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ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14405

Specification

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, IF, E**
Primary Accession	Q16570
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**36kDa KDa**
Dilution	**IHC-P~~N/A** **IF~~1:50~200** **E~~N/A**

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2532

Other Names
Atypical chemokine receptor 1, Duffy antigen/chemokine receptor, Fy glycoprotein, GpFy, Glycoprotein D, Plasmodium vivax receptor, CD234, ACKR1, DARC, FY, GPD

Target/Specificity
CD234 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total CD234 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage
Store at -20°C for up to one year.

Precautions
ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - Protein Information

Name ACKR1

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. Has a promiscuous chemokine- binding profile, interacting with inflammatory chemokines of both the CXC and the CC subfamilies but not with homeostatic chemokines. Acts as a receptor for chemokines including CCL2, CCL5, CCL7, CCL11, CCL13, CCL14, CCL17, CXCL5, CXCL6, IL8/CXCL8, CXCL11, GRO, RANTES, MCP-1 and TARC. May regulate chemokine bioavailability and, consequently, leukocyte recruitment through two distinct mechanisms: when

expressed in endothelial cells, it sustains the abluminal to luminal transcytosis of tissue-derived chemokines and their subsequent presentation to circulating leukocytes; when expressed in erythrocytes, serves as blood reservoir of cognate chemokines but also as a chemokine sink, buffering potential surges in plasma chemokine levels. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for the malaria parasite Plasmodium knowlesi.

Cellular Location
Early endosome. Recycling endosome. 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
Found in adult kidney, adult spleen, bone marrow and fetal liver. In particular, it is expressed along postcapillary venules throughout the body, except in the adult liver. Erythroid cells and postcapillary venule endothelium are the principle tissues expressing duffy. Fy(-A-B) individuals do not express duffy in the bone marrow, however they do, in postcapillary venule endothelium

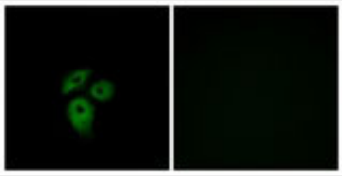
Volume
50 µl

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - 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

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - Images



Immunofluorescence of A549 cells, using CD234 Antibody.

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - 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. Has a promiscuous chemokine-binding profile, interacting with inflammatory chemokines of both the CXC and the CC subfamilies but not with homeostatic chemokines. Acts as a receptor for chemokines including CCL2, CCL5, CCL7, CCL11, CCL13, CCL14, CCL17, CXCL5, CXCL6, IL8/CXCL8, CXCL11, GRO, RANTES, MCP-1, TARC and also for the malaria parasites P.vivax and P.knowlesi. May

regulate chemokine bioavailability and, consequently, leukocyte recruitment through two distinct mechanisms: when expressed in endothelial cells, it sustains the abluminal to luminal transcytosis of tissue-derived chemokines and their subsequent presentation to circulating leukocytes; when expressed in erythrocytes, serves as blood reservoir of cognate chemokines but also as a chemokine sink, buffering potential surges in plasma chemokine levels.

ACKR1 Antibody (aa1-50) - References

Chaudhuri A.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:10793-10797(1993).
Tournamille C.,et al.Nat. Genet. 10:224-228(1995).
Iwamoto S.,et al.Blood 85:622-626(1995).
Tournamille C.,et al.Blood 92:2147-2156(1998).
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