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CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP17011A

Specification

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P49238
Other Accession	NP_001164642.1, NP_001164643.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	40396
Antigen Region	40-69

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1524

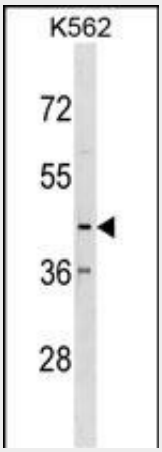
Other Names
CX3C chemokine receptor 1, C-X3-C CKR-1, CX3CR1, Beta chemokine receptor-like 1, CMK-BRL-1, CMK-BRL1, Fractalkine receptor, G-protein coupled receptor 13, V28, CX3CR1, CMKBRL1, GPR13

Target/Specificity
This CX3CR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 40-69 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CX3CR1.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17011a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CX3CR1 antibody detected the CX3CR1 protein (arrow).

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Fractalkine is a transmembrane protein and chemokine
involved in the adhesion and migration of leukocytes. The protein
encoded by this gene is a receptor for fractalkine. The encoded
protein also is a coreceptor for HIV-1, and some variations in this
gene lead to increased susceptibility to HIV-1 infection and rapid
progression to AIDS. Four transcript variants encoding two
different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by
RefSeq].

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Karlmark, K.R., et al. Hepatology 52(5):1769-1782(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Yang, X., et al. Br J Ophthalmol

Precautions
CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CX3CR1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12551893, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2558}

Function
Receptor for the C-X3-C chemokine fractalkine (CX3CL1) present on many early leukocyte cells; CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling exerts distinct functions in different tissue compartments, such as immune response, inflammation, cell adhesion and chemotaxis (PubMed:9390561, PubMed:9782118, PubMed:12055230, PubMed:23125415). CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling mediates cell migratory functions (By similarity). Responsible for the recruitment of natural killer (NK) cells to inflamed tissues (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of inflammation process leading to atherogenesis by mediating macrophage and monocyte recruitment to inflamed atherosclerotic plaques, promoting cell survival (By similarity). Involved in airway inflammation by promoting interleukin 2-producing T helper (Th2) cell survival in inflamed lung (By similarity). Involved in the migration of circulating monocytes to non-inflamed tissues, where they differentiate into macrophages and dendritic cells (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of angiogenesis, probably by promoting macrophage chemotaxis (PubMed:14581400, PubMed:18971423). Plays a key role in brain microglia by regulating

94(9):1211-1214(2010)
Sezgin, E., et al. J. Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. 54(4):343-351(2010)
Staniland, A.A., et al. J. Neurochem. 114(4):1143-1157(2010)

inflammatory response in the central nervous system (CNS) and regulating synapse maturation (By similarity). Required to restrain the microglial inflammatory response in the CNS and the resulting parenchymal damage in response to pathological stimuli (By similarity). Involved in brain development by participating to synaptic pruning, a natural process during which brain microglia eliminates extra synapses during postnatal development (By similarity). Synaptic pruning by microglia is required to promote the maturation of circuit connectivity during brain development (By similarity). Acts as an important regulator of the gut microbiota by controlling immunity to intestinal bacteria and fungi (By similarity). Expressed in lamina propria dendritic cells in the small intestine, which form transepithelial dendrites capable of taking up bacteria in order to provide defense against pathogenic bacteria (By similarity). Required to initiate innate and adaptive immune responses against dissemination of commensal fungi (mycobiota) component of the gut: expressed in mononuclear phagocytes (MNPs) and acts by promoting induction of antifungal IgG antibodies response to confer protection against disseminated C.albicans or C.auris infection (PubMed:29326275). Also acts as a receptor for C-C motif chemokine CCL26, inducing cell chemotaxis (PubMed:20974991).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in lymphoid and neural tissues (PubMed:7590284). Expressed in lymphocyte subsets, such as natural killer (NK) cells, gamma-delta T-cells and terminally differentiated CD8(+) T-cells (PubMed:12055230). Expressed in smooth muscle cells in atherosclerotic plaques (PubMed:14581400)

CX3CR1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture