

## 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

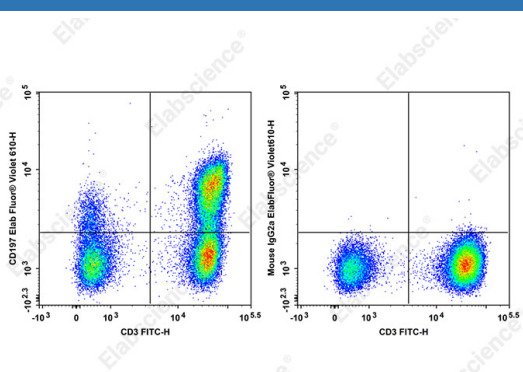
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2a, κ
<b>Clone No.</b>	G043H7
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802T]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 610
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 610 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).
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

### Applications

### Recommended usage

<b>FCM</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. <b>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).</b> Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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### 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

<b>Storage</b>	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	EBI1EVI1;CCR-7;CDw197;CMKBR7
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P32248

### For Research Use Only

**Gene ID**

1236

**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.