# Technical Data Sheet PE Rat anti-Mouse CD197 (CCR7)

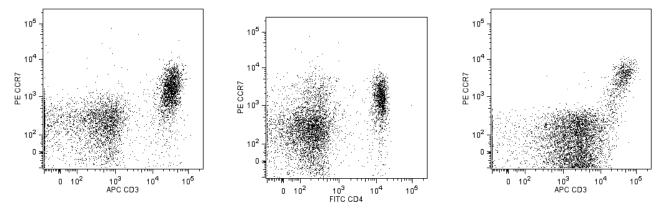
#### **Product Information**

Material Number:
Alternate Name:
Size:
Concentration:
Clone:
Isotype:
Reactivity:
Storage Buffer:

560682 CD197; C-C chemokine receptor type 7; EBI1; Ebi1h; CMKBR7 0.1 mg 0.2 mg/ml 4B12 Rat (LOU) IgG2a QC Testing: Mouse Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

## Description

The monoclonal antibody 4B12/CCR7 reacts with the mouse C-C chemokine receptor type 7 (CCR7). CCR7 is also known as CD197 (previously known as EB11, Ebi1h and CMKBR7) and plays a central role in mediating homeostatic B and T lymphocyte trafficking to and within secondary lymphoid tissues. CD197 is a seven-transmembrane, G-protein-coupled, 43 kDa glycoprotein receptor that is specific for the CC chemokines, MIP3B/Exodus-3/ELC/CKb11/Scya19/CCL19 and 6Ckine/Exodus-2/SLC/TCA4/CKb9/Scya21/CCL21. The mouse *Ccr7* gene is located on chromosome 11. CD197 (CCR7) is differentially expressed by subsets of thymocytes. Positive CD197 expression appears to be involved in the cortex-to-medulla migration of positively-selected thymocytes wherein they complete functional maturation including the establishment of central tolerance. It is most highly expressed by some mature medullary single-positive thymocytes. CD197 is also expressed by subsets of mature peripheral CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes, dendritic cells, and Langerhans cells. CD197 serves as a homing receptor that helps guide these various cell types to and within lymphoid tissues. In this way, CCR7 supports protective immunity while safeguarding self tolerance. Reportedly, the 4B12/CCR7 antibody is not agonistic, is not blocked by CCL21 nor by physiologic levels of CCL19, nor does the antibody block the binding of CCL21 to CCR7. The immunogen used to generate the 4B12 hybridoma was a mouse CCR7-transfected rat cell line.



Flow cytometric analysis of PE conjugated anti-mouse CCR7. Freshly isolated mouse spleen or thymus cells were stained with PE-conjugated anti-mouse CD7 (Cat. No. 550682), FITC-conjugated anti-mouse CD4 (Cat. No. 553047) and APC-conjugated anti-mouse CD3e (Cat. No. 553066). The left and middle dot plots show staining of the splenocytes while the right dot plot shows staining of the thymocytes. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD LSR™ II flow cytometry system and the dot plots were derived from the gated events based on light scattering characteristics of viable splenocytes or thymocytes.

## **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 R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

#### **BD Biosciences**

bdbiosciences.com								
United States	Canada	Europe	Japan	Asia Pacific	Latin America/Caribbean			
877.232.8995	888.268.5430	32.53.720.550	0120.8555.90	65.6861.0633	0800.771.7157			
For country-specific contact information, visit <b>bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order</b> /								
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. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD								



#### **Application Notes**

App	lication

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested

# Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553047	FITC Rat Anti-Mouse CD4	0.5 mg	RM4-5
553066	APC Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e	0.1 mg	145-2C11

## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.

- 2. 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.
- 3. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 4. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 5. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.

# References

Britschgi MR, Link A, Lissandrin TK, Luther SA. Dynamic modulation of CCR7 expression and function on naive T lymphocytes in vivo. *J Immunol.* 2008; 181(11):7681-7688. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Forster R, Davalos-Misslitz AC, Rot A. CCR7 and its ligands: balancing immunity and tolerance. Nat Rev Immunol. 2008; 8(5):362-371. (Biology)

Kurobe, H., Liu, C., Ueno, T., Saito, F., Ohigashi, I., Seach, N., Arakaki, R., Hayashi, Y., Kitagawa, T., Lipp, M., Boyd, R. L., Takahama, Y.,

CCR7-dependent cortex-to-medulla migration of positively selected thymocytes is essential for establishing central tolerance. *Immunity.* 2006; 24(2):165-177. (Biology)

Ohl, L., Mohaupt, M., Czeloth, N., Hintzen, G., Kiafard, Z., Zwirner, J., Blankenstein, T., Henning, G., Forster, R.: CCR7 governs skin dendritic cell migration under inflammatory and steady-state conditions.. *Immunity*. 2004; 21(2):279-288. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Ritter U, Wiede F, Mielenz D, Kiafard Z, Zwirner J, Korner H.. Analysis of the CCR7 expression on murine bone marrow-derived and spleen dendritic cells. J Leukoc Biol. 2004; 76(2):472-476. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Schweickart VL, Raport CJ, Godiska R, et al. Cloning of human and mouse EBI1, a lymphoid-specific G-protein-coupled receptor encoded on human chromosome 17q12-q21.2. Genomics. 1994; 23(3):643-650. (Biology)