

Anti-Duffy antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Duffy.
Model	STJ92785
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Duffy
Immunogen Region	10-90 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	2532
Gene Symbol	ACKR1
Dilution range	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Duffy Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Duffy protein.
Tissue Specificity	Found in adult kidney, adult spleen, bone marrow and fetal liver. In particular, it is expressed along postcapillary venules throughout the body, except in the adult liver. Erythroid cells and postcapillary venule endothelium are the principle tissues expressing duffy. Fy(-A-B) individuals do not express duffy in the bone marrow, however they do, in postcapillary venule endothelium.
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 1 Duffy antigen/chemokine receptor Fy glycoprotein GpFy Glycoprotein D Plasmodium vivax receptor CD antigen

	CD234
Molecular Weight	35.553 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:4035OMIM:110700
Alternative Names	Atypical chemokine receptor 1 Duffy antigen/chemokine receptor Fy glycoprotein GpFy Glycoprotein D Plasmodium vivax receptor CD antigen CD234
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. Has a promiscuous chemokine-binding profile, interacting with inflammatory chemokines of both the CXC and the CC subfamilies but not with homeostatic chemokines. Acts as a receptor for chemokines including CCL2, CCL5, CCL7, CCL11, CCL13, CCL14, CCL17, CXCL5, CXCL6, IL8/CXCL8, CXCL11, GRO, RANTES, MCP-1, TARC and also for the malaria parasites P.vivax and P.knowlesi. May regulate chemokine bioavailability and, consequently, leukocyte recruitment through two distinct mechanisms: when expressed in endothelial cells, it sustains the abluminal to luminal transcytosis of tissue-derived chemokines and their subsequent presentation to circulating leukocytes; when expressed in erythrocytes, serves as blood reservoir of cognate chemokines but also as a chemokine sink, buffering potential surges in plasma chemokine levels.
Cellular Localization	Early endosome. Recycling endosome. Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. 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.