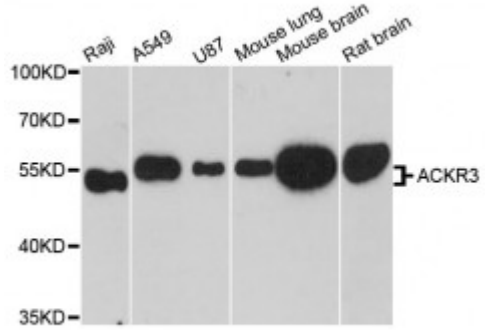
Anti-ACKR3 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a member of the G-protein coupled receptor family. Although this protein was earlier thought to be a receptor for vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), it is now considered to be an orphan receptor, in that its endogenous ligand has not been identified. The protein is also a coreceptor for human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV). Translocations involving this gene and HMGA2 on chromosome 12 have been observed in lipomas.
Model	STJ114585
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 50-150 of human ACKR3 (NP_064707.1).
Gene ID	57007
Gene Symbol	ACKR3
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in monocytes, basophils, B-cells, umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and B-lymphoblastoid cells, Lower expression detected in CD4+ T-lymphocytes and natural killer cells, In the brain, detected in endothelial cells and capillaries, and in mature neurons of the frontal cortex and hippocampus, Expressed in tubular formation in the kidney, Highly expressed in astroglial tumor endothelial, microglial and glioma cells, Expressed at low levels in normal CD34+ progenitor cells, but at very high le

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Atypical chemokine receptor 3 C-X-C chemokine receptor type 7 CXC-R7 CXCR-7 Chemokine orphan receptor 1 G-protein coupled receptor 159 G-protein coupled receptor RDC1 homolog RDC-1
Molecular Weight	41.493 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:23692OMIM:610376Reactome:R-HSA-380108
Alternative Names	Atypical chemokine receptor 3 C-X-C chemokine receptor type 7 CXC-R7 CXCR-7 Chemokine orphan receptor 1 G-protein coupled receptor 159 G-protein coupled receptor RDC1 homolog RDC-1
Function	Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis, Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor, Acts as a receptor for chemokines CXCL11 and CXCL12/SDF1, Chemokine binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization and activation of MAPK signaling pathway, Required for regulation of CXCR4 protein levels in migrating interneurons, thereby adapting their chemokine responsiveness, In glioma cells, transduces signals via MEK/ERK pathway, mediating resistance to apoptosis, Promotes cell growth and survival, Not involved in cell migration, adhesion or proliferation of normal hematopoietic progenitors but activated by CXCL11 in malignant hemapoietic cells, leading to phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (MAPK3/MAPK1) and enhanced cell adhesion and migration, Plays a regulatory role in CXCR4-mediated activation of cell surface integrins by CXCL12, Required for heart valve development, Acts as coreceptor with CXCR4 for a restricted number of HIV isolates,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	The Ser/Thr residues in the C-terminal cytoplasmic tail may be phosphorylated