

Technical Data Sheet

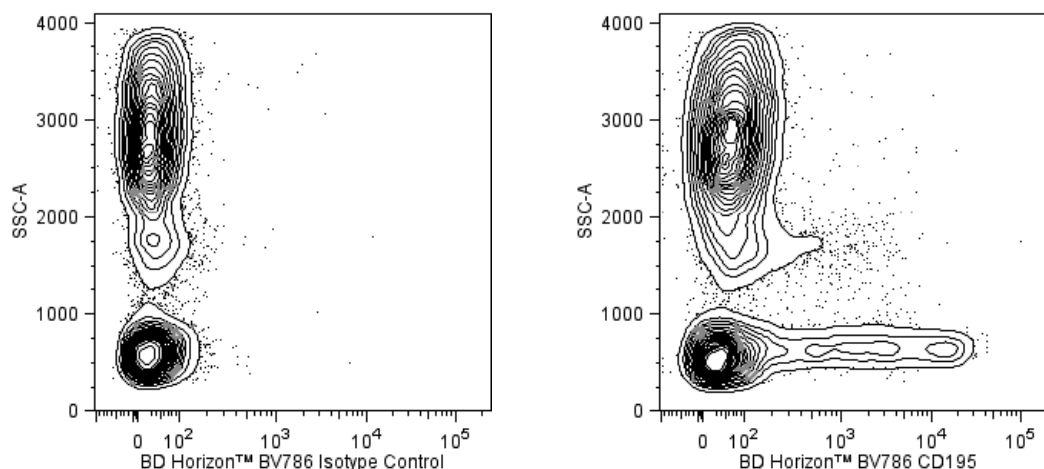
BV786 Mouse Anti-Human CD195**Product Information**

Material Number:	565001
Alternate Name:	CCR-5; Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5; CMKBR5; CKR5; CKR-5; CHEMR13
Size:	50 Tests
Vol. per Test:	5 µl
Clone:	3A9
Immunogen:	Human CCR5 Transfected Cell Line
Isotype:	Mouse (C57BL/6) IgG2a, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Rhesus, Cynomolgus
Workshop:	VII 70309
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The 3A9 monoclonal antibody recognizes CD195, which is also known as the chemokine receptor, CCR5, a seven transmembrane-spanning G protein-associated molecule. The 3A9 antibody also reportedly cross-reacts with human CCR8. Results of epitope mapping and sequence comparison between CCR5 and CCR8 reveals that the first three amino acid residues for these two receptors are identical: MDY (Met-Asp-Tyr). CCR5 belongs to the β-chemokine receptor family. It is expressed on subsets of T lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. CCR5 regulates lymphocyte chemotaxis activation and transendothelial migration during inflammation. It signals a response to at least three chemokines: RANTES and macrophage inflammatory protein-1 (MIP-1) α and β. Additionally, CCR5 has been found to be a co-receptor for macrophage-tropic HIV-1 on CD4+ cells, a characteristic that is important in viral transmission. Reports indicate that individuals who have partial (heterozygous) or complete (homozygous) deletion of the CCR5 allele, demonstrate resistance to HIV infection. CCR5 has been clustered as CD195 in the VIIth HLDA workshop.

The antibody was conjugated to BD Horizon BV786 which is part of the BD Horizon Brilliant™ Violet family of dyes. This dye is a tandem fluorochrome of BD Horizon BV421 with an Ex Max of 405-nm and an acceptor dye with an Em Max at 786-nm. BD Horizon BV786 can be excited by the violet laser and detected in a filter used to detect Cy™7-like dyes (eg, 780/60-nm filter).



Multiparameter flow cytometric analysis of CD195 expression on human peripheral blood leucocytes. Human whole blood was stained with either BD Horizon™ BV786 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Cat. No. 563732; Left Panel) or BD Horizon BV786 Mouse Anti-Human CD195 antibody (Cat. No. 565001; Right Panel). Erythrocytes were lysed with BD FACS Lysing Solution (Cat. No. 349202). Two-parameter flow cytometric contour plots showing the correlated expression of CD195 (or Ig Isotype control staining) versus side light-scatter (SSC-A) signals were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact leucocyte populations. Flow cytometric analysis was performed using a BD™ LSR II Flow Cytometer System.

