

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[RoAb13]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1418L

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

Description

Reactivity Human Mouse Host

Isotype Mouse IgG2a, ĸ

Clone No. RoAb13

Isotype Control Elab Fluor[®] 488 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802L]

Conjugation Elab Fluor®488

Conjugation Information Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using

an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).

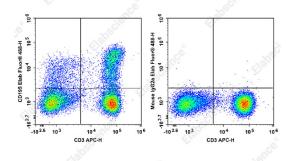
Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer. Storage Buffer

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 APC

Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[RoAb13] (left) or Elab Fluor® 488 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

Uniprot ID P51681 Gene ID 1234

For Research Use Only

Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:www.elabscience.com

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Background

CD195, also known as CCR5, is a 45 kD G protein-coupled seven transmembrane C C-chemokine receptor. It binds to MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β , and RANTES and is expressed on a subset of T cells and monocytes. CCR5 mediates an intracellular signal thought to induce cell differentiation and proliferation. CCR5 has also been shown to act as a coreceptor for R5 HIV-1 cell entry; modification of CCR5 by sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry. Studies have shown CCR5 to play a role in a variety of other human diseases, ranging from infectious and inflammatory diseases to cancer.

Fax: 1-832-243-6017