

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects CCL9/10/MIP-1 γ in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse C10 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human MIP1-1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CCL9/10/MIP-1 γ Gln22-Gln122 Accession # Q3U9T8
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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

Mouse CCL9/10 (also named MIP-1 γ and MRP-2) is an 11 kDa, secreted, monomeric polypeptide that belongs to the β (or CC) intercrine family of chemokines (1-3). Based on its activity and amino acid (aa) sequence, it is further classified as a member of the NC6 or six cysteine-containing CC subfamily of chemokines (2, 4, 5). This subfamily contains four N-terminally extended chemokines, two human (CCL15 and CCL23) and two mouse (CCL9 and CCL10). Within this subfamily, there are no human-to-rodent interspecies orthologs. Mouse CCL9/10 is synthesized as a 122 aa precursor that contains a 21 aa signal sequence and a 101 aa mature region with six cysteines. As noted, the mature region has an expanded N-terminus relative to other CC family members, and it forms a third intrachain disulfide bond with its two extra cysteines (3-7). Mouse CCL9/10 is 75% aa identical to rat CCL9/10 (8). Chemokines are known to undergo proteolytic processing to generate multiple isoforms. NC6 chemokines are usually only marginally active at full length, but are converted to highly active forms upon N-terminal truncation. Mature CCL9, in the presence of inflammatory fluids, is naturally truncated by 28, 29 or 30 aa at the N-terminus, generating a highly active, 8 kDa, 71-73 aa CCR1 ligand. In contrast, other CCR1 ligands, CCL3/MIP-1 α and CCL5/RANTES, lose their potency when proteolytically processed. CCL9/10 is constitutively secreted, and circulates as a full-length molecule. Any onset of inflammation with subsequent enzyme release may act on local NC6 chemokines, generating early, potent leukocyte chemoattractants (5, 7).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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