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States 877.232.8995 Canada 866.979.9408 Europe 32.2.400.98.95 Japan 0120.8555.90 Asia Pacific 65.6861.0633 Latin America/Caribbean 55.11.5185.9995

For country contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/contact

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton, Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.
© 2017 BD. BD, the BD Logo and all other trademarks are property of Becton, Dickinson and Company.

565001 Rev. 2



Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with BD Horizon™ BV786 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free BD Horizon™ BV786 were removed.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry

Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

For optimal and reproducible results, BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer should be used anytime two or more BD Horizon Brilliant dyes are used in the same experiment. Fluorescent dye interactions may cause staining artifacts which may affect data interpretation. The BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer was designed to minimize these interactions. More information can be found in the Technical Data Sheet of the BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer (Cat. No. 563794/566349).

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 mL	(none)
554657	Stain Buffer (BSA)	500 mL	(none)
563732	BV786 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control	50 µg	G155-178
349202	BD FACS™ Lysing Solution	100 mL	(none)
555899	Lysing Buffer	100 mL	(none)
563794	Brilliant Stain Buffer	100 Tests	(none)
566349	Brilliant Stain Buffer	1000 Tests	(none)

Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use 1×10^6 cells in a 100-µl experimental sample (a test).
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
5. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
6. Cy is a trademark of GE Healthcare.
7. BD Horizon Brilliant Violet 786 is covered by one or more of the following US patents: 8,110,673; 8,158,444; 8,227,187; 8,455,613; 8,575,303; 8,354,239.
8. BD Horizon Brilliant Stain Buffer is covered by one or more of the following US patents: 8,110,673; 8,158,444; 8,575,303; 8,354,239.
9. Species testing during development may have been performed with a different format of the same clone. Selected applications have been tested for cross-reactivity.
10. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Campbell JJ, Qin S, Unutmaz D, et al. Unique subpopulations of CD56+ NK and NK-T peripheral blood lymphocytes identified by chemokine receptor expression repertoire. *J Immunol.* 2001; 166(11):6477-6482. (Biology)

Choe H, Farzan M, Sun Y, et al. The beta-chemokine receptors CCR3 and CCR5 facilitate infection by primary HIV-1 isolates. *Cell.* 1996; 85(7):1135-1148. (Biology)

Deng H, Liu R, Ellmeier W, et al. Identification of a major co-receptor for primary isolates of HIV-1. *Nature.* 1996; 381(6584):661-666. (Biology)

Doranz BJ, Rucker J, Yi Y, et al. A dual-tropic primary HIV-1 isolate that uses fusin and the beta-chemokine receptors CKR-5, CKR-3, and CKR-2b as fusion cofactors. *Cell.* 1996; 85(7):1149-1158. (Biology)

Hancock WW. Chemokines and the pathogenesis of T cell-dependent immune responses. *Am J Pathol.* 1996; 148(3):681-684. (Biology)

Karlsson I, Malleret B, Brochard P, et al. FoxP3+ CD25+ CD8+ T-cell induction during primary simian immunodeficiency virus infection in cynomolgus macaques correlates with low CD4+ T-cell activation and high viral load. *J Virol.* 2007; 81(24):13444-13455. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Raport CJ, Gosling J, Schweickart VL, Gray PW, Charo IF. Molecular cloning and functional characterization of a novel human CC chemokine receptor (CCR5) for RANTES, MIP-1beta, and MIP-1alpha. *J Biol Chem.* 1996; 271(29):17161-17166. (Biology)

Rottman JB, Ganley KP, Williams K, Wu L, Mackay CR, Ringle DJ. Cellular localization of the chemokine receptor CCR5. Correlation to cellular targets of HIV-1 infection. *Am J Pathol.* 1997; 151(5):1341-1351. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Dambra PP, Loria MP, D'Oronzio L, et al. The Cytokine Receptor Panel: Flow cytometry analysis on lymphocytes from neonates, young, aged normal donors, and from patients with HIV infection or AIDS. In: Mason D, David Mason .. et al., ed. *Leucocyte typing VII : white cell differentiation antigens : proceedings of the Seventh International Workshop and Conference held in Harrogate, United Kingdom.* Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2002:269-271. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Wu L, Paxton WA, Kassam N, et al. CCR5 levels and expression pattern correlate with infectability by macrophage-tropic HIV-1, in vitro. *J Exp Med.* 1997; 185(9):1681-1689. (Immunogen: Flow cytometry, Functional assay, Inhibition, Neutralization)