

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human MCP1P1 in direct ELISAs and human and mouse MCP1P1 in Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human MCP1P3 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 604421
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human MCP1P1 Asp426-Glu599 Accession # Q5D1E8
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.

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 MCP-induced protein (MCP1P), also known as ZC3H12A, is an approximately 66 kDa intracellular protein that contains one RNase domain (aa 134-290), one zinc finger (aa 301-324), and a proline-rich region (aa 458-536). Within aa 426-599, human MCP1P shares approximately 79% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat MCP1P. Its expression is induced by inflammatory stimulation and cellular stress. It acts to dampen inflammatory responses by promoting the degradation of proinflammatory cytokine mRNAs, inhibiting NFκB activation, and antagonizing TLR signaling. MCP1P exhibits deubiquitinase activity and inhibits the biogenesis of miRNA. It also enhances inflammation-induced angiogenesis, osteocyte and adipocyte differentiation, and the cell death of cardiac myocytes.

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