue hydrophobic signal peptide that is cleaved to yield an 8 kDa, 75 aa mature CCL13. Mature CCL13 lacks any potential N-glycosylation sites and shares a pyroglutamate proline motif with other human MCP proteins. Human CCL13 is most homologous to MCP-1, 3 and Eotaxin, exhibiting approximately 65-66% amino acid sequence identity. CCL13 mRNA is expressed by a number of activated cell types, including endothelial cells, macrophages, bronchial epithelium and type II alveolar cells, and perhaps lymphocytes. CCL13 is a chemoattractant for monocytes and eosinophils, and activates basophils. In addition, it has been reported to be chemotactic for CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, with an activity almost equivalent to that of MCP-3. The bioactivities of CCL13 is most likely mediated by the CC chemokine receptors CCR-2 and CCR-3, both of which have been shown to bind CCL13.

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