
Product Name: RANTES Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab16888**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CCL5 CCL5; D17S136E; SCYA5; C-C motif chemokine 5; EoCP; Eosinophil chemotactic cytokine; SIS-
Alternative Names	delta; Small-inducible cytokine A5; T cell-specific protein P228; TCP228; T-cell-specific protein RANTES
Gene ID	6352.0
SwissProt ID	P13501
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RANTES. AA range:35-84

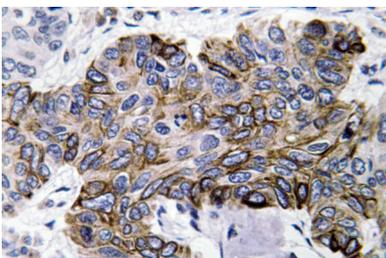
Background

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



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