

## Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[RoAb13]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1418M

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

### Description

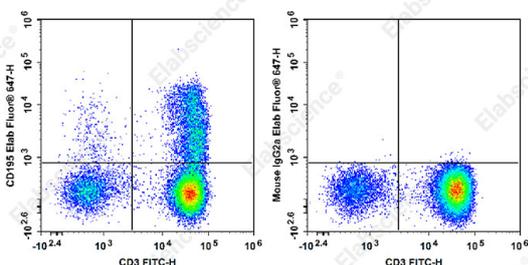
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2a, κ
<b>Clone No.</b>	RoAb13
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Elab Fluor® 647 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802M]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Elab Fluor® 647
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 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® 647 Anti-Human CD195 Antibody[RoAb13] (left) or Elab Fluor® 647 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>Uniprot ID</b>	P51681
<b>Gene ID</b>	1234

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD195, also known as CCR5, is a 45 kD G protein-coupled seven transmembrane C C-chemokine receptor. It binds to MIP-1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , 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 co-receptor 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.