

# CKR-6 (H-81): sc-5623

## BACKGROUND

C-C or  $\beta$  chemokine family members are characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues and serve as potent chemoattractants and activators of monocytes and T cells. 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 and the 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 areas of inflammation. However, this receptor family has also been shown to facilitate viral infection. CKR-6 (C-C chemokine receptor type 6), also known as CCR6, CKRL3, CMKBR6, GPR29 or STRL22, is a 374 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the C-C chemokine receptor family. Expressed in appendix, spleen, lymph nodes and fetal liver, CKR-6 functions as a receptor for a variety of proteins, including MCP-3 $\alpha$ , thereby influencing intracellular calcium levels and affecting signal transduction throughout the cell.

## REFERENCES

1. Schweickart, V.L., et al. 1994. Cloning of human and mouse EBI1, a lymphoid-specific G protein-coupled receptor encoded on human chromosome 17q12-q21.2. *Genomics* 23: 643-650.
2. Deng, H., et al. 1996. Identification of a major co-receptor for primary isolates of HIV-1. *Nature* 381: 661-666.
3. Dragic, T., et al. 1996. HIV-1 entry into CD4<sup>+</sup> cells is mediated by the chemokine receptor CC-CKR-5. *Nature* 381: 667-673.
4. Feng, Y., Broder, C.C., Kennedy, P.E. and Berger, E.A. 1996. HIV-1 entry co-factor: functional cDNA cloning of a seven-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptor. *Science* 272: 872-877.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCR6 (human) mapping to 6q27; Ccr6 (mouse) mapping to 17 A1.

## SOURCE

CKR-6 (H-81) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 151-231 of CKR-6 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG 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.

## PROTOCOLS

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

## APPLICATIONS

CKR-6 (H-81) is recommended for detection of CKR-6 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g 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 CKR-6 siRNA (h): sc-35064, CKR-6 siRNA (m): sc-35065, CKR-6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35064-SH, CKR-6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35065-SH, CKR-6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35064-V and CKR-6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35065-V.

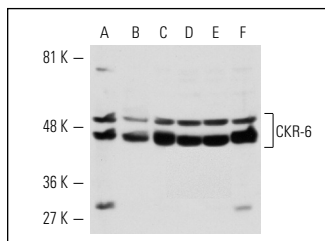
Molecular Weight of CKR-6: 46 kDa.

Positive Controls: BYDP whole cell lysate, THP-1 cell lysate: sc-2238 or CCRF-CEM cell lysate: sc-2225.

## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (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 goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## DATA



CKR-6 (H-81): sc-5623. Western blot analysis of CKR-6 expression in BYDP (A), THP-1 (B), CCRF-CEM (C), AML-193 (D), NAMALWA (E) and Jurkat (F) whole cell lysates.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Wang, G.Z., et al. 2015. Tobacco smoke induces production of chemokine CCL20 to promote lung cancer. *Cancer Lett.* 363: 60-70.

## RESEARCH USE

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