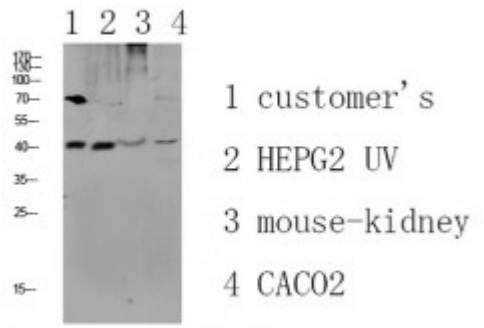
Anti-CCR5 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CCR5.

Model	STJ99606
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CCR5.
Gene ID	1234
Gene Symbol	CCR5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CCR5.
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	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: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.