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Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12259

Specification

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
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 NaN3.

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 r˚Constitution, 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.

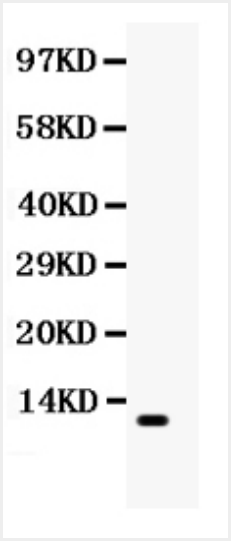
Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-RANTES Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti-RANTES Picoband antibody, ABO12259, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti RANTES (ABO12259) at 0.5ug/mlWB: HUT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 11KDObserved 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.