

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.05% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) MIP-3 $\beta$ , recombinant mouse (rm) MIP-3 $\beta$ , rhMCP-1, rmMIP-3 $\alpha$ , recombinant rat MIP-3 $\alpha$ , and rmJE/MCP-1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ Ala27-Met96 (Asn95Asp) Accession # P78556
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

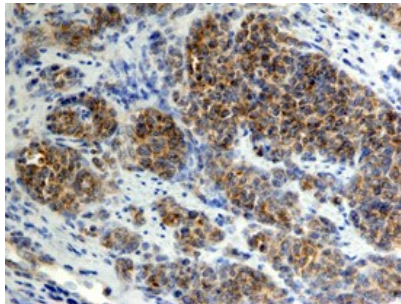
#### APPLICATIONS

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ (Catalog # <a href="#">360-MP</a> )
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Human CCL20/MIP-3<math>\alpha</math> Sandwich Immunoassay</b>		<b>Reagent</b>
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 $\mu$ g/mL	Human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ Antibody (Catalog # <a href="#">MAB360</a> )
<b>ELISA Detection Standard</b>	0.1-0.4 $\mu$ g/mL	Human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # <a href="#">BAF360</a> ) Recombinant Human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$ (Catalog # <a href="#">360-MP</a> )

#### DATA

##### Immunohistochemistry



**CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$  in Human Lymph Node.** CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$  was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human lymph node using 15  $\mu$ g/mL Goat Anti-Human CCL20/MIP-3 $\alpha$  Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF360) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

CCL20, also known as LARC (Liver and Activation-regulated Chemokine) and as Exodus, is one of many novel  $\beta$  chemokines identified through bioinformatics. CCL20 cDNA encodes a 96 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 26 aa residue signal peptide that is predicted to be cleaved to form the 70 aa residue mature secreted protein. CCL20 is distantly related to other  $\beta$  chemokines (20 - 28% aa sequence identity) and the gene for CCL20 has been mapped to chromosome 2 rather than 17.

CCL20 has been shown to be expressed predominantly in lymph nodes, appendix, PBL, fetal liver, fetal lung and several cell lines. The expression of CCL20 is strongly up-regulated by inflammatory signals and down-regulated by the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10. Synthetic or recombinant CCL20 has been shown to be chemotactic for lymphocytes and to inhibit proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays. CCL20 has now been shown to be a unique functional ligand for CCR-6 (previously referred to as GPR-CY4, CKR-L3, or STRL22 orphan receptor), a chemokine receptor that is selectively and highly expressed in human dendritic cells derived from CD34<sup>+</sup> cord blood precursors.

#### References:

1. Baba, M. *et al.* (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**:14893.
2. Hromas, R. *et al.* (1997) *Blood* **89**:3315.
3. Greaves, D.R. *et al.* (1997) *J. Exp. Med.* **186**:837.