

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody
MIP-1 beta Antibody
Catalog # ASR5045**Specification**

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Swine
Reactivity	Pig
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This protein-A purified MIP-1 β antibody has been tested by western blot and is suitable for ELISA. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 7.8 kDa in size corresponding to swine CCL4 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This protein-A purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with recombinant protein raised in yeast, corresponding to the 69 amino acids of the mature swine CCL4/MIP1 β protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 396668**Other Names**
396668**Purity**

This product was Protein-A purified from monospecific antiserum by chromatography. This antibody is specific for swine CCL4 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with CCL4 from swine sources based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Partial reactivity is expected against horse and panda CCL4 based on 90% homology. Cross-reactivity with CCL4 from other sources has not been determined. The swine CCL4 sequence is also 86% homologous to swine CCL3L1.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C upon receipt. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name CCL4

Synonyms MIP1B, SCY4A

Function

Monokine with inflammatory and chemokinetic properties.

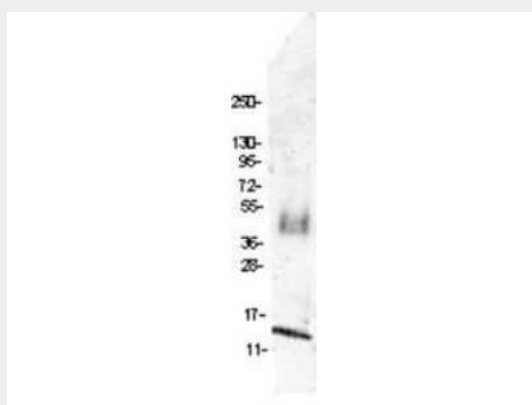
Cellular Location

Secreted.

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Western blot using Rockland's protein-A purified Anti-MIP-1 β (CCL4) antibody shows detection of recombinant swine MIP-1 β (CCL4) raised in yeast. The protein was purified and resolved by SDS-PAGE, then transferred to PVDF membrane. Membrane was blocked with 3% BSA (BSA-30, diluted 1:10), and probed with 4 μ g/mL primary antibody overnight at 4°C. After washing, membrane was probed with IRDye800™ Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (p/n 611-132-122) at 1:20,000 for 45 min at room temperature.

Anti-Swine MIP-1 β (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

In many species, both C-C chemokines macrophage inflammatory protein, or MIP-1 alpha (CCL3L1), and MIP-1 beta (CCL4) are structurally and functionally related CC chemokines. They are both potent chemoattractants for monocytes, which form an important component of the stroma of tumor tissue, and in humans may regulate tumor growth and associated inflammation. They participate in the host response to invading bacterial, viral, parasite and fungal pathogens by regulating the trafficking and activation state of selected subgroups of inflammatory cells e.g. macrophages, lymphocytes and NK cells. Both MIP-1 alpha and MIP-1 beta exert similar effects on monocytes, but their effect on lymphocytes differ. MIP-1 alpha selectively attracts CD8+ lymphocytes, while MIP-1 beta selectively attracts CD4+ lymphocytes. They contain the four highly conserved cysteine residues present in CC chemokines. MIP-1 beta (CCL4) has specificity for CCR5 receptors. In humans, it is also a major HIV-suppressive factor produced by CD8+ T cells.