

Summary

Production Name	RANTES Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CCL5
Alternative Names	CCL5; D17S136E; SCYA5; 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
Gene ID	6352.0
SwissProt ID	P13501.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RANTES. AA range:35-84

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:40000
Molecular Weight	

Background

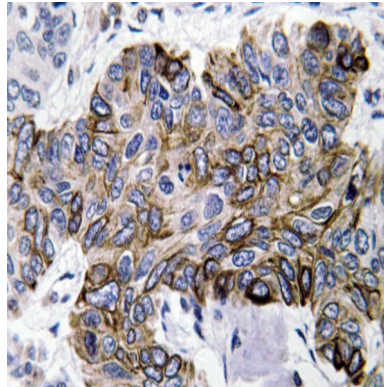
This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues 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 function: Chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T-helper cells and eosinophils. Causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. Binds to 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., induction: By mitogens., mass spectrometry: PubMed:1380064, mass spectrometry: PubMed:15923218, mass spectrometry: O-glycosylated PubMed:1380064, online information: RANTES entry, polymorphism: The variant Phe-24 is an antagonist of the chemokine receptors CCR1 and CCR3., PTM: 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., PTM: The identity of the O-linked saccharides at Ser-27 and Ser-28 are not reported in PubMed:1380064. They are assigned by similarity., similarity: Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family., tissue specificity: T-cell and macrophage specific.,

Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Chemokine; Toll_Like; NOD-like receptor; Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway; Prion diseases; Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;

Image Data

Product Name: RANTES Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab16888



Immunohistochemistry analysis of RANTES antibody in paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue.

Note

For research use only.