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Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus))

Purified Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AF4195a

Specification

Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P49238
Other Accession	NP_001164645.1, NP_001328.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Human**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**0.5**
Calculated MW	**40396**

Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1524

Other Names
CX3CR1; chemokine (C-X3-C motif) receptor 1; CCRL1; CMKBRL1; CMKDR1; GPR13; GPRV28; V28; C-X3-C CKR-1; CMK-BRL-1; CMK-BRL1; CX3C chemokine receptor 1; G protein-coupled receptor 13; G-protein coupled receptor 13; beta chemokine receptor-like 1

Format
Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Immunogen
Peptide with sequence C-DQFPESVTENFEYD, from the internal region (near N terminus) of the protein sequence according to NP_001164645.1; NP_001328.1.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) - Protein Information

Name CX3CR1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12551893, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2558}

Function
Receptor for the C-X3-C chemokine fractalkine (CX3CL1) present on many early leukocyte cells;

CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling exerts distinct functions in different tissue compartments, such as immune response, inflammation, cell adhesion and chemotaxis (PubMed:9390561, PubMed:9782118, PubMed:12055230, PubMed:23125415). CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling mediates cell migratory functions (By similarity). Responsible for the recruitment of natural killer (NK) cells to inflamed tissues (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of inflammation process leading to atherogenesis by mediating macrophage and monocyte recruitment to inflamed atherosclerotic plaques, promoting cell survival (By similarity). Involved in airway inflammation by promoting interleukin 2-producing T helper (Th2) cell survival in inflamed lung (By similarity). Involved in the migration of circulating monocytes to non-inflamed tissues, where they differentiate into macrophages and dendritic cells (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of angiogenesis, probably by promoting macrophage chemotaxis (PubMed:14581400, PubMed:18971423). Plays a key role in brain microglia by regulating inflammatory response in the central nervous system (CNS) and regulating synapse maturation (By similarity). Required to restrain the microglial inflammatory response in the CNS and the resulting parenchymal damage in response to pathological stimuli (By similarity). Involved in brain development by participating in synaptic pruning, a natural process during which brain microglia eliminates extra synapses during postnatal development (By similarity). Synaptic pruning by microglia is required to promote the maturation of circuit connectivity during brain development (By similarity). Acts as an important regulator of the gut microbiota by controlling immunity to intestinal bacteria and fungi (By similarity). Expressed in lamina propria dendritic cells in the small intestine, which form transepithelial dendrites capable of taking up bacteria in order to provide defense against pathogenic bacteria (By similarity). Required to initiate innate and adaptive immune responses against dissemination of commensal fungi (mycobiota) component of the gut: expressed in mononuclear phagocytes (MNPs) and acts by promoting induction of antifungal IgG antibodies response to confer protection against disseminated C.albicans or C.auris infection (PubMed:29326275). Also acts as a receptor for C-C motif chemokine CCL26, inducing cell chemotaxis (PubMed:20974991).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in lymphoid and neural tissues (PubMed:7590284). Expressed in lymphocyte subsets, such as natural killer (NK) cells, gamma-delta T-cells and terminally differentiated CD8(+) T-cells (PubMed:12055230). Expressed in smooth muscle cells in atherosclerotic plaques (PubMed:14581400)

Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N 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

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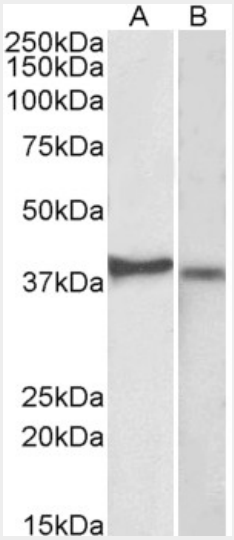
Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) - Images



AF4195a (2 µg/ml) staining of Kelly (A) and U251-MG (B) lysates (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-CX3CR1 Antibody (internal region (near N terminus)) - References

The chemokine receptor CX3CR1 is involved in the neural tropism and malignant behavior of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Marchesi F, Piemonti L, Fedele G, Destro A, Roncalli M, Albarello L, Doglioni C, Anselmo A, Doni A, Bianchi P, Laghi L, Malesci A, Cervo L, Malosio M, Reni M, Zerbi A, Di Carlo V, Mantovani A, Allavena P. Cancer research 2008 Nov 68 (21): 9060-9.