

Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD183 (CXCR3)

Catalog # / Size: 2368615 / 25 µg
2368620 / 100 µg

Clone: G025H7

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

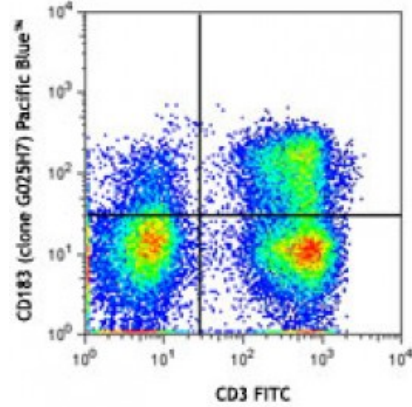
Immunogen: Human CXCR3 transfectants

Reactivity: Human

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

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5

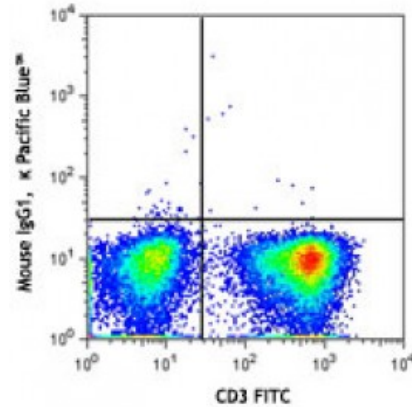


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD183 (clone G025H7) Pacific Blue™ (top) or mouse IgG1, κ Pacific Blue™ isotype control (bottom).

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 ≤1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL 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.

Description: Human CXCR3, also known as GPR9, is a chemokine receptor that binds CXCL9, CXCL10, and CXCL11. It is a 38 kD seven-pass transmembrane receptor coupled to G-protein. CXCR3 is highly expressed by T cells (Th1), natural killer cells (NK cells), dendritic cells, mast cells, alveolar macrophages, eosinophils, and human airway epithelial cells. CXCR3 is important for effector lymphocyte recruitment into inflamed tissue in various inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, such as chronically inflamed liver, Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and inflammatory skin diseases.

Antigen References: 1. Loetscher M, *et al.* 1996. *J. Exp. Med.* 184:963.
2. Cole KE, *et al.* 1998. *J. Exp. Med.* 187:2009.

3. Aksoy MO, *et al.* 2006. *Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell Mol. Physiol.* 290:L909.
4. Curbi