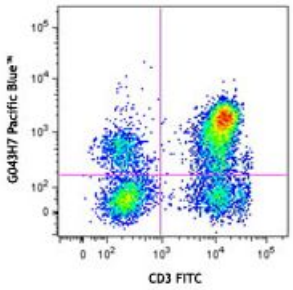
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD197 (CCR7)

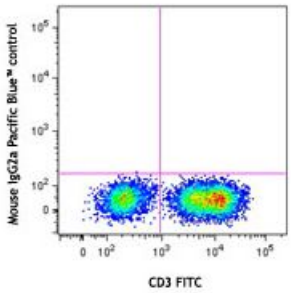
Catalog # / Size:	2366045 / 25 tests 2366050 / 100 tests
Clone:	G043H7
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	CCR7-transfected cells
Reactivity:	Human, Non-human primate, Other
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	HCDM listed
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD197 (clone G043H7) Pacific Blue™ (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ Pacific Blue™ 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 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.



Application References:	1. Herati RS, *et al.* 2014. *J Immunol.* 193:3528. PubMed

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.
Sony Biotechnology Inc. 1730 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112 www.sonybiotechnology.com

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. Naï ve 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. *Oncology* 74:69.
5. Brodie T. *et al*. 2013. *Cytometry A.* 6: 530-2. PubMed
6. Graves A.J. et al. 2014. Cytometry A. 7: 576–9 PubMed
7. Moncunill G. et al. 2014. Cytometry A. 12: 995-8 PubMed

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.