

PE/Fire™ 640 anti-human CD197 (CCR7)

Catalog # / 2366305 / 25 tests
Size: 2366310 / 100 tests

Clone: G043H7

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

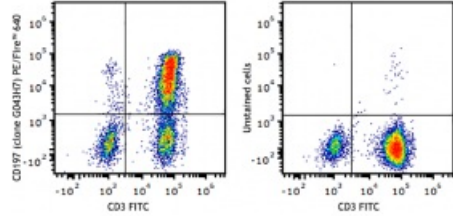
Immunogen: CCR7-transfected cells

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Fire™ 640 under optimal conditions.

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 were stained with CD3 FITC and CD197 (CCR7) (clone G043H7) PE/Fire™ 640 (left), or CD3 FITC only (right).

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 in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PE/Fire™ 640 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 639 nm.

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:
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 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](#)
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