SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

CCXCKR (C-16): sc-46835

BACKGROUND

The C-C (β chemokine) G protein-coupled receptor family is characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues. C-C chemokine receptor family members include CKR-1, CKR-2A, CKR-2B, CKR-3, CKR-4, CKR-5, CKR-6, CKR-7, CKR-8, CKR-9, CKR-10, CCXCKR, CCR-9, Bonzo, BOB (brother of Bonzo) and Duffy blood group antigen. Each of these receptors are G protein-coupled, seven pass transmembrane domain proteins whose major physiological role is to function in the chemotaxis of T cells and phagocytic cells to sites of inflammation. C-C chemokine receptor type 11 (CCXCKR, CCR-11 or CKR-11), acts as a receptor for CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. CCXCKR is predominantly expressed in heart tissue, but can also be detected in spleen, colon, pancreas, lung and small intestine.

REFERENCES

1. Gosling, J., Dairaghi, D.J., Wang, Y., Hanley, M., Talbot, D., Miao, Z. and Schall, T.J. 2000. Cutting edge: identification of a novel chemokine receptor that binds dendritic cell- and T cell-active chemokines including ELC, SLC and TECK. J. Immunol. 164: 2851-2856.

2. Khoja, H., Wang, G., Ng, C.T., Tucker, J., Brown, T. and Shyamala, V. 2000. Cloning of CCRL1, an orphan seven transmembrane receptor related to chemokine receptors, expressed abundantly in the heart. Gene 246: 229-238.

3. Schweickart, V.L., Epp, A., Raport, C.J. and Gray, P.W. 2000. CCR-11 is a functional receptor for the monocyte chemoattractant protein family of chemokines. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 9550-9556.

4. Townson, J.R. and Nibbs, R.J. 2002. Characterization of mouse CCXCKR, a receptor for the lymphocyte-attracting chemokines TECK/mCCL25, SLC/mCCL21 and MIP-3β/mCCL19: comparison to human CCXCKR. Eur. J. Immunol. 32: 1230-1241.

5. Comerford, I. and Nibbs, R.J. 2004. Post-translational control of chemokines: a role for decoy receptors? Immunol. Lett. 96: 163-174.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCRL1 (human) mapping to 3q22; Ccrl1 (mouse) mapping to 9 F1.

SOURCE

CCXCKR (C-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of CCXCKR of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-46835 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

CCXCKR (C-16) is recommended for detection of CCXCKR of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1–2 µg per 100–500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for CCXCKR siRNA (h): sc-60339 and CCXCKR siRNA (m): sc-60340.

Molecular Weight of CCXCKR: 40 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 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 donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA
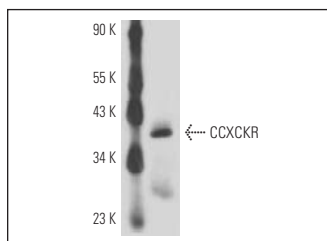
CCXCKR (C-16): sc-46835. Western blot analysis of CCXCKR expression in mouse heart tissue extract.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.