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CCRL1 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50629

Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NPB9
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Calculated MW	39914

Additional Information

Gene ID	51554
Other Names	Atypical chemokine receptor 4, C-C chemokine receptor type 11, C-C CKR-11, CC-CKR-11, CCR-11, CC chemokine receptor-like 1, CCRL1, CCX CKR, ACKR4, CCBP2, CCR11, CCRL1, VSHK1
Dilution	WB~~ 1:500 IF~~1:100
Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	ACKR4
Synonyms	CCBP2, CCR11, CCRL1, VSHK1
Function	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 CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. Chemokine-binding does not activate G protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization. Plays an important role in controlling the migration of immune and cancer cells that express chemokine receptors CCR7 and CCR9, by reducing the availability of CCL19, CCL21, and CCL25 through internalization. Negatively regulates CXCR3-induced chemotaxis. Regulates T-cell development in the thymus.

Cellular Location	Early endosome. Recycling endosome. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Predominantly localizes to endocytic vesicles, and upon stimulation by the ligand is internalized via caveolae. Once internalized, the ligand dissociates from the receptor, and is targeted to degradation while the receptor is recycled back to the cell membrane
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in heart. Lower expression in lung, pancreas, spleen, colon, skeletal muscle and small intestine

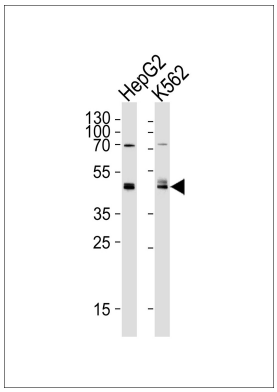
Background

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 CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. Chemokine-binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization. Plays an important role in controlling the migration of immune and cancer cells that express chemokine receptors CCR7 and CCR9, by reducing the availability of CCL19, CCL21, and CCL25 through internalization. Negatively regulates CXCR3-induced chemotaxis. Regulates T-cell development in the thymus.

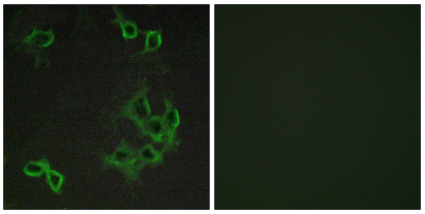
References

Khoja H.,et al.Gene 246:229-238(2000).
Schweickart V.L.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 275:9550-9556(2000).
Gosling J.,et al.J. Immunol. 164:2851-2856(2000).
Kopatz S.A.,et al.Submitted (JAN-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2,K562 cell line (from left to right),using CCRL1 Antibody(AP50629). AP50629 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS-7 cells, using CCRL1 antibody.

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