Polyclonal Antibody Catalog #: APRab04711



Summary

Production Name Fusin (phospho Ser339) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Description Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Host Rabbit

Application WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

Performance

Conjugation Unconjugated

Modification Phospho Antibody

Isotype IgG

Clonality Polyclonal Form Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw Storage

cycles.

Buffer Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.

Purification Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name CXCR4

CXCR4; C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4; CXC-R4; CXCR-4; FB22; Fusin; HM89; LCR1;

Alternative Names Leukocyte-derived seven transmembrane domain receptor; LESTR; NPYRL; Stromal

cell-derived factor 1 receptor; SDF-1 receptor; CD antigen CD184

Gene ID 7852.0

P61073. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

CXCR4 around the phosphorylation site of Ser339. AA range:303-352

Application

SwissProt ID

Dilution Ratio WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:20000.Not

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yet tested in other applications.

Molecular Weight 38kDa

Background

C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4(CXCR4) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a CXC chemokine receptor specific for stromal cell-derived factor-1. The protein has 7 transmembrane regions and is located on the cell surface. It acts with the CD4 protein to support HIV entry into cells and is also highly expressed in breast cancer cells. Mutations in this gene have been associated with WHIM (warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, and myelokathexis) syndrome. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], alternative products: Additional isoforms seem to exist, caution: Was originally (PubMed: 8329116 and PubMed:8234909) thought to be a receptor for neuropeptide Y type 3 (NPY3R) (NPY3-R)., disease: Defects in CXCR4 are a cause of WHIM syndrome [MIM:193670]; also called warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, and myelokathexis. WHIM syndrome is an immunodeficiency disease characterized by neutropenia, hypogammaglobulinemia and extensive human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Despite the peripheral neutropenia, bone marrow aspirates from affected individuals contain abundant mature myeloid cells, a condition termed myelokathexis., domain: The amino-terminus is critical for ligand binding. Residues in all four extracellular regions contribute to HIV-1 coreceptor activity., function: Receptor for the C-X-C chemokine CXCL12/SDF-1. Transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ions level. Involved in haematopoiesis and in cardiac ventricular septum formation. Plays also an essential role in vascularization of the gastrointestinal tract, probably by regulating vascular branching and/or remodeling processes in endothelial cells. Could be involved in cerebellar development. In the CNS, could mediate hippocampal-neuron survival. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 X4 isolates and as a primary receptor for some HIV-2 isolates. Promotes Env-mediated fusion of the virus., online information:CXC chemokine receptors entry, online information:CXCR4 entry, online information:CXCR4 mutation db,PTM:O- and N-glycosylated. Asn-11 is the principal site of N-glycosylation. There appears to be very little or no glycosylation on Asn-176. N-glycosylation masks coreceptor function in both X4 and R5 laboratory-adapted and primary HIV-1 strains through inhibiting interaction with their Env glycoproteins. The O-glycosylation chondroitin sulfate attachment does not affect interaction with CXCL12/SDF-1alpha nor its coreceptor activity, PTM:Sulfation on Tyr-21 is required for efficient binding of CXCL12/SDF-1alpha and promotes its dimerization., similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family, subunit: Monomer. Can form dimers. Interacts with HIV-1 surface protein gp120 and Tat., tissue specificity:Expressed in numerous tissues, such as peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus, spinal cord, heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, cerebellum, cerebral cortex and medulla (in microglia as well as in astrocytes), brain microvascular, coronary artery and umbilical cord endothelial cells. Isoform 1 is predominant in all tissues tested.,

Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Chemokine; Endocytosis; Axon guidance; Leukocyte transendothelial migration; Intestinal immune

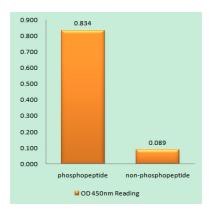
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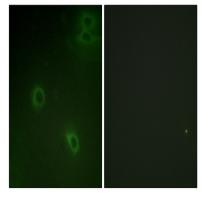


network for IgA production;

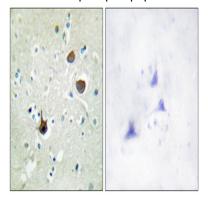
Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using CXCR4 (Phospho-Ser339) Antibody



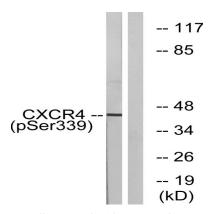
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using CXCR4 (Phospho-Ser339) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using CXCR4 (Phospho-Ser339) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with etoposide 25uM 24H, using CXCR4 (Phospho-Ser339)

Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of HuvEc etoposide 25uM 24H cells using Phospho-Fusin (S339) Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.