

PE anti-human CCR10

Catalog # / Size: 2307520 / 100 tests
2307515 / 25 tests

Clone: 6588-5

Isotype: Hamster IgG

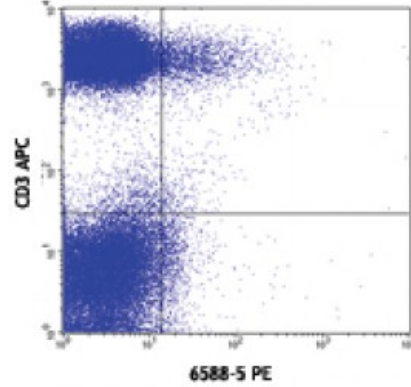
Immunogen: N-terminal peptide of human CCR10

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific

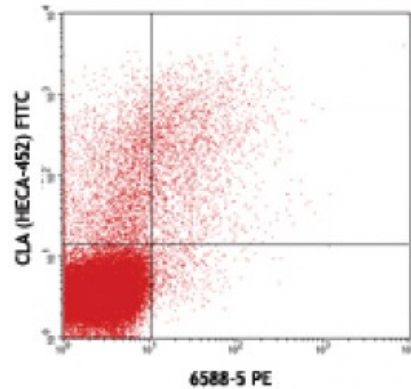


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD3 APC and 6588-5 PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



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

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: 1. Sugita S, *et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 54:6926. [PubMed](#)

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:**

1. Hudak S, *et al.* 2002. *J. Immunol.* 169:1189
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.