

PE/Cy7 anti-human CD191 (CCR1)

Catalog # / Size: 2414565 / 25 tests
2414570 / 100 tests

Clone: 5F10B29

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

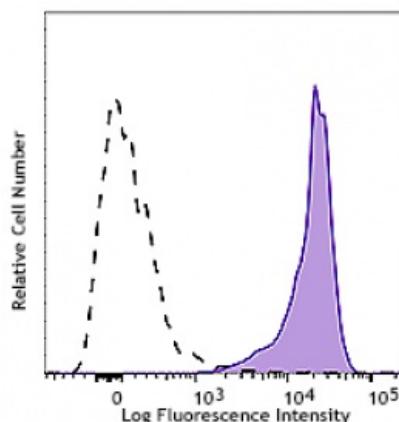
Immunogen: Human CCR1 transfected cells

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human TruStain FcX™ (Cat. No. 422302) treated human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with True-Stain Monocyte Blocker™ (Cat. No. 426103) and CD191 (CCR1, clone 5F10B29) PE/Cy7 (filled histogram) or Mouse IgG1, κ PE/Cy7 isotype con

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.

Application Notes: This clone does not cross-react with human CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, or CCR8.

Application References:

1. Su SB, *et al.* 1996. *J. Leuko. Biol.* 60:658.
2. Su S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:605.
3. Ayehunie S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:1379.
4. Gerard C, *et al.* 1997. *J. Clin.*

Description: CD191, also known as CCR1, is a 41 kD, G-protein coupled receptor expressed predominantly by monocytes. CCR1 is also expressed by a subset of T cells and eosinophils. CCR1 positive cells can migrate in response to a CCL3 and CCL5 gradient. CCR1 knock-out studies suggest that this molecule plays an important role in inflammation and susceptibility to viruses and parasites.

Antigen References:

1. Su SB, *et al.* 1996. *J. Leuko. Biol.* 60:658.
2. Su S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:605.
3. Ayehunie S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:1379.
4. Gerard C, *et al.* 1997. *J. Clin.*