

Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD195 (CCR5)

Catalog # / Size: 2395575 / 25 tests
2395580 / 100 tests

Clone: J418F1

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

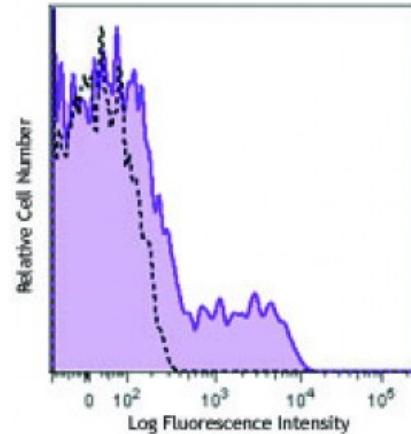
Immunogen: Human CCR5 transfectants

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 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 CD195 (clone J418F1) Alexa Fluor® 700 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2b, κ Alexa Fluor® 700 (open histogram).

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 μ L per million cells or 5 μ L per 100 μ L of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Description: CD195, also known as CCR5, is a 45 kD G protein-coupled seven transmembrane CC-chemokine receptor. It binds to MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β , and RANTES and is expressed on a subset of T cells and monocytes. CCR5 mediates an intracellular signal thought to induce cell differentiation and proliferation. CCR5 has also been shown to act as a co-receptor for R5 HIV-1 cell entry; modification of CCR5 by sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry. Studies have shown CCR5 to play a role in a variety of other human diseases, ranging from infectious and inflammatory diseases to cancer.

Antigen References:

1. Samson M, *et al.* 1996. *Biochemistry* 35:3362.
2. Raport CJ, *et al.* 1996. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:17161.
3. Combadiere C, *et al.* 1996. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 60:147.
4. Deng H, *et al.*