SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

CXCR-3 (C-20): sc-6226

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The CXC or α chemokine family is characterized by a pair of cysteine residues separated by a single amino acid and primarily functions as chemo-attractants for neutrophils. The CXC family includes IL-8, NAP-2, MSGA and stromal cell derived factor-1 or SDF-1. SDF-1 was originally described as a pre-B cell stimulatory factor, but has now been shown to function as a potent chemo-attractant for T cells and monocytes but not neutrophils. Receptors for the CXC family are G protein-coupled, seven pass transmembrane domain proteins which include IL-8RA, IL-8RB, CXCR-3 and fusin (variously referred to as LESTR or CXCR-4). CXCR-3, also known as IP-10/Mig receptor, mediates Ca^{2+} mobilization and chemotaxis in response to the CXC chemo-kines IP-10 and Mig. CXCR-3 is highly expressed in IL-2-activated T lymphocytes, but not in resting T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, monocytes or granulocytes.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CXCR3 (human) mapping to Xq13.1; Cxcr3 (mouse) mapping to X D.

SOURCE

CXCR-3 (C-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of CXCR-3 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-6226 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

CXCR-3 (C-20) is recommended for detection of CXCR-3 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

CXCR-3 (C-20) is also recommended for detection of CXCR-3 in additional species, including equine and bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for CXCR-3 siRNA (h): sc-39902, CXCR-3 siRNA (m): sc-39903, CXCR-3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39902-SH, CXCR-3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39903-SH, CXCR-3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39902-V and CXCR-3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39903-V.

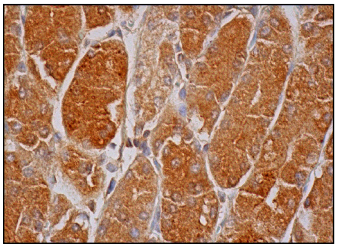
Molecular Weight of CXCR-3: 38 kDa.

Positive Controls: THP-1 cell lysate: sc-2238, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or Caki-1 cell lysate: sc-2224.

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) 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. 3) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2053 or ABC: sc-2023 goat IgG Staining Systems.

DATA



CXCR-3 (C-20): sc-6226. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human lower stomach tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Jiankuo, M., et al. 2003. Peptide nucleic acid antisense prolongs skin allograft survival by means of blockade of CXCR-3 expression directing T cells into graft. J. Immunol. 170: 1556-1565.
2. Li, H., et al. 2004. Highly up-regulated CXCR3 expression on eosinophils in mice infected with *Schistosoma japonicum*. Immunology 111: 107-117.
3. Li, H., et al. 2006. Different neurotropic pathogens elicit neurotoxic CCR9- or neurosupportive CXCR3-expressing microglia. J. Immunol. 177: 3644-3656.
4. Reynolds, J.L., et al. 2007. Proteomic analyses of methamphetamine (METH)-induced differential protein expression by immature dendritic cells (IDC). Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1774: 433-442.
5. Sá, V.C., et al. 2007. The pattern of immune cell infiltration in chromoblastomycosis: involvement of macrophage inflammatory protein-1 α/CCL3 and fungi persistence. Rev. Inst. Med. Trop. 49: 49-53.

RESEARCH USE

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