

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Viral
Specificity	Detects viral MIP-I in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant cytomegalovirus UL146, recombinant human (rh) CCL3, rhCCL22, recombinant mouse (rh) CCL3 or rmCCL22 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 84420
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human herpes virus-8 MIP-I Ala25-Ala95 Accession # YP_001129366
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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

Human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8)/Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) is a γ herpesvirus with homology to herpesvirus Saimiri and Epstein-Barr virus. HHV-8 is etiologically linked to Kaposi's sarcoma and a B-cell lymphoma known as primary effusion lymphoma. HHV-8 has been shown to encode a variety of immunomodulatory proteins which were apparently pirated from cellular genes by the virus. Three chemokine-like proteins, vMIP-I, vMIP-II and vMIP-III have been found to be encoded within the HHV-8 genome.

Viral MIP-I (also termed vMIP-1 α) cDNA encodes a 95 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 24 aa residue signal peptide that is cleaved to yield a 71 aa residue mature protein. Among human chemokines, vMIP-I is most closely related to MIP-1 α , sharing approximately 38% amino acid sequence identity. At the amino acid sequence level, vMIP-I and vMIP-II also share 48% identity. vMIP-I and vMIP-II are more closely related to one another phylogenetically than to other human chemokines, suggesting that they may have arisen by gene duplication within the virus rather than by two independent gene acquisitions. Both vMIP-I and vMIP-II have been shown to partially block HIV infection of peripheral blood mononuclear cells. vMIP-I and vMIP-II have also been found to be highly angiogenic in the chorioallantoic assay, suggesting that they may be partially responsible for the marked vascularity seen in KSHV-associated tumors.

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