

## **RANTES Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11661

### **Specification**

## **RANTES Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession P13501

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Human, Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal

Calculated MW 9990

# **RANTES Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 6352** 

Isotype

#### **Other Names**

C-C motif chemokine 5, EoCP, Eosinophil chemotactic cytokine, SIS-delta, Small-inducible cytokine A5, T cell-specific protein P228, TCP228

Rabbit IgG

# **Target/Specificity**

**RANTES** 

#### Formulation

100 μg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin®, and 50 % glycerol.

### Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

## **Background Descriptions**

#### **Precautions**

RANTES Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **RANTES Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CCL5

Synonyms D17S136E, SCYA5

#### **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) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16791620" target="\_blank">16791620</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1380064" target="\_blank">1380064</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8525373" target="\_blank">8525373</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9516414" target="\_blank">9516414</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15923218" target="\_blank">15923218</a>, Nay also be an agonist of the G protein-coupled receptor GPR75, stimulating inositol trisphosphate production and calcium mobilization through its activation. Together with GPR75, may play a role in neuron survival through activation of a downstream signaling pathway involving the PI3, Akt and MAP kinases. By activating GPR75 may also play a role in insulin secretion by islet cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23979485" target=" blank">23979485</a>).

**Cellular Location** Secreted.

#### **Tissue Location**

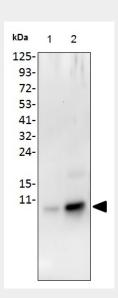
Expressed in the follicular fluid (at protein level). T-cell and macrophage specific.

### **RANTES Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### **RANTES Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of anti-RANTES with 10ng human RANTES: 1: 50ng human RANTES; 2:





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

## recombinant proteins RANTES.

# **RANTES Antibody - Background**

Tissue transglutaminase, a 78-kDa calcium dependent enzyme (EC 2.3.2.13), is found both in the intracellular and the extracellular spaces of various types of tissues. TG2 crosslinks proteins between the  $\varepsilon$ -amino group of a lysine residue and the  $\gamma$ -carboxamide group of glutamine residue, creating an inter- or intramolecular bond that is highly resistant to proteolysis (protein degradation). TG2 also possesses deamidation, GTP-binding/hydrolyzing, and isopeptidase activities. Intracellular TG2 is thought to play an important role in apoptosis, while extracellular TG2 has been linked to cell adhesion, ECM stabilization, wound healing, receptor signaling, cellular proliferation, and cellular motility.