

Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Human CD197/CCR7 Antibody[G043H7]

Catalog Number: GFH1159T

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	G043H7
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product GFH09802T]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Violet 610
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 610 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 613 nm (e.g., a 615/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

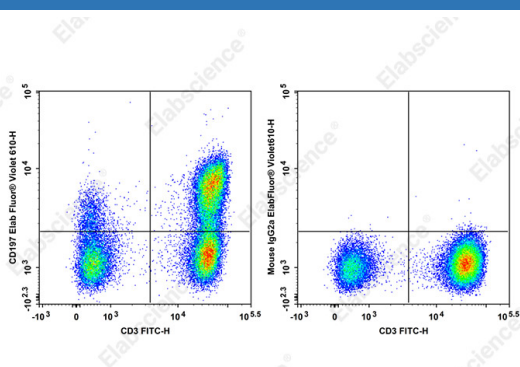
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with FITC

Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Human CD197/CCR7 Antibody[G043H7](left) or Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CMKBR7;EBI1;EV1;CCR-7;CDw197
Uniprot ID	P32248
Gene ID	1236

For Research Use Only

Background

CCR7, also known as CD197, is a chemokine receptor that binds CCL19 and CCL21. CCR7 and its ligands link innate and adaptive immunity by affecting interactions between T cells and dendritic cells and their downstream effect. Naïve T cells enter the lymph node through high endothelial venules, which express CCL21. Dendritic cells and macrophages enter the lymph node through afferent lymphatics. The encounter of T cells and dendritic cells in the T cell zone is CCR7-dependent. In addition, during immunological surveillance, B cells recirculate between B-cell-rich compartments (follicles or B cell zones) in secondary lymphoid organs, surveying for antigen. After antigen binding, B cells move to the boundary of B and T zones to interact with T-helper cells; this B cell migration is directed by CCR7 and its ligands. CCR7-positive cancer cell expression has been associated with lymph node metastasis.