

#### DESCRIPTION

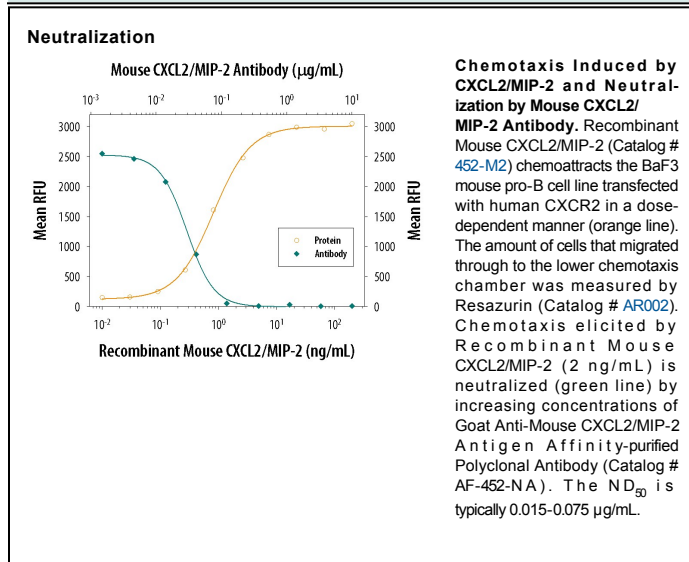
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CXCL2/MIP-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GRO $\alpha$ , rhGRO $\beta$ , rhGRO $\gamma$ , recombinant rat (rr) CINC-1, rrCINC-2 $\alpha$ , rrCINC-2 $\beta$ , and rrCINC-3 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CXCL2/MIP-2 Ala28-Asn100 Accession # P10889
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

#### APPLICATIONS

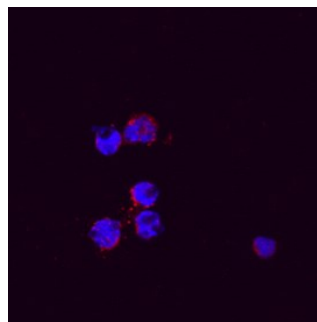
**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Mouse CXCL2/MIP-2 (Catalog # 452-M2)
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-15 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 $\mu$ g/mL	Perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse thymus
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize CXCL2/MIP-2-induced chemotaxis in the BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CXCR2. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.015-0.075 $\mu$ g/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse CXCL2/MIP-2.	

#### DATA



#### Immunocytochemistry



**CXCL2/MIP-2 in Mouse Splenocytes.** CXCL2/MIP-2 was detected in immersion fixed mouse splenocytes stimulated with LPS and monensin using Goat Anti-Mouse CXCL2/MIP-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-452-NA) at 10  $\mu$ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

### BACKGROUND

Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-2 (MIP-2) was originally identified as a heparin-binding protein secreted from a murine macrophage cell line in response to endotoxin stimulation. Based on its protein and DNA sequences, MIP-2 is a member of the alpha (C-X-C) subfamily of chemokines.

MIP-2 cDNA encodes a 100 amino acid residue precursor protein from which the amino-terminal 27 amino acid residues are cleaved to generate the mature MIP-2. The protein sequence of murine MIP-2 shows approximately 63% identity to that of murine KC, another murine alpha chemokine whose expression is induced by PDGF. In addition, the protein sequence of MIP-2 is also 60% identical to human GRO $\beta$  and GRO $\gamma$ . It has been suggested that mouse KC and MIP-2 are the homologs of the human GROs and rat CINC $\alpha$ s.

Similarly to other alpha chemokines, murine MIP-2 is a potent neutrophil attractant and activator. MIP-2 and KC can bind the murine interleukin 8 type B receptor homologue with high affinity. The expression of MIP-2 was found to be associated with neutrophil influx in pulmonary inflammation and glomerulonephritis, suggesting that MIP-2 may contribute to the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases.