

Product datasheet for **DM2034**

MCP1 (CCL2) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: S101]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	S101
Applications:	ELISA, FN, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: React with human MCP-1. Matched pair antibodies are available. Neutralizing: Tests on the ability to inhibit monocyte chemotaxis toward 1 nM recombinant human MCP-1 in blindwell chambers showed that the antibodies were particularly effective at blocking MCP-1 activity at a concentration of 0.5 µg/mL. It was also found that S-14 could inhibit the function of native MCP-1 at concentrations similar to inhibitory doses for recombinant MCP-1. Western Blot: Concentration of 0.1-1.0 µg/mL will allow visualization of 0.1 µg/lane of human MCP-1. Concentration of 5.0 µg/mL will allow visualization of 50 µg/lane of rabbit MCP-1.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified recombinant Human MCP-1
Specificity:	This MCP1 antibody reacts with natural and recombinant Human MCP-1. Does not react with Human Interleukin-8 (IL-8) and other human cytokines tested such as interleukin-1 beta (IL1 beta), serum Amyloid A (SAA) and epidermal growth factor (EGF).
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with Double distilled water to adjust the final concentration to 1.0 mg/ml.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



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Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	C-C motif chemokine ligand 2
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 6347 Human P13500
Background:	Monocyte chemotactic and activating factor (MCAF) is also called monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1) and chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2 (CCL2). It is primarily secreted by monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells. This cytokine displays chemotactic activity for monocytes, T-cells, and basophils, but not for neutrophils or eosinophils. MCAF causes the degranulation of basophils and mast cells, and augments the activity of monocyte and macrophage. MCAF plays an important role in inflammation, angiogenesis, autoimmune diseases, renal diseases, chronic infection and granuloma formation.
Synonyms:	C-C motif chemokine 2, SCYA2, MCAF, Small-inducible cytokine A2, MCP-1, HC11, HC-11