Anti-CKR-4 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CKR-4.

Model	STJ92300
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CKR-4
Immunogen Region	180-260 aa, Internal
Gene ID	1233
Gene Symbol	CCR4
Dilution range	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	CKR-4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CKR-4 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in the thymus, in peripheral blood leukocytes, including T-cells, mostly CD4+ cells, and basophils, and in platelets; at lower levels, in the spleen and in monocytes. Detected also in macrophages, IL-2-activated natural killer cells and skin-homing memory T-cells, mostly the ones expressing the cutaneous lymphocyte antigen (CLA). Expressed in brain microvascular and coronary artery endothelial cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	C-C chemokine receptor type 4 C-C CKR-4 CC-CKR-4 CCR-4 CCR4 K5-5

	CD antigen CD194
Molecular Weight	41 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:1605OMIM:604836
Alternative Names	C-C chemokine receptor type 4 C-C CKR-4 CC-CKR-4 CCR-4 CCR4 K5-5 CD antigen CD194
Function	High affinity receptor for the C-C type chemokines CCL17/TARC, CCL22/MDC and CKLF isoform 1/CKLF1. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G(i) proteins which activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Can function as a chemoattractant homing receptor on circulating memory lymphocytes and as a coreceptor for some primary HIV-2 isolates. In the CNS, could mediate hippocampal-neuron survival.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	In natural killer cells, CCL22 binding induces phosphorylation on yet undefined Ser/Thr residues, most probably by beta-adrenergic receptor kinases 1 and 2.