

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL3/MIP-1 α .
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 14215
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL3/MIP-1 α
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.
ELISA	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 macrophage inflammatory proteins -1 α and -1 β were originally co-purified from medium conditioned by an LPS-stimulated murine macrophage cell line. Human MIP-1 α refers to the products of several independently cloned cDNAs, including LD78, pL78, pAT464, and GOS19. These cDNAs all code for the same human protein that is a homologue of the murine MIP-1 α . Mature MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β in both human and mouse share approximately 70% homology at the amino acid level. The MIP-1 proteins are members of the β (C-C) subfamily of chemokines.

Both MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β are monocyte chemoattractants *in vitro*. Additionally, the MIP-1 proteins have been reported to have chemoattractant and adhesive effects on lymphocytes, with MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β preferentially attracting CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells, respectively. MIP-1 α has also been shown to attract B cells as well as eosinophils. MIP-1 proteins have been reported to have multiple effects on hematopoietic precursor cells and MIP-1 α has been identified as a stem cell inhibitory factor that can inhibit the proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. The functional receptor for MIP-1 α has been identified as CCR1 and CCR5.

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