

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CCL17/TARC in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human TARC is observed. Neutralizes the biological activity of recombinant mouse TARC, and will also neu
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CCL17/TARC Ala24-Pro93 Accession # Q9WUZ6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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 thymus and activation-regulated chemokine (TARC) also known as CCL17, is a novel CC chemokine identified using a signal sequence trap method. Mouse TARC was discovered as a dendritic cell (DC) specific gene by differentiation RNA display. Mouse TARC cDNA encodes a highly basic 93 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 23 aa residue putative signal peptide that is cleaved to generate the 70 aa residue mature secreted protein. Among CC chemokine family members, TARC has approximately 24 - 29% amino acid sequence identity with RANTES, MIP-1α, MIP-1β, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3 and I-309. The gene for human TARC has been mapped to chromosome 16q13 rather than chromosome 17 where the genes for many human CC chemokines are clustered. Mouse TARC is constitutively expressed in thymic DC, and at a lower level in lymph node DC in the lung. Recombinant TARC has been shown to be chemotactic for T cell lines and antigen-primed T helper cells. In humans, TARC was identified to be a specific functional ligand for CCR-4 and CCR-8, receptors that are selectively expressed on T cells.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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