

**CCL15 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5472****Specification**

---

**CCL15 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q16663</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=12 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**CCL15 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6359**Other Names**

C-C motif chemokine 15, Chemokine CC-2, HCC-2, Leukotactin-1, LKN-1, MIP-1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 5, MIP-5, Mrp-2b, NCC-3, Small-inducible cytokine A15, CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92), CCL15(29-92), CCL15, MIP5, NCC3, SCYA15

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:25

FC~~1:25

**Target/Specificity**

This CCL15 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a recombinant protein.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CCL15 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CCL15 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CCL15**Synonyms** MIP5, NCC3, SCYA15

**Function**

Chemotactic factor that attracts T-cells and monocytes, but not neutrophils, eosinophils, or B-cells. Acts mainly via CC chemokine receptor CCR1. Also binds to CCR3. CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92) and CCL15(29-92) are more potent chemoattractants than the CCL15.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

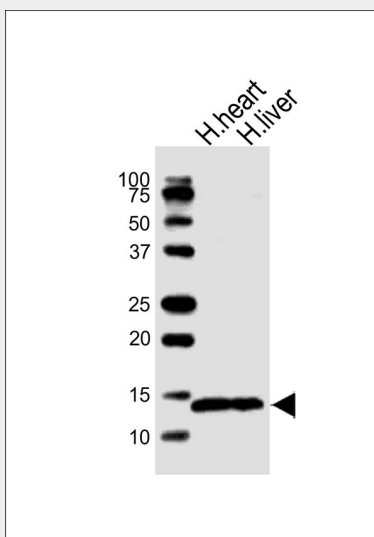
**Tissue Location**

Most abundant in heart, skeletal muscle and adrenal gland. Lower levels in placenta, liver, pancreas and bone marrow CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92) and CCL15(29-92) are found in high levels in synovial fluids from rheumatoid patients.

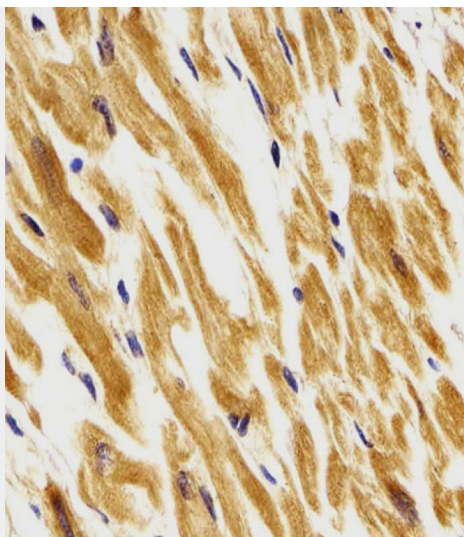
**CCL15 Antibody - Protocols**

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

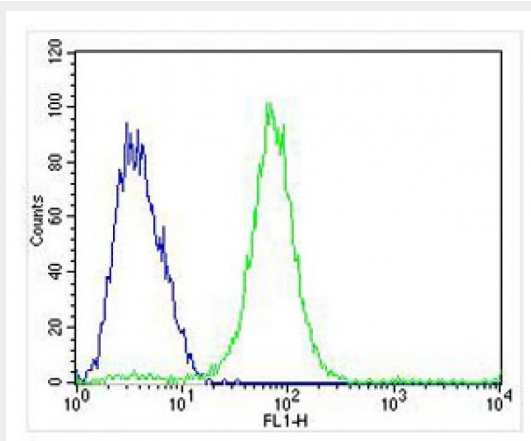
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CCL15 Antibody - Images**

All lanes : Anti-CCL15 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: human heart lysates Lane 2: human liver lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 12 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AW5472 staining CCL15 in Human heart tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing MCF-7 cells stained with AW5472 (green line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (1583138) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

### CCL15 Antibody - Background

Chemotactic factor that attracts T-cells and monocytes, but not neutrophils, eosinophils, or B-cells. Acts mainly via CC chemokine receptor CCR1. Also binds to CCR3. CCL15(22-92), CCL15(25-92) and CCL15(29-92) are more potent chemoattractants than the small-inducible cytokine A15.

### CCL15 Antibody - References

Youn B.-S., et al. J. Immunol. 159:5201-5205(1997).  
Wang W., et al. J. Clin. Immunol. 18:214-222(1998).  
Pardigol A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:6308-6313(1998).

Nomiyama H.,et al.J. Interferon Cytokine Res. 19:227-234(1999).

Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.