

## MCP-1 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0431
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CCL2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Yersinia infection;>>Chagas disease;>>Malaria;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CCL2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	C-C motif chemokine 2
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	6347
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P13500
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P10148
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human MCP-1 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	MCP-1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCP-1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Molecularweight :** 11kD

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**Cell Pathway :** Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Chemokine;NOD-like receptor;

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**P References :**

1. Yoshimura T. et al. 1989. FEBS Lett. 244:487-493.
2. Yoshimura T. et al. 1991. Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 305:47-56.
3. Rollins B.J. et al. 1991. Genomics. 10:489-492.

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**Background :** This gene is one of several cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines are a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine is a member of the CC subfamily which is characterized by two adjacent cysteine residues. This cytokine displays chemotactic activity for monocytes and basophils but not for neutrophils or eosinophils. It has been implicated in the pathogenesis of diseases characterized by monocytic infiltrates, like psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis. It binds to chemokine receptors CCR2 and CCR4. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],

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**Function :** function:Chemotactic factor that attracts monocytes and basophils but not neutrophils or eosinophils. Augments monocyte anti-tumor activity. Has been implicated in the pathogenesis of diseases characterized by monocytic infiltrates, like psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis or atherosclerosis. May be involved in the recruitment of monocytes into the arterial wall during the disease process of atherosclerosis.,online information:CCL2 entry,polymorphism:Genetic variations in CCL2 determine Mycobacterium tuberculosis susceptibility [MIM:607948],PTM:Processing at the N-terminus can regulate receptor and target cell selectivity. Deletion of the N-terminal residue converts it from an activator of basophil to an eosinophil chemoattractant.,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.,subunit:Monomer or homodimer; in equilibrium. Binds to CCR2 and CCR4. Is tethered on endothelial

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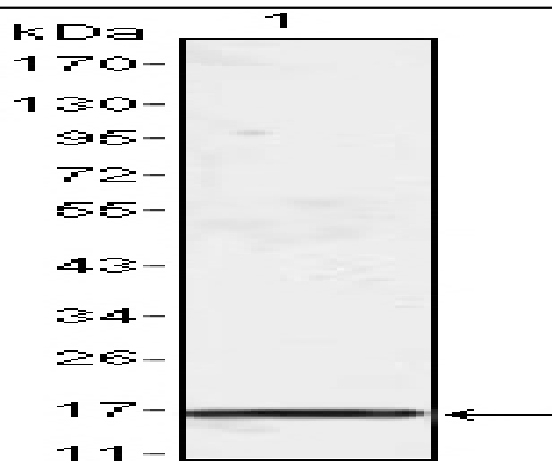
**Subcellular Location :** Secreted .

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**Expression :** Expressed in the seminal plasma, endometrial fluid and follicular fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:23765988). Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:2513477).

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## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using MCP-1 Monoclonal Antibody against truncated MCP-1 recombinant protein.