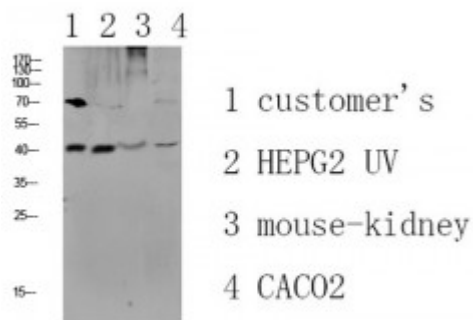


## Anti-CCR5 antibody



<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to CCR5.
<b>Model</b>	STJ99606
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human CCR5.
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">1234</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">CCR5</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CCR5.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	C-C chemokine receptor type 5 C-C CKR-5 CC-CKR-5 CCR-5 CCR5 CHEMR13 HIV-1 fusion coreceptor CD antigen CD195
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	40 kDa

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:1606OMIM:601373</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	C-C chemokine receptor type 5 C-C CKR-5 CC-CKR-5 CCR-5 CCR5 CHEMR13 HIV-1 fusion coreceptor CD antigen CD195
<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cell membrane
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	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.