

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects CCL24/Eotaxin-2/MPIF-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Eotaxin-2 is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Eotaxin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CCL24/Eotaxin-2/MPIF-2 Ile24-Val119 Accession # Q9JKC0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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

Eotaxin-2, also named myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor (MPIF-2), is a member of the CC chemokine subfamily and is designated CCL24. Eotaxin-2 is constitutively expressed in the jejunum and spleen. It can also be induced in the lung by allergen challenge and IL-4. LPS and IL-4 also differentially regulate the expression of Eotaxin-2 in monocytes and macrophages. Mouse Eotaxin-2 cDNA encodes a 119 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein that shares approximately 58% aa sequence identity with human Eotaxin-2. Functionally, Eotaxin-2 is most closely related to eotaxin/CCL11 and Eotaxin-3/CCL26. The three proteins share low sequence homology but have been shown to be potent eosinophil chemoattractants that bind and activate the chemokine receptor CCR3, a receptor that is highly expressed in eosinophils. Eotaxin-2 also has the ability to suppress myeloid cell proliferation, a biological function not shared by eotaxin.

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