10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10119

Specification

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q99788
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**42kDa KDa**

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1240

Other Names
Chemokine-like receptor 1, G-protein coupled receptor ChemR23, G-protein coupled receptor DEZ, CMKLR1, CHEMR23, DEZ

Target/Specificity
Human CMKLR1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name CMKLR1 (HGNC:2121)

Synonyms CHEMR23, DEZ

Function
Receptor for the chemoattractant adipokine chemerin/RARRES2 and for the omega-3 fatty acid derived molecule resolvin E1. Interaction with RARRES2 initiates activation of G proteins G(i)/G(o) and beta-arrestin pathways inducing cellular responses via second messenger pathways such as intracellular calcium mobilization, phosphorylation of MAP kinases MAPK1/MAPK3 (ERK1/2), TYRO3, MAPK14/P38MAPK and PI3K leading to multifunctional effects, like reduction of immune responses, enhancing of adipogenesis and angionesis (PubMed:27716822). Resolvin E1 down-regulates cytokine production in macrophages by reducing the activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and NF- kappa-B. Positively regulates adipogenesis and adipocyte metabolism.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Internalizes efficiently in response to RARRES2.

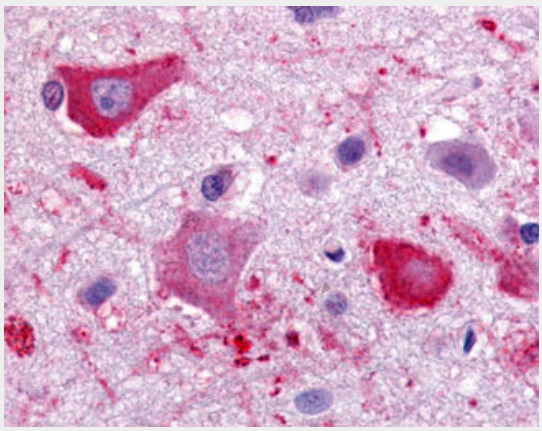
Tissue Location
Prominently expressed in developing osseous and cartilaginous tissue. Also found in adult parathyroid glands. Expressed in cardiovascular system, brain, kidney, gastrointestinal tissues and myeloid tissues. Expressed in a broad array of tissues associated with hematopoietic and immune function including, spleen, thymus, appendix, lymph node, bone marrow and fetal liver. Among leukocyte populations abundant expression in monocyte-derived macrophage and immature dendritic cells (DCs). High expression in blood monocytes and low levels in polymorphonuclear cells and T-cells. Expressed on endothelial cells. Highly expressed in differentiating adipocytes

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-CMKLR1 antibody ALS10119 IHC of human brain, cortex.

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Receptor for the chemoattractant adipokine chemerin/RARRES2 and for the omega-3 fatty acid derived molecule resolvin E1. Interaction with RARRES2 induces activation of intracellular signaling molecules, such as SKY, MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2), MAPK14/P38MAPK and PI3K leading to multifunctional effects, like, reduction of immune responses, enhancing of adipogenesis and angionesis. Resolvin E1 down-regulates cytokine production in macrophages by reducing the activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and NF- kappa-B. Positively regulates adipogenesis and adipocyte metabolism. Acts as a coreceptor for several SIV strains (SIVMAC316, SIVMAC239, SIVMACL7E-FR and SIVSM62A), as well as a primary HIV-1 strain (92UG024-2).

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CHEMR23 / CMKLR1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

Methner A.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 233:336-342(1997).
Samson M.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 28:1689-1700(1998).
Suwa M.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
King M.M.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).