

**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP20915c****Specification**

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**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [P41597](#)**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 729230**Other Names**

C-C chemokine receptor type 2, C-C CKR-2, CC-CKR-2, CCR-2, CCR2, Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 receptor, MCP-1-R, CD192, CCR2, CMKBR2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 336-349 of HUMAN CCR2

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** CCR2**Synonyms** CMKBR2**Function**

Key functional receptor for CCL2 but can also bind CCL7 and CCL12 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8146186" target="\_blank">8146186</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8048929" target="\_blank">8048929</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23408426" target="\_blank">23408426</a>). Its binding with CCL2 on monocytes and macrophages mediates chemotaxis and migration induction through the activation of the PI3K cascade, the small G protein Rac and lamellipodium protrusion (Probable). Also acts as a receptor for the beta-defensin DEFB106A/DEFB106B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23938203" target="\_blank">23938203</a>). Regulates the expression of T-cell inflammatory cytokines and T-cell differentiation, promoting the differentiation of T-cells into T-helper 17 cells (Th17) during inflammation (By similarity). Facilitates the export of mature thymocytes by enhancing directional movement of thymocytes to sphingosine-1-phosphate stimulation and up-regulation of S1P1R expression; signals through the

JAK-STAT pathway to regulate FOXO1 activity leading to an increased expression of S1P1R (By similarity). Plays an important role in mediating peripheral nerve injury-induced neuropathic pain (By similarity). Increases NMDA-mediated synaptic transmission in both dopamine D1 and D2 receptor-containing neurons, which may be caused by MAPK/ERK-dependent phosphorylation of GRIN2B/NMDAR2B (By similarity). Mediates the recruitment of macrophages and monocytes to the injury site following brain injury (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The chemoattractant receptors are distributed throughout the cell surface; after stimulation with a ligand, such as CCL2, they are rapidly recruited into microdomain clusters at the cell membrane.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed by monocytes and IL2-activated NK cells.

**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images****CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background**

Receptor for the CCL2, CCL7 and CCL13 chemokines. Transduces a signal by increasing intracellular calcium ion levels. Alternative coreceptor with CD4 for HIV-1 infection.

**CCR2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References**

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Wong L.-M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272:1038-1045(1997).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Muzny D.M., et al. Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).