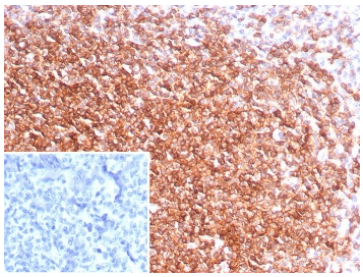
CXCR5 Antibody / CD185 / BLR1 / MDR15 [clone CXCR5/8146R] (V4213)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4213-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4213-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4213SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	CXCR5/8146R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P32302
Localization	Cell membrane
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This CXCR5 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with CXCR5 antibody (clone CXCR5/8146R). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

Burkitt s lymphoma receptor 1 (Blr1), also called CD185, CXCR5 and MDR15, is a lymphocyte specific chemokine receptor expressed at low levels in secondary lymphoid tissues and in defined structures of the cerebellum. The G protein-coupled receptor has significant homology to other chemokine receptors. Stimulation of Blr1 by its ligand, B-lymphocyte chemoattractant (BLC) results in an influx of calcium into the cell and the chemotaxis of the cell. Blr1 is required for B-cell

migration into splenic and Peyer s patch follicles. BLC expression in Peyer s patches is highest in germinal centers, where B cells undergo somatic mutation and affinity maturation.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CXCR5 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 1-200) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the CXCR5 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the CXCR5 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.