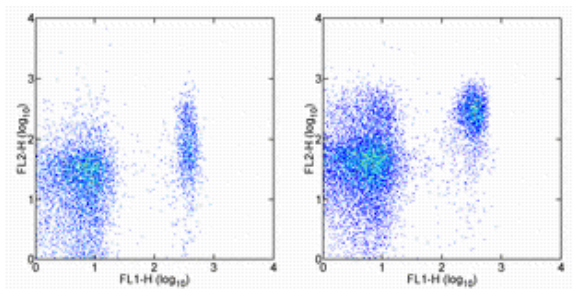


Anti-Mouse CD197 (CCR7) PE

Catalog Number: 12-1971

Also Known As: EBI-1, CCR-7, MIP-3 beta Receptor

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



Staining of C57BL/6 splenocytes with Anti-Mouse CD4 FITC (cat. 11-0041) and 0.5 ug of Anti-Mouse CD197 (CCR7) PE with staining carried out at 4 °C (left) or 37 °C (right). Cells in the lymphocyte gate were used for analysis.

Product Information

Contents: Anti-Mouse CD197 (CCR7) PE

REF **Catalog Number:** 12-1971

Clone: 4B12

Concentration: 0.2 mg/mL

Host/Isotype: Rat IgG2a, 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.

LOT **Batch Code:** Refer to Vial

 **Use By:** Refer to Vial

 **Contains sodium azide**

Description

The 4B12 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CCR7, also known as EBI-1 and CD197. CCR7 is a chemokine receptor for the chemokines CCL19 (CKβ11, ELC, MIP3β, Scya19, Exodus-3) and CCL21 (CKβ9, SLC, MIP2β, Scya21, Exodus-2). In recent years, the role of chemokines in directing the migration of lymphocytes has been well-characterized. One of the most important mediators of homeostatic trafficking of naïve T cells to secondary lymphoid organs (SLO) is the chemokine receptor CCR7. Binding of its ligands, CCL19 and CCL21, mediates the trans endothelial migration of T cells across high endothelial venules into SLO. It has also been demonstrated that CCR7 plays a role in the localization of dendritic cells and B cells during an immune response.

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In addition to its significant role in the chemotaxis of lymphocytes, human CCR7 has also been recognized as a marker for a distinct subset of memory T cells, the central memory (TCM) population. These cells are characterized by the expression of CCR7 and CD62L and reside within peripheral lymphoid organs. CCR7 also plays a role in thymocyte development and its deficiency leads to disturbed thymic architecture, aberrant T cell development, and limited thymocyte expansion.

For optimal visualization of CCR7 expression on different cell types it is necessary to use multi-color staining to discriminate different cell subsets as well as following the protocol (incubation at 37°C may be necessary). To address specificity, the staining profile of 4B12 has been compared to a polyclonal antibody generated against a CCR7 peptide (Bjorkdahl *et al*). This analysis confirms that the polyclonal antibody and 4B12 stain similar populations of cells. Furthermore, 4B12 stains mouse CCR7-GFP fusion protein-transfected RBL cells (see data in cat. 14-1971).

Applications Reported

The 4B12 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

The 4B12 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of C57BL/6, Balb/C and SJL/J splenocytes and thymocytes.

Important: Staining with the 4B12 monoclonal antibody requires different conditions than typically used for surface-antigen staining. Please use the protocol below. Moreover, we have found that staining at 37°C, rather than 4°C, results in brighter 4B12 staining, as well as better resolution between positive and negative populations. Please see the data above which demonstrates a comparison of staining at 4°C and 37°C. Staining with 4B12 at 37°C is not expected to interfere with co-staining other antigens, however this should be evaluated for individual experiments.

1. Prepare cell suspension as normal and block FcγRIIIR/FcγRIIR with 5 µg/million cells purified anti-mouse CD16/32 (cat. 14-0161) for 15 minutes on ice. If red blood cell lysis is carried out as part of cell preparation, ensure that fixatives are not present in the red blood cell lysis solution as this

will eliminate 4B12 staining.

2. Without washing, add 1 µg/million cells 4B12 and incubate in a 37°C waterbath or at 4°C (please see notes above) for 0.5 hours.

3. Wash cells 1X with 3 mls of Flow Cytometry Staining Buffer (cat. 00-4222) and decant supernatant.

4. Analyze cells on flow cytometer or proceed with secondary staining on ice as normal.

Note: Co-staining mouse CCR7 with the 4B12 antibody and the CCR7 ligand CCL19-Fc (cat. 14-1972) may be difficult due to different binding conditions required for the antibody versus the ligand, and steric hindrance which may prevent co-staining of 4B12 and CCL19-Fc. Cross-blocking experiments have demonstrated that 4B12 binding is able to prevent the detectable binding of CCL19-Fc, however not the opposite. Furthermore, the correlation between 4B12 and CCL19-Fc staining may be difficult to predict due to the presence of unknown CCL19-Fc receptors in addition to CCR7.

References

Ritter, U, Wiede, F, Mielenz, D, Kiafard, Z, Zwirner, J, and Korner H. 2004. Analysis of the CCR7 expression on murine bone marrow-derived and spleen dendritic cells. *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*. 76: 472-476. (4B12, FC, Pubmed)

Bjorkdahl O, Barber KA, Brett SJ, Daly MG, Plumpton C, Elshourbagy NA, Tite JP, Thomsen LL. 2003. Characterization of CC-chemokine receptor 7 expression on murine T cells in lymphoid tissues. *Immunology*. 110(2):170-9.

Waldner H, Sobel RA, et al. 2006. The autoimmune diabetes locus Idd9 regulates development of type 1 diabetes by affecting the homing of islet-specific T cells. *J Immunol*. 176(9):5455-62. (4B12, FC, PubMed)

Ohl L, Mohaupt M, Czeloth N, Hintzen G, Kiafard Z, Zwirner J, Blankenstein T, Henning G, Forster R. 2004. CCR7 governs skin dendritic cell migration under inflammatory and steady-state conditions. *Immunity*. 21(2):279-88. (4B12, FC, Pubmed)

Related Products

11-0041 Anti-Mouse CD4 FITC (GK1.5)

12-4321 Rat IgG2a K Isotype Control PE (eBR2a)

14-0161 Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 Purified (93)

14-1972 Mouse CCL19-Fc (MIP-3 beta) Fusion Recombinant Protein

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