

**Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD197 (CCR7)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2366035 / 25 tests  
2366040 / 100 tests

**Clone:** G043H7

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

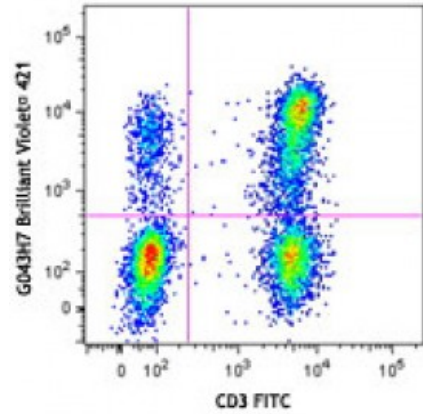
**Immunogen:** CCR7-transfected cells

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ and unconjugated antibody.

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

**Concentration:** Lot-specific

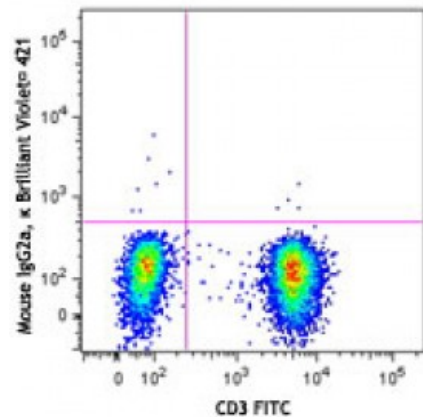


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CCR7/CD197 (clone G043H7) Brilliant Violet 421™ (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control (bottom).

**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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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**Application** 1. Neumann B, *et al.* 2015. *J Leukoc Biol.* 97:19. [PubMed](#)  
**References:** 2. Gerna G, *et al.* 2015. *J Gen Virol.* 96:360. [PubMed](#)

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**Description:** CCR7, also known as CD197, is a chemokine receptor that binds CCL19 and CCL21. CCR7 and its ligands link innate and adaptive immunity by affecting interactions between T cells and dendritic cells and their downstream effect. Naïve T cells enter the lymph node through high endothelial venules, which express CCL21. Dendritic cells and macrophages enter the lymph node through afferent lymphatics. The encounter of T cells and dendritic cells in the T cell zone is CCR7-dependent. In addition, during immunological surveillance, B cells recirculate between B-cell-rich compartments (follicles or B cell zones) in secondary lymphoid organs, surveying for antigen. After antigen binding, B cells move to the boundary of B and T zones to interact with T-helper cells; this B cell migration is directed by CCR7 and its ligands. CCR7-positive cancer cell expression has been associated with lymph node metastasis.

**Antigen**  
**References:** 1. Yanagihara S, *et al.* 1998. *J. Immunol.* 161:3096.  
2. Charo IF, *et al.* 2006. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 354:610.  
3. Reif K, *et al.* 2002. *Nature* 416:94.  
4. Nakata B, *et al.* 2008. *O*