

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10366**Specification**

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9NPB9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51554**Other Names**

Atypical chemokine receptor 4, C-C chemokine receptor type 11, C-C CKR-11, CC-CKR-11, CCR-11, CC chemokine receptor-like 1, CCRL1, CCX CKR, ACKR4, CCBP2, CCR11, CCRL1, VSHK1

Target/Specificity

Human CCRL1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protein Information**Name** ACKR4**Synonyms** CCBP2, CCR11, CCRL1, VSHK1**Function**

Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis. Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor. Acts as a receptor for chemokines CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. Chemokine-binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization. Plays an important role in controlling the migration of immune and cancer cells that express chemokine receptors CCR7 and CCR9, by

reducing the availability of CCL19, CCL21, and CCL25 through internalization. Negatively regulates CXCR3-induced chemotaxis. Regulates T-cell development in the thymus.

Cellular Location

Early endosome. Recycling endosome. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Note=Predominantly localizes to endocytic vesicles, and upon stimulation by the ligand is internalized via caveolae. Once internalized, the ligand dissociates from the receptor, and is targeted to degradation while the receptor is recycled back to the cell membrane

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in heart. Lower expression in lung, pancreas, spleen, colon, skeletal muscle and small intestine

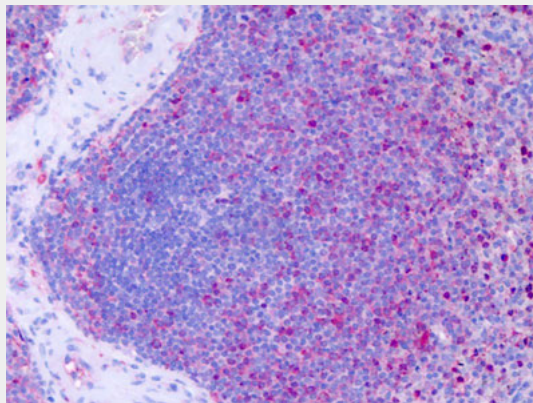
Volume

50 µl

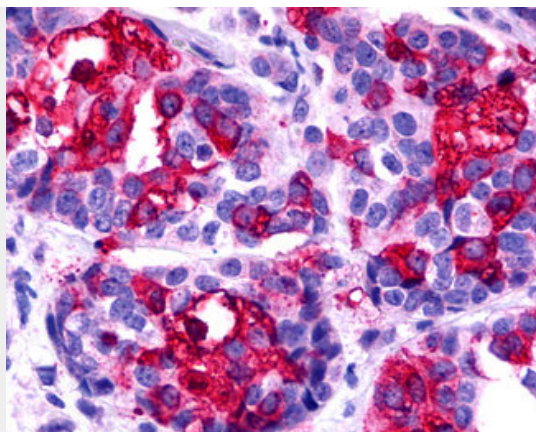
ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protocols

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

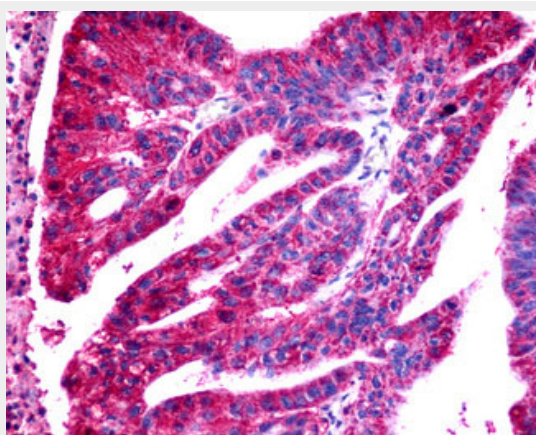
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images

Anti-CCRL1 / CCR11 antibody IHC of human spleen.



Anti-ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 antibody IHC of human Breast, Carcinoma.



Anti-ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 antibody IHC of human Colon, Carcinoma.

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis. Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor. Acts as a receptor for chemokines CCL2, CCL8, CCL13, CCL19, CCL21 and CCL25. Chemokine-binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization. Plays an important role in controlling the migration of immune and cancer cells that express chemokine receptors CCR7 and CCR9, by reducing the availability of CCL19, CCL21, and CCL25 through internalization. Negatively regulates CXCR3-induced chemotaxis. Regulates T-cell development in the thymus.

ACKR4 / CCRL1 / CCR11 Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

Khoja H.,et al.Gene 246:229-238(2000).
Schweickart V.L.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 275:9550-9556(2000).
Gosling J.,et al.J. Immunol. 164:2851-2856(2000).
Kopatz S.A.,et al.Submitted (JAN-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).