

CMKLR1 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50620**Specification**

CMKLR1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q99788
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	42 KDa
Antigen Region	235-262

CMKLR1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1240**Other Names**

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

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

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°C

CMKLR1 Antibody - 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 angiogenesis (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.

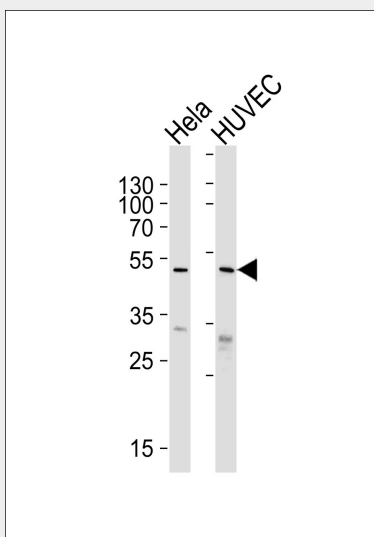
Tissue Location

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

CMKLR1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CMKLR1 Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, HUVEC cell line (from left to right), using CMKLR1 Antibody (AP50620). AP50620 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 35 µg per lane.

CMKLR1 Antibody - 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 SKI, MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2), MAPK14/P38MAPK and PI3K leading to multifunctional

effects, like, reduction of immune responses, enhancing of adipogenesis and angiogenesis. 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).

CMKLR1 Antibody - 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).

CMKLR1 Antibody - Citations

- [Electronegative low-density lipoprotein of patients with metabolic syndrome induces pathogenesis of aorta through disruption of the stimulated by retinoic acid 6 cascade](#)