

Summary

ARG54300 anti-CD195 / CCR5 antibody [T21/8] (PE)

Package: 50 tests Store at: 4°C

Product Description PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [T21/8] recognizes CD195 / CCR5 **Tested Reactivity** Hu **Tested Application** FACS Specificity The mouse monoclonal antibody T21/8 recognizes the Nteminus of CD195, an approximately 45 kDa Gprotein coupled receptor 1 family protein expressed on resting T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and immature dendritic cells. Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal Clone T21/8 Isotype lgG1 Target Name CD195 / CCR5 Immunogen CCR5 peptide (Met1-Lys22) KLH conjugate Conjugation PE **Alternate Names** CHEMR13; CD195; C-C chemokine receptor type 5; CKR-5; CCCKR5; CCR-5; CD antigen CD195; CKR5; CC-CKR-5; IDDM22; CCR5; CMKBR5; C-C CKR-5; HIV-1 fusion coreceptor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	10 µl / 10^6 cells
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recomme should be determined by the scie	nded starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations ntist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin (PE) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Buffer	PBS, 15 mM Sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GenelD: 1234 Human	
	Swiss-port # P51681 Human	
Gene Symbol	CCR5	
Gene Full Name	chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (gene/pseudogene)	
Background	CD195 / CCR5 (also known as CKR-5) is a receptor for inflammatory CC-chemokines (characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues), such as MIP-1 alpha, MIP-1 beta, or RANTES. It is a G protein-associated seven-pass transmembrane protein expressed on resting T cells with memory/effector phenotype, monocytes, macrophages and immature dendritic cells. This chemokine receptor regulates the activation and directed migration of leukocytes. Importantly, along with CD4, CD195 / CCR5 functions as a major receptor for HIV. Their ligand is the viral glycoprotein gp120.	
Function	Receptor for a number of inflammatory CC-chemokines including MIP-1-alpha, MIP-1-beta and RANTES and subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ion level. May play a role in the control of granulocytic lineage proliferation or differentiation. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 R5 isolates. [UniProt]	
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Immune System antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody	
Calculated Mw	41 kDa	
ΡΤΜ	Sulfated on at least 2 of the N-terminal tyrosines. Sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry and is required for efficient binding of the chemokines, CCL3 and CCL4. O-glycosylated, but not N-glycosylated. Ser-6 appears to be the major site. Also sialylated glycans present which contribute to chemokine binding. Thr-16 and Ser-17 may also be glycosylated and, if so, with small moieties such as a T-antigen. Palmitoylation in the C-terminal is important for cell surface expression, and to a lesser extent, for HIV entry. Phosphorylation on serine residues in the C-terminal is stimulated by binding CC chemokines especially by APO-RANTES.	

Images



ARG54300 anti-CD195 / CCR5 antibody [T21/8] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG54300 anti-CD195 / CCR5 antibody [T21/8] (PE).