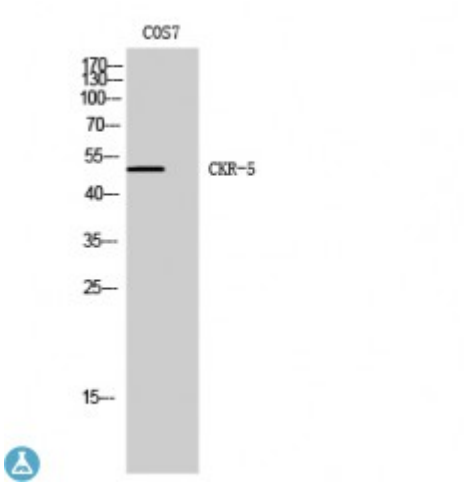
Anti-CKR-5 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CKR-5.

Model	STJ92302
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CKR-5 around the non-phosphorylation site of S349.
Immunogen Region	280-360 aa
Gene ID	1234
Gene Symbol	CCR5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	CKR-5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CKR-5 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, in the myeloid cell line THP-1, in the promyeloblastic cell line KG-1a and on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells. Medium levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in small intestine. Low levels in ovary and lung.
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 5 C-C CKR-5 CC-CKR-5 CCR-5 CCR5 CHEMR13 HIV-1 fusion coreceptor CD antigen CD195

Molecular Weight	50 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:1606OMIM:601373
Alternative Names	C-C chemokine receptor type 5 C-C CKR-5 CC-CKR-5 CCR-5 CCR5 CHEMR13 HIV-1 fusion coreceptor CD antigen CD195
Function	Receptor for a number of inflammatory CC-chemokines including MIP-1-alpha, MIP-1-beta and RANTES and subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ion level. May play a role in the control of granulocytic lineage proliferation or differentiation. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 R5 isolates. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for human immunodeficiency virus-1/HIV-1.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Sulfated on at least 2 of the N-terminal tyrosines. Sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry and is required for efficient binding of the chemokines, CCL3 and CCL4. O-glycosylated, but not N-glycosylated. Ser-6 appears to be the major site. Also sialylated glycans present which contribute to chemokine binding. Thr-16 and Ser-17 may also be glycosylated and, if so, with small moieties such as a T-antigen. Palmitoylation in the C-terminal is important for cell surface expression, and to a lesser extent, for HIV entry. Phosphorylation on serine residues in the C-terminal is stimulated by binding CC chemokines especially by APO-RANTES.