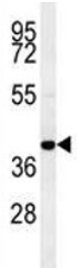
CCR8 Antibody (F40687)

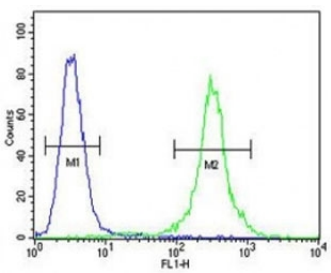
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F40687-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F40687-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P51685
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000 Flow Cytometry : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This CCR8 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human MDA-MB-435 cell lysate with CCR8 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~41 kDa.



CCR8 antibody flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB435 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.

Description

CCR8 encodes a member of the beta chemokine receptor family, which is predicted to be a seven transmembrane protein similar to G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines and their receptors are important for the migration of various cell types into the inflammatory sites. This receptor protein preferentially expresses in the thymus. I-309, thymus activation-regulated cytokine (TARC) and macrophage inflammatory protein-1 beta (MIP-1 beta) have been identified as ligands of this receptor. Studies of this receptor and its ligands suggested its role in regulation of monocyte chemotaxis and thymic cell apoptosis. More specifically, this receptor may contribute to the proper positioning of activated T cells within the antigenic challenge sites and specialized areas of lymphoid tissues. CCR8 is located at the chemokine receptor gene cluster region.

Application Notes

Titration of the CCR8 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 290-317 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this CCR8 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the CCR8 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.