

**Purified anti-human CD196 (CCR6)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2367010 / 500 µg  
2367005 / 50 µg

**Clone:** G034E3

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b, κ

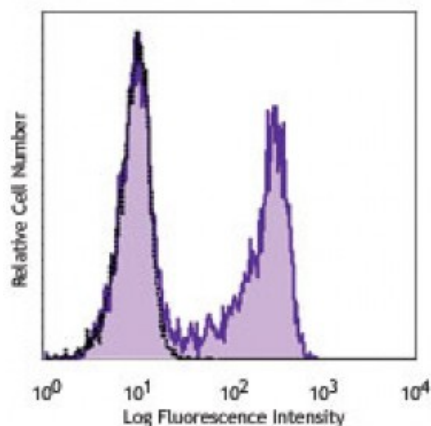
**Immunogen:** CCR6-transfected cells

**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 lymphocytes were stained with purified CCR6 (clone G034E3) (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2b, κ isotype control (open histogram), followed by anti-mouse IgG FITC.

**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 million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Description:** CCR6, also known as CD196, is a chemokine receptor that is expressed on immature dendritic cells, B lymphocytes, and memory T cells. CCR6 binds CCL20, although members of the β defensin family also bind CCR6 with a lower affinity. CCR6 positive cells, and its ligand CCL20, have been detected in numerous organs, especially the secondary lymphoid organ. CCL20 is selectively made by the follicle-associated epithelium (FAE) overlying Peyer's Patches (PPs) and isolated lymphoid follicles (ILFs). CCL20 contributes to the recruitment of CCR6-expressing B cells to these structures. In humans, CCR6 can function to mediate arrest of T cells on dermal endothelial cells and is highly expressed on T cells resident in both normal and psoriatic skin. CCR6 and/or CCL20 have been implicated in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease. Human T cells that are able to produce IL-17 express CCR6. It suggests that CCL20 and CCR6 have a role in inflammatory diseases by recruiting Th17 cells to target tissues.

**Antigen References:**

1. Zaballos A, *et al.* 1996. *Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co.* 227:846.
2. Yang D, *et al.* 1999. *Science* 286:525.
3. MacDonald KG, *et al.* 2007. *Am. J. Pathol.* 170:1229.
4. Homey B, *et al.* 2000