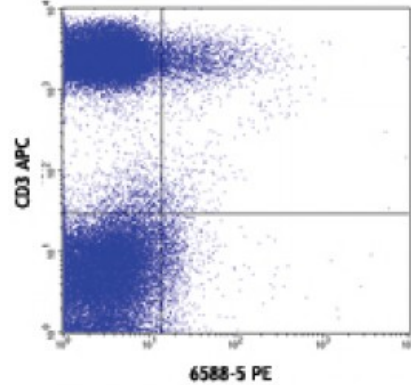


Purified anti-human CCR10

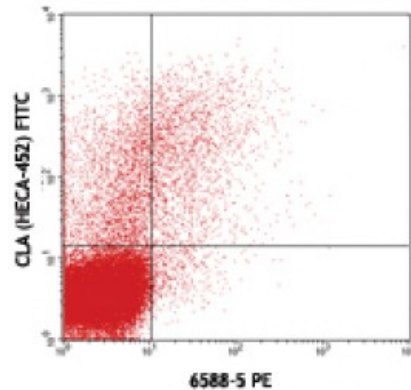
Catalog # / Size: 2307510 / 100 µg
Clone: 6588-5
Isotype: Hamster IgG
Immunogen: N-terminal peptide of human CCR10
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD3 APC and purified 6588-5 conjugated with PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes: It has been observed that the 6588-5 antibody clone can interact with some tandem-dye antibody conjugates during multi-color staining, potentially leading to unwanted staining. These dyes include PE/Cy7, PE/Cy5, PE/Dazzle594, APC/Cy7, APC/Fire750, PerCp/Cy5.5, etc. This interaction can be resolved by sequentially staining with the 6588-5 antibody first and then followed by other antibodies of interest.
Application References: NULL



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CLA (HECA-452) FITC and purified 6588-5 conjugated with PE (dot plot analysis is derived from CD3+ cell population)

Description: CCR10, also known as GPR-2, is a G-protein-coupled seven transmembrane CC-chemokine receptor. It is the receptor of CCL27 (CTACK/ALP/ILC/ESkine) and CCL28 (MEC) and is expressed on a small subset of T memory cells, IgA-secreting cells, EBV-immortalized B cells, dermal microvascular endothelial cells and dermal fibroblasts. The interaction of CCR10 with its ligands plays a role in the regulation of T cell homing into cutaneous site and IgA-secreting cells migration.

- Antigen**
- References:**
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 2. Kunkel EJ, *et al.* 2003. *J. Clin. Invest.* 111:1001
 3. Homey B, *et al.* 2002. *Nature Medicine.* 8:157
 4. Nakayama T, *et al.* 2002.