

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12259**Specification**

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P13501
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for C-C motif chemokine 5(CCL5) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6352

Other Names

C-C motif chemokine 5, EoCP, Eosinophil chemotactic cytokine, SIS-delta, Small-inducible cytokine A5, T cell-specific protein P228, TCP228, T-cell-specific protein RANTES, RANTES(3-68), RANTES(4-68), CCL5, D17S136E, SCYA5

Calculated MW

9990 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, -
ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity

T-cell and macrophage specific.

Protein Name

C-C motif chemokine 5

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human RANTES recombinant protein (Position: Y26-S91). Human RANTES shares 83.3% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat RANTES.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CCL5

Synonyms D17S136E, SCYA5

Function

Chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T-helper cells and eosinophils. Causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. May activate several chemokine receptors including CCR1, CCR3, CCR4 and CCR5. One of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ T-cells. Recombinant RANTES protein induces a dose-dependent inhibition of different strains of HIV-1, HIV-2, and simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV). The processed form RANTES(3-68) acts as a natural chemotaxis inhibitor and is a more potent inhibitor of HIV-1-infection. The second processed form RANTES(4-68) exhibits reduced chemotactic and HIV-suppressive activity compared with RANTES(1-68) and RANTES(3-68) (PubMed:1380064, PubMed:15923218, PubMed:16791620, PubMed:8525373, PubMed:9516414). May also be an agonist of the G protein-coupled receptor GPR75, stimulating inositol trisphosphate production and calcium mobilization through its activation. Together with GPR75, may play a role in neuron survival through activation of a downstream signaling pathway involving the PI3, Akt and MAP kinases. By activating GPR75 may also play a role in insulin secretion by islet cells (PubMed:23979485).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Expressed in the follicular fluid (at protein level). T-cell and macrophage specific.

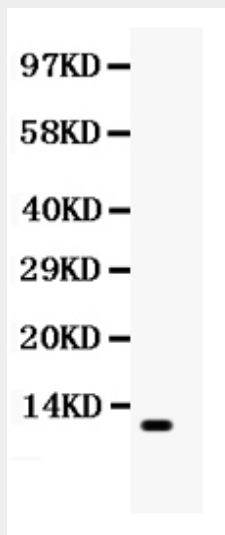
Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti-RANTES Picoband antibody, ABO12259, Western blotting All lanes: Anti RANTES (ABO12259) at 0.5ug/ml WB: HUT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 11KD Observed bind size: 11KD

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Background

Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 (also CCL5) is a protein which in humans is encoded by the CCL5 gene. It is also known as RANTES. This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, functions as a chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T helper cells and eosinophils. It causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. This cytokine is one of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ cells. It functions as one of the natural ligands for the chemokine receptor chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (CCR5), and it suppresses in vitro replication of the R5 strains of HIV-1, which use CCR5 as a coreceptor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different isoforms.