

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD197/CCR7 Antibody[G043H7]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1159M

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® 647 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802M]

Conjugation Elab Fluor® 647

Conjugation Information Elab Fluor[®] 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected

using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).

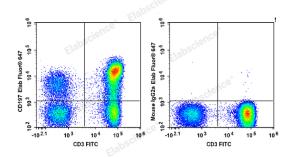
Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

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 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with Elab

Fluor[®] 647 Anti-Human CD197/CCR7 Antibody and FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody (Left). Lymphocytes stained with

FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Elab Fluor[®] 647 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Right) are used as control.

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 lce bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names EBI1EVI1;CCR-7;CDw197;CMKBR7

 Uniprot ID
 P32248

 Gene ID
 1236

For Research Use Only

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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.

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