

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Viral
Specificity	Detects viral CCI in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant viral CCI
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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

The family of T1/35 kDa proteins are secreted, soluble proteins encoded by the '35K' virulence gene of many poxviruses. These proteins have been shown to bind CC-chemokines with high affinity and are now termed viral chemokine inhibitor (vCCI). Viral CCI from various poxviruses share multiple stretches of identical sequence motif and eight conserved cysteine residues. The vaccinia virus (strain Lister) vCCI cDNA encodes a 258 amino acid (aa) residue protein with a putative 17 amino acid residue signal peptide. Vaccinia virus (strain Lister) vCCI shows greater than 90% aa sequence identity with vCCI from other orthopoxviruses and approximately 40% aa sequence identity with the leporipoxvirus T-1 proteins.

Recombinant vCCI has been shown to be a potent general inhibitor of CC-chemokine activity *in vitro* and blocks binding of CC chemokines to cell surface chemokine receptors. In *in vivo* studies using a virus mutant in which the gene encoding the CCI has been deleted, leukocyte infiltration into the virus-infected areas is increased, suggesting that CCI can modulate the influx of inflammatory cells into virus-infected tissues.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.