

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL19/MIP-3 β in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 948918
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL19/MIP-3 β Gly22-Ser98 Accession # Q99731
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 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.

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

MIP-3 β , also known as ELC (EBI1-Ligand Chemokine), is one of many novel β chemokines identified through bioinformatics. MIP-3 β cDNA encodes a 98 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a predicted 21 aa residue signal peptide that is cleaved to form the 77 aa residue mature secreted protein. MIP-3 β is distantly related to other β chemokines (20-30% aa sequence identity) and the gene for MIP-3 β has been mapped to chromosome 9p13 rather than chromosome 17 where the genes for many human β chemokines are clustered. MIP-3 β has been shown to be constitutively expressed in various lymphoid tissues (including thymus, lymph nodes, appendix and spleen). The expression of MIP-3 β is down-regulated by the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10. MIP-3 β has been shown to be a unique functional ligand for CCR7 (previously referred to as the Epstein-Barr virus-induced gene 1 (EBI1) orphan receptor), a chemokine receptor that is expressed in various lymphoid tissues and activated B and T lymphocytes. EBI1 is strongly up-regulated in B cells infected with Epstein-Barr virus and T cells infected with herpesvirus 6 or 7.

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