

Anti-CCL5 Antibody



Description

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.

Model	STJ116125
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 24-91 of human CCL5 (NP_002976.2).
Gene ID	6352
Gene Symbol	CCL5
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the follicular fluid (at protein level), T-cell and macrophage specific

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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
Molecular Weight	9.99 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10632 OMIM:187011 Reactome:R-HSA-380108
Alternative 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
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) and is generated by an unidentified enzyme associated with monocytes and neutrophils ,
Cellular Localization	Secreted
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,