

FITC Anti-Human CD195/CCR5 Antibody[HEK/1/85a]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1392C

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	HEK/1/85a
Isotype Control	FITC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

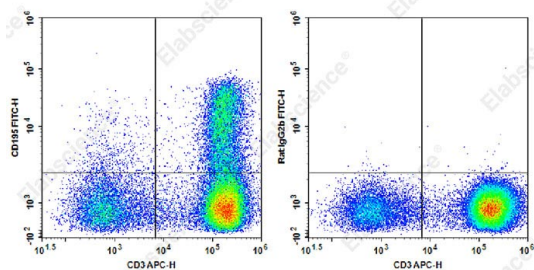
Applications

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



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with APC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FITC Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[HEK/1/85a/7a] (left) or FITC Rat IgG2b, 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	CCR5;C-C chemokine receptor type 5;HIV-1 fusion co-receptor
Uniprot ID	P51681

For Research Use Only

Gene ID

1234

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. CD195 mediates an intracellular signal thought to induce cell differentiation and proliferation. CCR5 has also been shown to act as a co-receptor for R5 HIV-1 cell entry; modification of CCR5 by sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry. Recent studies have shown CCR5 to play a role in a variety of other human diseases, ranging from infectious and inflammatory diseases to cancer.

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