

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

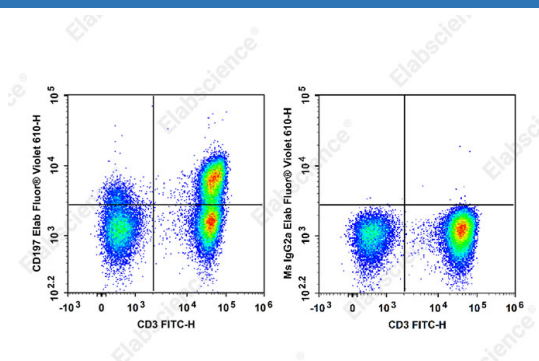
Catalog Number: E-AB-F1159T

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 E-AB-F09802T]
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 and 1% BSA.

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



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Human CD197/CCR7 Antibody (Left). Lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Right).

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	EBI1EV1;CCR-7;CDw197;CMKBR7
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.