SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

CKR-6 (N-19): sc-9695



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

C-C or β 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 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. Termed a "co-receptor", CKR-5, along with CD4, has been shown to be a major receptor for HIV. CKR-5 tends to associate with macrophage-tropic viruses, such as macrophage tropic HIV-1, while CKR-2B and CKR-3 bind a minority of viruses.

REFERENCES

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- 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+ cells is mediated by the chemokine receptor CC-CKR-5. Nature 381: 667-673.
- 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 proteincoupled receptor. Science 272: 872-877.
- 5. Alkhatib, G., et al. 1996. C-C CKR5: a RANTES, MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β receptor as a fusion co-factor for macrophage-tropic HIV-1. Science 272: 1955-1958.
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- 7. Doranz, B.J., et al. 1996. A dual-tropic primary HIV-1 isolate that uses fusin and the β -chemokine receptors CKR-5, CKR-3, and CKR-2B as fusion co-factors. Cell 85: 1149-1158.
- Baba, M., et al. 1997. Identification of CCR6, the specific receptor for a novel lymphocyte-directed C-C chemokine LARC. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 14893-14898.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCR6 (human) mapping to 6q27.

SOURCE

CKR-6 (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of CKR-6 of human origin.

STORAGE

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

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-9695 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

CKR-6 (N-19) is recommended for detection of CKR-6 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ 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 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35064-SH and CKR-6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35064-V.

Molecular Weight of CKR-6: 46 kDa.

Positive Controls: THP-1 cell lysate: sc-2238, CCRF-CEM cell lysate: sc-2225 or NAMALWA cell lysate: sc-2234.

DATA



CKR-6 (N-19): sc-9695. Western blot analysis of CKR-6 expression in Ramos whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Wallace, A.E., et al. 2010. Chemokine (C-C) motif ligand 20 is regulated by PGF(2α)-F-prostanoid receptor signalling in endometrial adenocarcinoma and promotes cell proliferation. Mol. Cell. Endocrinol. E-Published.

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.