

Human CCL11/Eotaxin Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF-320-NA

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human CCL11/Eotaxin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse		
	(rm) CCL11/Eotaxin is observed, less than 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) MCP-2 and rhMCP-3 is observed and less than		
	5% cross-reactivity with rhMCP-1 and rmJE is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human CCL11/Eotaxin (R&D Systems, Catalog # 320-EO)		
	Gly24-Pro97		
	Accession # Q6I9T4		
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human CCL11/Eotaxin (Catalog # 320-EO)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 μg/mL	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize CCL11/Eotaxin-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with mouse CCR3. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.5-2.5 μg/mL in the presence of 0.01 μg/mL Recombinant Human CCL11/Eotaxin.	



Chemotaxis Induced by CCL11/Eotaxin and Neutralization by Human CCL11/Eotaxin Antibody. Recombinant Human CCL11/Eotaxin (Catalog # 320-EO) chemoattracts the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with mouse CCR3 in a dosedependent manner (orange line). The amount of cells that migrated through to the lower chemotaxis chamber was measured by Resazurin (Catalog # AR002) Chemotaxis elicited by Recombinant Human CCL11/Eotaxin (0.01 µg/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human CCL11/Eotaxin Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-320-NA). The ND₅₀ is typically 0.5-2.5 µg/mL.

Immunohistochemistry



CCL11/Eotaxin in Human Skin. CCL11/Eotaxin was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human skin using Human CCL11/Eotaxin Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-320-NA) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4° C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.		
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.		
Stability & Storage	 Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted. 		

BACKGROUND

CCL11 is a potent eosinophil chemoattractant that was originally purified from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of guinea pigs sensitized by aerosol challenge with ovalbumin. Microsequencing of the purified protein revealed the guinea pig CCL11 to be a member of the beta (CC) chemokine family of inflammatory and immunoregulatory cytokines. cDNA clones for guinea pig, mouse, and human CCL11 have been isolated. Human CCL11 cDNA encodes a 97 amino acid residue precursor protein from which the amino-terminal 23 amino acid residues are cleaved to generate the 74 amino acid residue mature human CCL11. At the protein sequence level, mature human CCL11 is approximately 60% identical to mature mouse and guinea pig CCL11. In addition, human CCL11 also shows high amino acid sequence identity to human MCP-1, 2, and 3. Human CCL11 is chemotactic for eosinophils but not mononuclear cells or neutrophils. The CC chemokine receptor 3 (CCR3) has now been identified to be a specific human CCL11 receptor. CCR3 has also been shown to serve as a cofactor for a restricted subset of primary HIV viruses and binding of CCL11 to CCR3 inhibited infection by the HIV isolates.

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