

DESCRIPTION

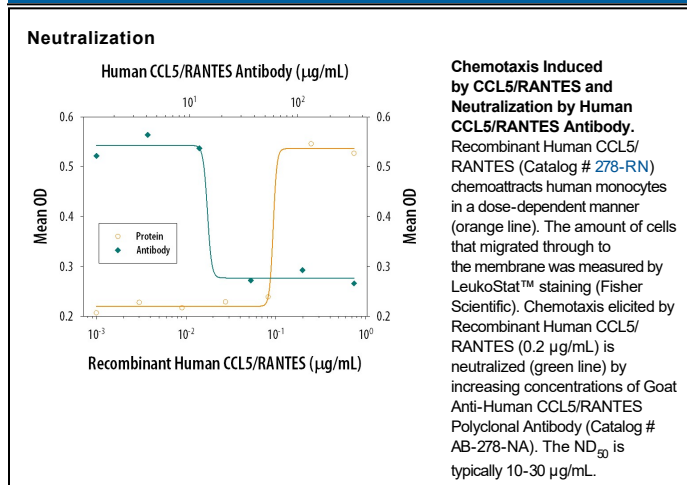
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL5/RANTES in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse C10 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL5/RANTES Ser24-Ser91 Accession # P13501
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human CCL5/RANTES (Catalog # 278-RN)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize CCL5/RANTES-induced chemotaxis in human monocytes. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 10-30 µg/mL in the presence of 0.2 µg/mL Recombinant Human CCL5/RANTES.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CCL5, also known as RANTES (Regulated upon Activation, Normal T cell Expressed and presumably Secreted), is an 8 kDa β -chemokine that plays a primary role in the inflammatory immune response by means of its ability to attract and activate leukocytes (1-3). Human and mouse RANTES exhibit cross-species activity on human and mouse cells (4). Mature human CCL5 shares 75%-84% aa sequence identity with canine, cotton rat, feline, mouse, and rat CCL5 (5). CCL5 is secreted by many cell types at inflammatory sites, and it exerts a wide range of activities through the receptors CCR1, CCR3, CCR4, and CCR5 (6, 7). Inflammatory responses can be impaired by the sequestration of CCL5 by the cytomegalovirus protein US28 (8). In humans, CCR5 binding to CCL5 inhibits the infectivity of R5 (M-tropic) but not X4 (T-tropic) strains of HIV-1 (9). The two N-terminal residues of CCL5 can be removed by CD26/DPPIV, generating a protein that functions as a chemotaxis inhibitor and more effectively blocks M-tropic HIV-1 infection of monocytes (10). Oligomerization of CCL5 on glycosaminoglycans is required for CCR1-mediated leukocyte adhesion and activation as well as CCL5's interaction with the chemokine CXCL4/PF4 (11-13). The deposition of CCL5 on activated vascular endothelial cells is crucial for monocyte adhesion to damaged vasculature, but CCL5 oligomerization is not required for the extravasation of adherent leukocytes (14-16). CCL5 is upregulated in breast cancer and promotes tumor progression through the attraction of proinflammatory macrophages in addition to its actions on tumor cells, stromal cells, and the vasculature (17).

References:

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