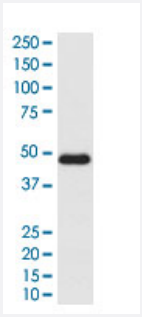
CXCR3 monoclonal antibody, clone ACFD-3

Catalog # MAB22014 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western Blot analysis of CXCR3.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic protein of human CXCR3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human CXCR3.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	A synthesized peptide derived from human CXCR3 receptor for CXCL9, CXCL10 and CXCL11 and mediates the proliferation of human mesangial cells (HMC). Isoform 2 is a receptor for CXCL4 and al so mediates the inhibitory activities of CXCL9, CXCL10 and CXCL11 on the growth of human micro vascular endothelial cells (HMVEC) .
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG

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Recommend Usage	Immunoprecipitation (1:50) Immunocytochemistry (1:50-200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-200) Western Blot (1:500-2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunocytochemistry
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot

  Western Blot analysis of CXCR3.

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

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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

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