

**ARG10040**  
**anti-CCL2 / MCP1 antibody [S101] (Biotin)**Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [S101] recognizes CCL2 / MCP1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	Does not react with human interleukin-8 (IL-8) and other human cytokines tested such as interleukin-1β (IL-1β), serum amyloid A (SAA) and epidermal growth factor (EGF).
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	S101
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	CCL2 / MCP1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CCL2 / MCP1.
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	MCP1; Monocyte chemotactic and activating factor; MCAF; Monocyte chemotactic protein 1; Monocyte secretory protein JE; HSMCR30; Small-inducible cytokine A2; HC11; SMC-CF; GDCF-2; SCYA2; C-C motif chemokine 2; Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; MCP-1

### Application Instructions

Application Note	ELISA: In combination with capture antibody S14 (Cat. No.: ARG10008) and avidin-HRP conjugate, this biotin conjugated antibody can be used as tracer for detection of human MCP-1 in sandwich ELISA.  * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH 7.2), 1% Gelatin and 0.1% Proclin-300
Preservative	0.1% Proclin-300
Stabilizer	1% Gelatin
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Keep the antibody in the dark and keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 6347 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P13500 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	CCL2
Gene Full Name	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2
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]
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. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: <a href="#">MCP1 antibodies</a> ; <a href="#">MCP1 ELISA Kits</a> ; <a href="#">MCP1 Duos / Panels</a> ; <a href="#">Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies</a> ; Related news: <a href="#">HMGB1 in inflammation</a> <a href="#">Inflammatory Cytokines</a>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	11 kDa
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.