



RANTES Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-15959
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CCL5
Protein Name	C-C motif chemokine 5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RANTES. AA range:35-84
Specificity	RANTES Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RANTES protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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
molecular weight	10kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the follicular fluid (at protein level). T-cell and macrophage specific.
Function	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

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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

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

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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