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CCR8 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10485b

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P51685
Other Accession	NP_005192.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB28557
Calculated MW	40844
Antigen Region	305-335

Additional Information

Gene ID	1237
Other Names	C-C chemokine receptor type 8, C-C CKR-8, CC-CKR-8, CCR-8, CC chemokine receptor CHEMR1, CMKBRL2, Chemokine receptor-like 1, CKR-L1, GPR-CY6, GPRCY6, TER1, CDw198, CCR8, CKRL1, CMKBR8, CMKBRL2
Target/Specificity	This CCR8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 305-335 amino acids of human CCR8.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CCR8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CCR8
Synonyms	CKRL1, CMKBR8, CMKBRL2
Function	G protein-coupled receptor that can bind a variety of chemokines, such as

	CCL1, CCL8, CCL16, CCL18 (PubMed:23999500, PubMed:35041514). Regulates monocyte and eosinophil chemotaxis. Undergoes internalization upon CCL18 binding, leading to induced migration and calcium flux of highly polarized Th2 cells (PubMed:23999500). In microglial cells, promotes phagocytosis with CCL18 through NF-kappa-B and Src signaling pathways (PubMed:35041514). Stimulation of the CCL1-CCR8 signaling axis protects the gut from acute intestinal damage (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in unstimulated CD4(+) and CD8(+) T-cells and polymorphonuclear cells.

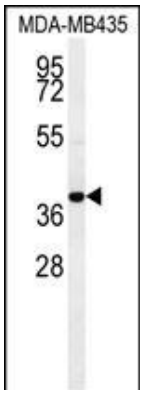
Background

CCR8 encodes a member of the beta chemokine receptor family, which is predicted to be a seven transmembrane protein similar to G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines and their receptors are important for the migration of various cell types into the inflammatory sites. This receptor protein preferentially expresses in the thymus. I-309, thymus activation-regulated cytokine (TARC) and macrophage inflammatory protein-1 beta (MIP-1 beta) have been identified as ligands of this receptor. Studies of this receptor and its ligands suggested its role in regulation of monocyte chemotaxis and thymic cell apoptosis. More specifically, this receptor may contribute to the proper positioning of activated T cells within the antigenic challenge sites and specialized areas of lymphoid tissues. CCR8 is located at the chemokine receptor gene cluster region.

References

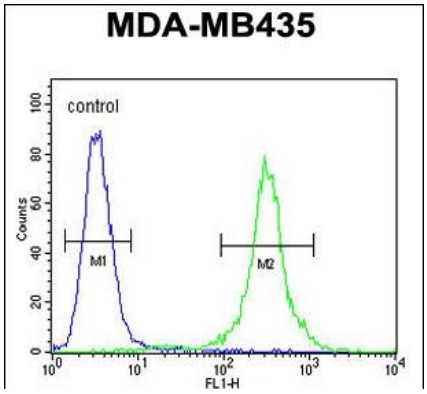
Mutalithas, K., et al. Clin. Exp. Allergy 40(8):1175-1185(2010)
Han, S., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(7):727-730(2010)
Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(5):1356-1361(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 18(5):1651-1658(2009)

Images



CCR8 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP10485b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB435 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CCR8 antibody detected the CCR8 protein (arrow).

CCR8 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP10485b) flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB435 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.