

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

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1392E

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

Description

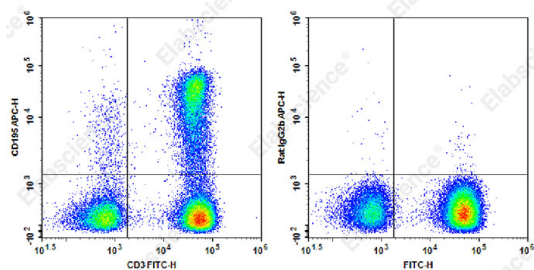
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	HEK/1/85a
Isotype Control	APC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832E]
Conjugation	APC
Conjugation Information	APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 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 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.
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Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and APC Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[HEK/1/85a/7a] (left) or APC 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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