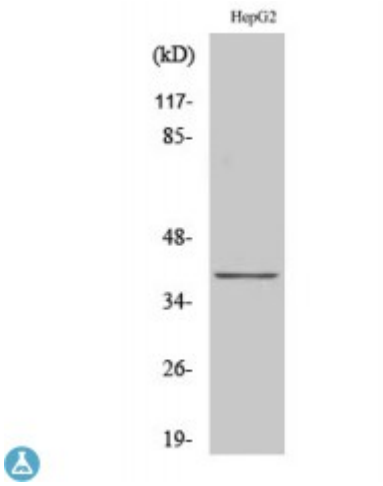
Anti-CCRL1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CCRL1.

Model	STJ92078
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CCRL1
Immunogen Region	260-340 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	51554
Gene Symbol	ACKR4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	CCRL1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CCRL1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in heart. Lower expression in lung, pancreas, spleen, colon, skeletal muscle and small intestine.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Atypical chemokine receptor 4 C-C chemokine receptor type 11 C-C CKR-11 CC-CKR-11 CCR-11 CC chemokine receptor-like 1 CCRL1 CCX CKR
Molecular Weight	40 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1611OMIM:606065
Alternative Names	Atypical chemokine receptor 4 C-C chemokine receptor type 11 C-C CKR-11 CC-CKR-11 CCR-11 CC chemokine receptor-like 1 CCRL1 CCX CKR
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 CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. Chemokine-binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization. Plays an important role in controlling the migration of immune and cancer cells that express chemokine receptors CCR7 and CCR9, by reducing the availability of CCL19, CCL21, and CCL25 through internalization. Negatively regulates CXCR3-induced chemotaxis. Regulates T-cell development in the thymus.
Cellular Localization	Early endosome Recycling endosome Cell membrane. Predominantly localizes to endocytic vesicles, and upon stimulation by the ligand is internalized via caveolae. Once internalized, the ligand dissociates from the receptor, and is targeted to degradation while the receptor is recycled back to the cell membrane.
Post-translational Modifications	The Ser/Thr residues in the C-terminal cytoplasmic tail may be phosphorylated.