

**Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD195 (CCR5)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2395615 / 25 tests  
2395620 / 100 tests

**Clone:** J418F1

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b,  $\kappa$

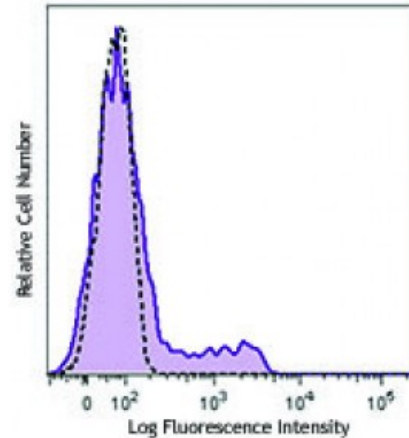
**Immunogen:** Human CCR5 transfectants

**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 and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD195 (clone J418F1) Pacific Blue™ (filled histogram) or rat IgG2b,  $\kappa$  Pacific Blue™ isotype control (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 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 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:** CD195, also known as CCR5, is a 45 kD G protein-coupled seven transmembrane CC-chemokine receptor. It binds to MIP-1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , 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.*