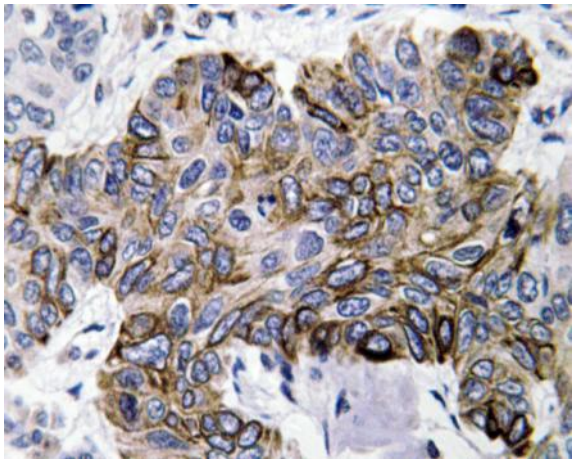
Best Tools for immunology Research

RANTES Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT4002
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	RANTES
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Prion disease;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Chagas disease;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	CCL5
Protein Name :	C-C motif chemokine 5
Human Gene Id :	6352
Human Swiss Prot No :	P13501
Mouse Gene Id :	20304
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P30882
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P50231
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 :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	10kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Chemokine;Toll_Like;NOD-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;Prion diseases;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;
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 :	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
Subcellular Location :	Secreted.
Expression :	Expressed in the follicular fluid (at protein level). T-cell and macrophage specific.

Products Images



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