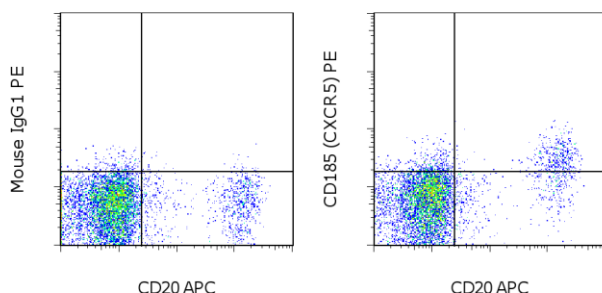


Anti-Non-Human Primate CD185 (CXCR5) PE

Catalog Number: 12-1859

Also known as: C-X-C chemokine receptor type 5, BLR1, MDR15

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Staining of normal rhesus peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD20 APC (cat. 17-0209) and Mouse IgG1 K Isotype Control PE (cat. 12-4714) (left) or Anti-Non-Human Primate CD185 (CXCR5) PE (right). Cells in the lymphocyte gate were used for analysis.

Product Information

Contents: Anti-Non-Human Primate CD185 (CXCR5) PE



Catalog Number: 12-1859

Clone: 87.1

Concentration: 5 μ L (0.125 μ g)/test

Host/Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer

Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Light-sensitive material.

Batch Code: Refer to vial

Use By: Refer to vial

Contains sodium azide



Description

This 87.1 monoclonal antibody reacts with non-human primate (specifically rhesus) CD185. CD185, which is also known as C-X-C chemokine receptor 5 (CXCR5) and Burkitt lymphoma receptor 1 (BLR1), is a seven transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor originally identified in Burkitt's lymphoma. In peripheral blood, CD185 is expressed on B cells, CD4⁺ T cells (but not Th1 or Th2 cells), and a subpopulation of memory (CD45RO⁺) T cells. CD185⁺ circulating T cells are in a resting state and migrate to the lymph nodes due to CCR7 and CD62L expression. In tonsils, CD185 is expressed on nearly all CD4⁺ cells along with CD45RO and the activation markers CD69 and ICOS. Tonsillar CD185⁺ cells have been shown to induce antibody production when co-cultured with B cells, thus supporting their role in providing B cell help. Furthermore, this chemokine receptor plays a critical role in lymphocyte trafficking, in particular CXCL13-induced T cell migration into the B cell follicles of germinal centers. Thus, CD185 is an established marker of follicular helper T cells (T_{fh}). In rhesus macaques, infection with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) has been reported to increase the number of germinal centers and T_{fh} cells within the lymph nodes.

Refer to the rhesus reactive alternative clone MU5UBEE (cat. 12-9185) for identification of CXCR5 on T cells in addition to B cells.

Applications Reported

This 87.1 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

This 87.1 antibody has been pre-titrated and tested by flow cytometric analysis of normal rhesus peripheral blood cells. This can be used at 5 μ L (0.125 μ g) per test. A test is defined as the amount (μ g) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 μ L. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10⁵ to 10⁸ cells/test.

References

Hong JJ, Amancha PK, Rogers K, Ansari AA, Villinger F. Spatial alterations between CD4(+) T follicular helper, B,

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and CD8(+) T cells during simian immunodeficiency virus infection: T/B cell homeostasis, activation, and potential mechanism for viral escape.

Reinhardt RL, Liang HE, Locksley RM. Cytokine-secreting follicular T cells shape the antibody repertoire. *Nat Immunol.* 2009 Apr;10(4):385-93.

Muller G, Hopken UE, Stein H, Lipp M. Systemic immunoregulatory and pathogenic functions of homeostatic chemokine receptors. *J Leukoc Biol.* 2002 Jul; 72(1):1-8.

Forster R, Mattis AE, Kremmer E, Wolf E, Brem G, Lipp M. A putative chemokine receptor, BLR1, directs B cell migration to defined lymphoid organs and specific anatomic compartments of the spleen. *Cell.* 1996 Dec 16;87(6):1037-47.

Related Products

12-4714 Mouse IgG1 K Isotype Control PE (P3.6.2.8.1)

17-0209 Anti-Human CD20 APC (2H7)