

CXCR-7 Rabbit mAb [7Y24]

Cat NO. :A31818

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H,M,R	P25106	41 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of Human CXCR-7.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Expressed in monocytes, basophils, B-cells, umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and B-lymphoblastoid cells.

Lower expression detected in CD4+ T-lymphocytes and natural killer cells. In the

Subcellular location:

Cell membrane,Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome. Recycling endosome.

Function:

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

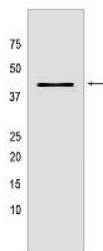
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis. Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor. Acts as a receptor for chemokines CXCL11 and CXCL12/SDF1 (PubMed:16107333, PubMed:19255243, PubMed:19380869, PubMed:20161793, PubMed:22300987). Chemokine binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization and activation of MAPK signaling pathway (PubMed:16940167, PubMed:18653785, PubMed:20018651). Required for regulation of CXCR4 protein levels in migrating interneurons, thereby adapting their chemokine responsiveness (PubMed:16940167, PubMed:18653785). In glioma cells, transduces signals via MEK/ERK pathway, mediating resistance to apoptosis. Promotes cell growth and survival (PubMed:16940167, PubMed:20388803). Not involved in cell migration, adhesion or proliferation of normal hematopoietic progenitors but activated by CXCL11 in malignant hematopoietic cells, leading to phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (MAPK3/MAPK1) and enhanced cell adhesion and migration (PubMed:17804806, PubMed:18653785, PubMed:19641136, PubMed:20887389). Plays a regulatory role in CXCR4-mediated activation of cell surface integrins by CXCL12 (PubMed:18653785). Required for heart valve development (PubMed:17804806). Regulates axon guidance in the oculomotor system through the regulation of CXCL12 levels (PubMed:31211835).. (Microbial infection) Acts as coreceptor with CXCR4 for a restricted number of HIV isolates..

Validation Data:

CXCR-7 Rabbit mAb [7Y24] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from THP-1 cells lysates using CXCR-7 Rabbit mAb [7Y24] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.

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