



CKR-5 (phospho Ser349) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-12988
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	CCR5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CCR5 around the phosphorylation site of Ser349. AA range:303-352
Specificity	Phospho-CKR-5 (S349) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CKR-5 protein only when phosphorylated at S349.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CKR-5;CCR5;C-C chemokine receptor type 5;CMKBR5;C-C CKR-5;CC-CKR-5;CCR-5;CHEMR13;HIV-1 fusion coreceptor;CD antigen CD195
Observed Band	40kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	40kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, in the myeloid cell line THP-1, in the promyeloblastic cell line KG-1a and on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells. Medium levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in small intestine. Low levels in ovary and lung.
Function	disease:Genetic variation in CCR5 is associated with suseptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:612522]. IDDM is caused by the body's own immune system which destroys the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. Classical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria, due to hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis.,function:Receptor for a number of inflammatory CC-chemokines including MIP-1-alpha, MIP-1-beta and RANTES and subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ion level. May play a role in the control of granulocytic lineage

proliferation or differentiation. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 R5 isolates.,online information:CC chemokine receptors entry,online information:CCR5 receptor entry,polymorphism:Ser-60 variant, a naturally occurring mutation in a conserved residue in the first i

Background

This gene encodes a member of the beta chemokine receptor family, which is predicted to be a seven transmembrane protein similar to G protein-coupled receptors. This protein is expressed by T cells and macrophages, and is known to be an important co-receptor for macrophage-tropic virus, including HIV, to enter host cells. Defective alleles of this gene have been associated with the HIV infection resistance. The ligands of this receptor include monocyte chemoattractant protein 2 (MCP-2), macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha (MIP-1 alpha), macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta (MIP-1 beta) and regulated on activation normal T expressed and secreted protein (RANTES). Expression of this gene was also detected in a promyeloblastic cell line, suggesting that this protein may play a role in granulocyte lineage proliferation and differentiation. This gene is located at the chemok

matters needing attention

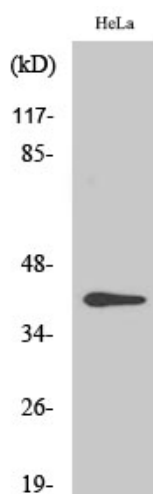
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

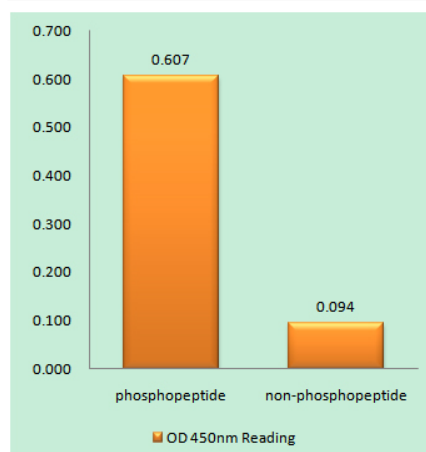
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



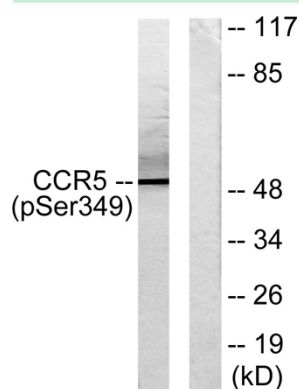
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-CKR-5 (S349) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using CCR5 (Phospho-Ser349) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using CCR5 (Phospho-Ser349) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.