

CXCR3 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002833-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human CXCR3 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human CXCR3 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human CXCR3 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — CXCR3

Entrez GeneID	2833
GeneBank Accession#	CXCR3
Gene Name	CXCR3
Gene Alias	CD182, CD183, CKR-L2, CMKAR3, GPR9, IP10-R, Mig-R, MigR
Gene Description	chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 3
Omim ID	300574
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a G protein-coupled receptor with selectivity for three chemokines, termed IP10 (interferon-g-inducible 10 kDa protein), Mig (monokine induced by interferon-g) and I-TAC (interferon-inducible T cell a-chemoattractant). IP10, Mig and I-TAC belong to the structural subfamily of CXC chemokines, in which a single amino acid residue separates the first two of four highly conserved Cys residues. Binding of chemokines to this protein induces cellular responses that are involved in leukocyte traffic, most notably integrin activation, cytoskeletal changes and chemotactic migration. Inhibition by Bordetella pertussis toxin suggests that heterotrimeric G protein of the Gi-subclass couple to this protein. Signal transduction has not been further analyzed but may include the same enzymes that were identified in the signaling cascade induced by other chemokine receptors. As a consequence of chemokine-induced cellular desensitization (phosphorylation-dependent receptor internalization), cellular responses are typically rapid and short in duration. Cellular responsiveness is restored after dephosphorylation of intracellular receptors and subsequent recycling to the cell surface. This gene is prominently expressed in in vitro cultured effector/memory T cells, and in T cells present in many types of inflamed tissues. In addition, IP10, Mig and I-TAC are commonly produced by local cells in inflammatory lesion, suggesting that this gene and its chemokines participate in the recruitment of inflammatory cells. Therefore, this protein is a target for the development of small molecular weight antagonists, which may be used in the treatment of diverse inflammatory diseases. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	G protein-coupled receptor 9 IP10 receptor Mig receptor OTTHUMP00000070257 chemokine (C-X-C) receptor 3

Pathway

- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)

Disease

- [Asthma](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections](#)