

#### CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP57808

#### **Specification**

### **CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen Epitope Specificity Isotype <b>Purity</b> affinity purified by Protein A	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E <u>P13501</u> Rat, Pig, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 7.4/10 KDa Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCL5/RANTES 51-91/91 IgG
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SIMILARITY	Secreted. Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.
Post-translational modifications	N-terminal processed form RANTES(3-68) is produced by proteolytic cleavage, probably by DPP4, after secretion from peripheral blood leukocytes and cultured sarcoma cells. The identity of the O-linked saccharides at Ser-27 and Ser-28 are not reported in PubMed:1380064. They are assigned by similarity.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### **Background Descriptions**

This gene is one of several CC cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The CC cytokines are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The cytokine encoded by this gene 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 CCR5 and it suppresses in vitro replication of the R5 strains of HIV-1, which use CCR5 as a coreceptor.

# CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal 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

Target/Specificity T-cell and macrophage specific.

Dilution

<span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution E">E~~N/A</span>

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

# **CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1380064" target="\_blank">1380064</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15923218" target=" blank">15923218</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16791620" target=" blank">16791620</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8525373" target=" blank">8525373</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9516414" target=" blank">9516414</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23979485" target=" blank">23979485</a>).

Cellular Location Secreted.

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

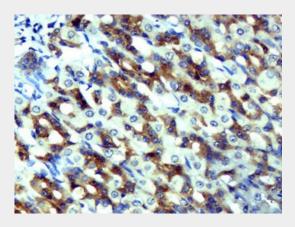
# **CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**



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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

#### **CCL5/RANTES Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat stomach); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CCL5/RANTES) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-20765R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.