

CCR1 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10302

Specification

CCR1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB <u>P32246</u> Human, Mouse, Monkey Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 41173

CCR1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1230

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The anti-CCR1 antibody recognizes 42 kDa human and monkey CCR1 and in a lesser extent the mouse CCR1 in Western blot analysis.

Other Names CMKBR1, CMKR1, CD191, CKR-1, HM145, MIP1aR, C-C chemokine receptor type 1

Target/Specificity CCR1

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μ g (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions



CCR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CCR1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CCR1

Synonyms CMKBR1, CMKR1, SCYAR1

Function

Receptor for a C-C type chemokine. Binds to MIP-1-alpha, MIP- 1-delta, RANTES, and MCP-3 and, less efficiently, to MIP-1-beta or MCP- 1 and subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ions level. Responsible for affecting stem cell proliferation.

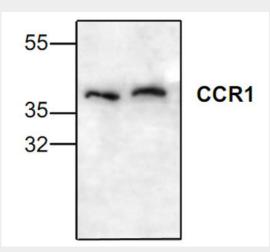
Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location Widely expressed in different hematopoietic cells.

CCR1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- **CCR1 Antibody Images**



Western blot analsysis of CCR1 in Jurkat cell lysate.

CCR1 Antibody - Background



Chemokines play an important role in inflammation and are critical for the recruitment of effector immune cells to sites of infection. Chemokines activate leukocytes by binding to G protein coupled receptors. The ever-growing chemokine receptor subtypes can be divided into 2 major groups, CXCR and CCR, based on the 2 major classes of chemokines. One of the CCR receptors, CCR1, is expressed on neutrophils, monocytes, lymphocytes, and eosinophils and binds the leukocyte chemoattractant and hemopoiesis regulator macrophage-inflammatory protein (MIP-1), eotaxin, as well as several other related chemokines. Mice lacking the chemokine receptor CCR1 have defects in neutrophil trafficking and proliferation.