

RecombiMAb anti-mouse CCR5 (CD195) (LALA-PG)

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Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: Lot Specific*
Volume: Lot Specific*
Concentration: Lot Specific* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) *
Total Protein: Lot Specific*

*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Information

Catalog Number: CP101
Clone: C5Mab-2-CP101
Isotype: Mouse IgG2a (LALA-PG), κ
Recommended Isotype Control(s): RecombiMAb mouse IgG2a (LALA-PG) isotype control, anti-hen egg lysozyme
Recommended Dilution Buffer: InVivoPure pH 8.0 Dilution Buffer
Mutations: LALA-PG
Immunogen: Mouse CCR5 expressing CHO-K1 cells
Reported Applications: Flow cytometry
For details on *in vivo* applications please contact technicalservice@bioxcell.com
Formulation: PBS, pH 8.0
Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
Endotoxin: ≤ 0.5 EU/mg (≤ 0.0005 EU/ μ g)
Determined by LAL assay
Purity: $\geq 95\%$
Determined by SDS-PAGE
Sterility: 0.2 μ m filtration
Production: Purified from mammalian cell supernatant in an animal-free facility
Aggregation: $< 5\%$
Determined by SEC
RRID:
Molecular Weight: 150 kDa

Murine Pathogen Test Results

Mouse Norovirus: Negative, Mouse Parvovirus: Negative, Mouse Minute Virus: Negative, Mouse Hepatitis Virus: Negative, Reovirus Screen: Negative, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus: Negative, Lactate Dehydrogenase-Elevating Virus: Negative, Mouse Rotavirus: Negative, Theiler's Murine Encephalomyelitis: Negative, Ectromelia/Mousepox Virus: Negative, Hantavirus: Negative, Polyoma Virus: Negative, Mouse Adenovirus: Negative, Sendai Virus: Negative, Mycoplasma Pulmonis: Negative, Pneumonia Virus of Mice: Negative, Mouse Cytomegalovirus: Negative, K Virus: Negative

Description

The C5Mab-2-CP101 monoclonal antibody is a recombinant, chimeric version of the original C5Mab-2 antibody. The variable domain sequences are identical but the constant region sequences have been switched from Rat IgG2b, κ to mouse IgG2a, κ for use in murine models. Additionally, C5Mab-2-CP101 contains LALA-PG mutations in the heavy chain Fc fragment rendering it unable to bind endogenous murine Fc γ receptors or C1q to induce antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). The LALA-PG variant has demonstrated significantly reduced effector function, C1q binding and C3 fixation compared to other common silencing mutations such as the LALA and DANG variants while retaining favorable biophysical and manufacturing properties. Species-matched chimeric antibodies demonstrate reduced immunogenicity and formation of anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) compared to xenogenic

antibodies in animal models. The highly controlled sequence and lack of genetic drift in recombinant antibodies provide more reliable and reproducible results over hybridoma derived antibodies. The C5Mab-2 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CC chemokine receptor type-5 (CCR5), also known as MCP-1 receptor, CKR5, and CD192. CCR5 is a seven-pass transmembrane protein from the GPCR family, and is expressed on dendritic cells (DCs), T cells (including Tregs), macrophages, eosinophils, NK cells, myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs), and some non-hematopoietic cells such as epithelial cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts (including vascular smooth muscle), and microglia. The natural agonistic, or activating, ligands of CCR5 include CCL3/MIP-1 alpha, CCL3L1, CCL4 (MIP-1 beta), CCL5/RANTES, CCL8, CCL11, CCL13, and CCL16. Notably, CCL7/MCP-3 binds to CCR5 as a natural antagonist/deactivating ligand, thereby blocking receptor signaling and influencing inflammation and immune responses in a complex and context-dependent manner. CCR5 receptor activation regulates the migration and activation of lymphocytes, immune surveillance, tumorigenesis, and inflammation, including the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases. To facilitate the recruitment of the immune cells to inflammation sites, CCR5 directs the process of chemotaxis (immune cell migration) along the chemokine gradient. In neurobiology, CCR5 acts as a suppressor of learning, memory, neuronal plasticity, and synaptic connections in the brain. CCR5 is well documented to act as a common coreceptor for HIV-1, and CCR5 antagonists are reported to provide protection against HIV-1. In vivo studies with mouse models of traumatic brain injury (TBI) have linked CCR5 knockdown to reduced learning deficit and improvement of cognitive function. In view of the pleiotropic effects of CCR5, its antagonists, including monoclonal antibodies, have emerged as promising tools for experimental therapeutics of tumors and inflammatory diseases.

Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C . **Do not freeze.**

It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at <https://bioxcell.com/faqs>.

Protocol Information

Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

Application References

For a complete list of references, visit https://bioxcell.com/cp101?bxcs=9k1b3a#tab_references or scan the QR code below.



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