

DESCRIPTION

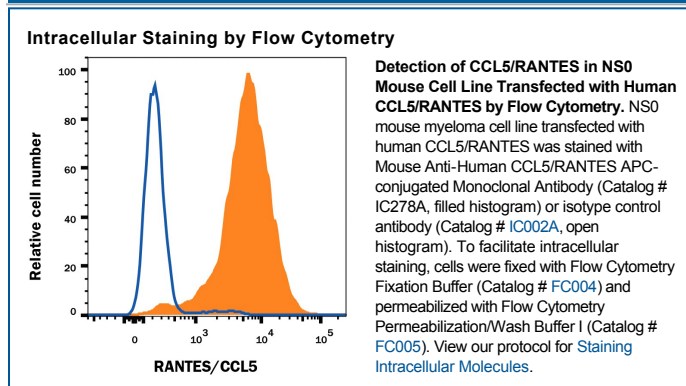
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CCL5/RANTES in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with other chemokines, including recombinant human CCL2, 3, 4, recombinant mouse (rm) CCL3, and rmCCL4.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 21445
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CCL5/RANTES Accession # P13501
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

RANTES (Regulated upon Activation, Normal T cell Expressed and presumably Secreted) is a member of the β (C-C) chemokine subfamily and is now designated CCL5. It binds and activates the chemokine receptors CCR1, 3 and 5, and is reported to be a ligand for GPR75. CCL5 contains O-linked glycosylation and undergoes N-terminal processing by MMP-13. CCL5 homooligomers likely exist, and heterodimers with CXCL4 and CCL2 have been noted. Functionally, CCL5 promotes the migration of CD8⁺ T cells, macrophages, and eosinophils, and induces the formation of chemokine-activated killer cells. Human and mouse CCL5 share 84% sequence identity.