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Anti-CXCR4 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18297

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P61073
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Monkey, Pig, Sheep, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39746
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	7852
Alias Symbol	CXCR4
Other Names	CXCR4, CD184, CD184 antigen, Cmkar4, Cxc chemokine receptor 4, CXCR-4, CXC-R4, D2S201E, FB22, Fusin, HM89, LCR1, NPY3R, NPYRL, NPYY3R, Npyy3, HSY3RR, SDF-1 receptor, WHIM, C-x-c chemokine receptor 4, LESTR, Neuropeptide Y receptor Y3, NPYR
Target/Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of CD184 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-CXCR4 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CXCR4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9468539, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2561}
Function	Receptor for the C-X-C chemokine CXCL12/SDF-1 that transduces a signal by increasing intracellular calcium ion levels and enhancing MAPK1/MAPK3 activation (PubMed:10074102, PubMed:10452968, PubMed:10644702, PubMed:10825158, PubMed:18799424, PubMed:20048153, PubMed:20505072, PubMed:24912431, PubMed:28978524, PubMed:8752280, PubMed:8752281). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:16725153, PubMed:17197449, PubMed:18799424, PubMed:39093700). CXCR4 is coupled to G(i) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibition of adenylate cyclase (PubMed:17197449, PubMed:39093700). Involved in the AKT signaling cascade (PubMed:24912431). Plays a role in

	regulation of cell migration, e.g. during wound healing (PubMed:28978524). Also acts as a receptor for extracellular ubiquitin; leading to enhanced intracellular calcium ions and reduced cellular cAMP levels (PubMed:20228059). Binds bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) et mediates LPS-induced inflammatory response, including TNF secretion by monocytes (PubMed:11276205). Involved in hematopoiesis and in cardiac ventricular septum formation (By similarity). Also plays an essential role in vascularization of the gastrointestinal tract, probably by regulating vascular branching and/or remodeling processes in endothelial cells (By similarity). Involved in cerebellar development; in the CNS, could mediate hippocampal-neuron surviva (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction. Early endosome. Late endosome. Lysosome Note=In unstimulated cells, diffuse pattern on plasma membrane (PubMed:10452968, PubMed:14602072, PubMed:21540189). On agonist stimulation, colocalizes with ITCH at the plasma membrane where it becomes ubiquitinated (PubMed:14602072). In the presence of antigen, distributes to the immunological synapse forming at the T-cell-APC contact area, where it localizes at the peripheral and distal supramolecular activation cluster (SMAC) (PubMed:20215400)
Tissue Location	Expressed in numerous tissues, such as peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus, spinal cord, heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, cerebellum, cerebral cortex and medulla (in microglia as well as in astrocytes), brain microvascular, coronary artery and umbilical cord endothelial cells Isoform 1 is predominant in all tissues tested

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.