

# fractalkine (A-9): sc-166200

## BACKGROUND

Chemokines are members of a superfamily of inducible, secreted, pro-inflammatory cytokines. Members of the chemokine family exhibit 20 to 50% homology in their predicted amino acid sequences and are divided into four subfamilies. In the subfamily designated C-C or  $\beta$ , the first two cysteines are adjacent. In the C-X-C or  $\alpha$  subfamily, the first two of four cysteine residues are separated by a single amino acid. C subfamily members, also designated  $\gamma$  chemokines, lack the first and third cysteine residues of the conserved motif. Chemokines in these three subfamilies are small, secreted proteins. Fractalkine, also designated neurotactin, is the first characterized member of a fourth chemokine subfamily. Fractalkine contains a novel C-X3-C motif in which the first two cysteines are separated by three amino acid residues. Fractalkine mRNA has been detected in brain and heart and is upregulated in microglia and endothelial cells by inflammatory signals. The protein exists both as a membrane-bound form and as a chemotactic soluble form.

## REFERENCES

1. Oppenheim, J.J., et al. 1991. Properties of the novel proinflammatory supergene "intercrine" cytokine family. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 9: 617-648.
2. Miller, M.D., et al. 1992. Biology and biochemistry of the chemokines: a family of chemotactic and inflammatory cytokines. *Crit. Rev. Immunol.* 12: 17-46.
3. Taub, D.D., et al. 1993. Review of the chemokine meeting of the third international symposium of chemotactic cytokines. *Cytokine* 5: 175-179.
4. Schall, T.J., et al. 1994. Chemokines, leukocyte trafficking, and inflammation. *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 6: 865-873.
5. Taub, D.D., et al. 1996.  $\beta$  chemokines costimulate lymphocyte cytolysis, proliferation, and lymphokine production. *J. Leuk. Biol.* 59: 53-60.
6. Bazan, J.F., et al. 1997. A new class of membrane-bound chemokine with a C-X3-C motif. *Nature* 385: 640-644.
7. Pan, Y., et al. 1997. Neurotactin, a membrane-anchored chemokine upregulated in brain inflammation. *Nature* 387: 611-616.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CX3CL1 (human) mapping to 16q21.

## SOURCE

fractalkine (A-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 25-100 of fractalkine of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>3</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

fractalkine (A-9) is recommended for detection of fractalkine of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for fractalkine siRNA (h): sc-43771, fractalkine shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43771-SH and fractalkine shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43771-V.

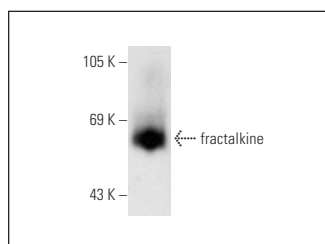
Molecular Weight of fractalkine: 76 kDa.

Positive Controls: SW-13 cell lysate: sc-24778, Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA



fractalkine (A-9): sc-166200. Western blot analysis of fractalkine expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.