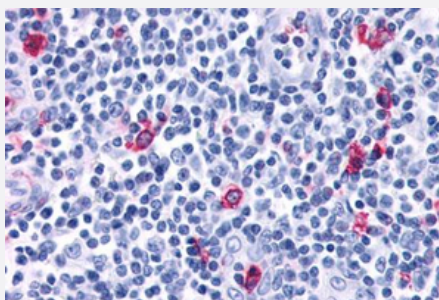


CXCR3 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB26088

Size 50 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human tonsil with CXCR3 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26088).

Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CXCR3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to 17 amino acids at C-terminus of human CXCR3.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Specificity	BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except SRRM2 (59%).
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (16 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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Gene Info — CXCR3

Entrez GeneID [2833](#)

Protein Accession# [P49682](#)

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 alpha-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](#)