

**PE/Fire™ 810 anti-human CD183 (CXCR3)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2368795 / 25 tests  
2368800 / 100 tests

**Clone:** G025H7

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

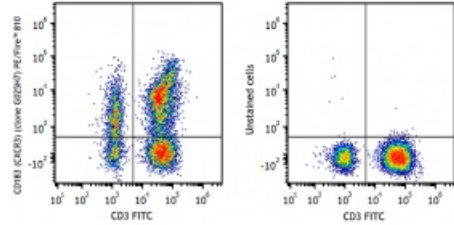
**Immunogen:** Human CXCR3 transfectants

**Reactivity:** Human, Non-human primate, Other

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Fire™ 810 under optimal conditions.

**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 anti-human CD3 FITC and anti-human CD183 (CXCR3) (clone G025H7) PE/Fire™ 810 (left) or stained with anti-human 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™ 810 has a maximum excitation of 488/561 nm and a maximum emission of 810 nm.

**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. Curbishley SM, *et al.* 2005. *Am. J. Pathol.* 167:887.
  5. Turner JE, *et al.* 2007. *Mini. Rev. Med. Chem.* 7:1089.
  6. Wenzel J, *et al.* 2008. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 128:67.