

**Anti-CCR11 Antibody**  
**Rabbit polyclonal antibody to CCR11**  
**Catalog # AP60549****Specification**

---

**Anti-CCR11 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9NPB9</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O924I3</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39914

**Anti-CCR11 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51554**Other Names**

CCBP2; CCR11; CCRL1; VSHK1; 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

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of CCR11 protein.

**Dilution**WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)  
IF/IC~~N/A**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-CCR11 Antibody - 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

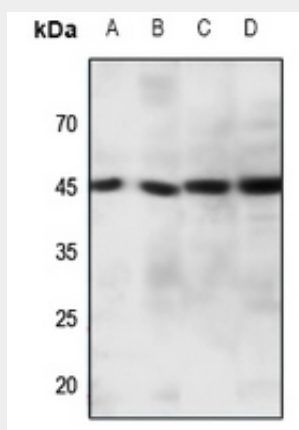
Predominantly expressed in heart. Lower expression in lung, pancreas, spleen, colon, skeletal muscle and small intestine

### Anti-CCR11 Antibody - Protocols

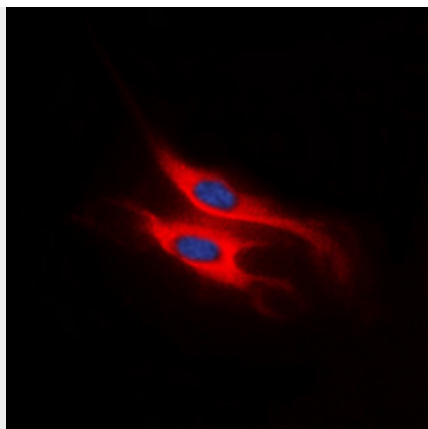
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Anti-CCR11 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of CCR11 expression in HEK293T (A), Hela (B), mouse heart (C), rat heart (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of CCR11 staining in HEK293T cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

#### **Anti-CCR11 Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human CCR11. The exact sequence is proprietary.