

**CCL2 Antibody (CT)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11280****Specification**

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**CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P13500</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	11025

**CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6347

Positive Control	<b>Western blot: HeLa cell lysate, IHC: human brain tissue, FACS: HeLa cells, IF: HeLa cells</b>
Application & Usage	<b>Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: ~1:10-1:50, IF: ~1:10-1:50, FACS: ~1:10-1:50.</b>

**Other Names**

CCL2; MCP1; SCYA2; C-C motif chemokine 2; HC11; Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; Monocyte chemotactic and activating factor; Monocyte chemotactic protein 1; Monocyte secretory protein JE; Small-inducible cytokine A2

**Target/Specificity**

CCL2

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

CCL2 Antibody (CT) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Protein Information

**Name** CCL2

**Synonyms** MCP1, SCYA2

### Function

Acts as a ligand for C-C chemokine receptor CCR2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9837883" target="\_blank">9837883</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587439" target="\_blank">10587439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10529171" target="\_blank">10529171</a>). Signals through binding and activation of CCR2 and induces a strong chemotactic response and mobilization of intracellular calcium ions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9837883" target="\_blank">9837883</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587439" target="\_blank">10587439</a>). Exhibits a chemotactic activity for monocytes and basophils but not neutrophils or eosinophils (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8627182" target="\_blank">8627182</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9792674" target="\_blank">9792674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8195247" target="\_blank">8195247</a>). May be involved in the recruitment of monocytes into the arterial wall during the disease process of atherosclerosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8107690" target="\_blank">8107690</a>).

### Cellular Location

Secreted

### Tissue Location

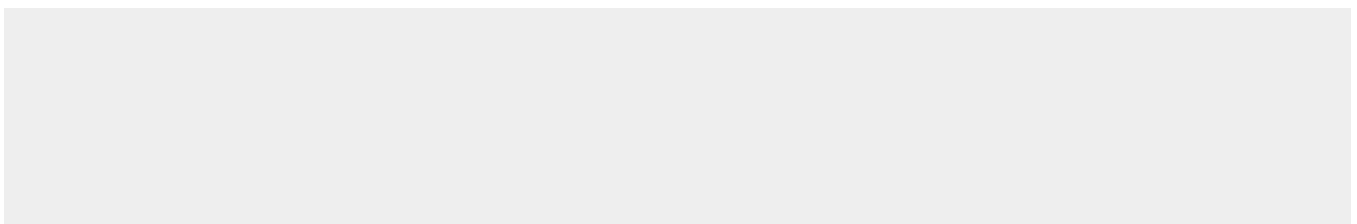
Expressed in the seminal plasma, endometrial fluid and follicular fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:23765988). Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:2513477).

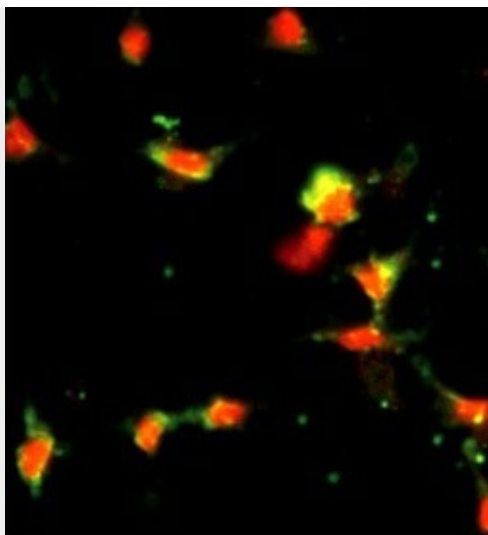
## CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Protocols

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

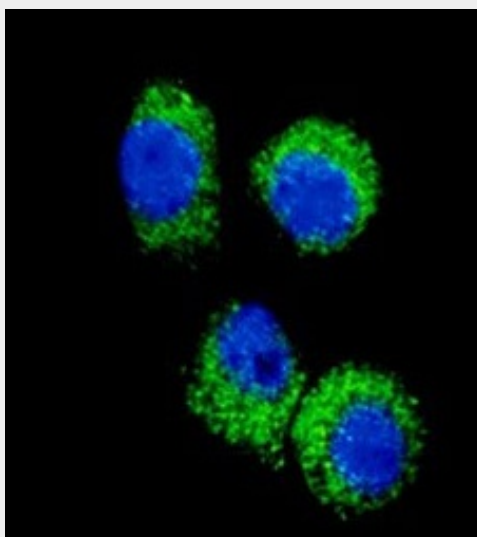
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Images

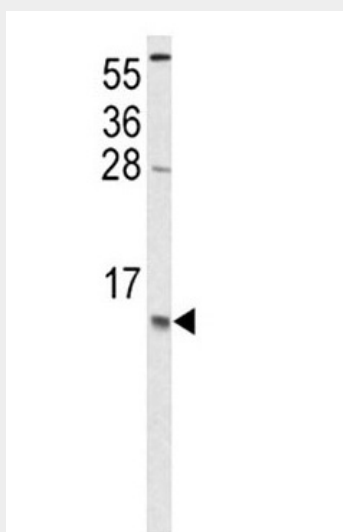




IF analysis of with HeLa cells followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (whole molecule). FITC emits green fluorescence. Red counterstaining is PI.



Confocal IF analysis on HeLa cells followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis with HeLa cell lysates (35 µg/lane).

#### **CCL2 Antibody (CT) - Background**

CCL2 is one of several cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. It is structurally related to the CXC subfamily of cytokines. Members of this subfamily are characterized by two cysteines separated by a single amino acid. CCL2 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.