

## CKR-7 Polyclonal Antibody

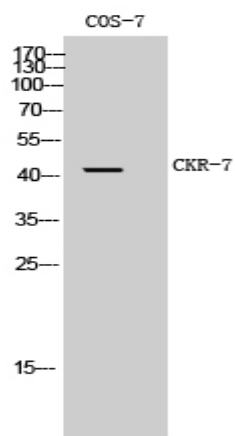
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT0938
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Monkey
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CKR-7
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>Chemokine signaling pathway
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CCR7
<b>Protein Name :</b>	C-C chemokine receptor type 7
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	1236
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P32248
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P47774
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CCR7. AA range:170-219
<b>Specificity :</b>	CKR-7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CKR-7 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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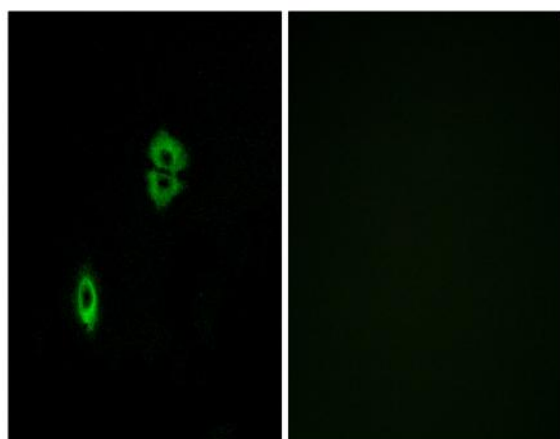
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	43kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Chemokine;
<b>Background :</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor family. This receptor was identified as a gene induced by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), and is thought to be a mediator of EBV effects on B lymphocytes. This receptor is expressed in various lymphoid tissues and activates B and T lymphocytes. It has been shown to control the migration of memory T cells to inflamed tissues, as well as stimulate dendritic cell maturation. The chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 19 (CCL19/ECL) has been reported to be a specific ligand of this receptor. Signals mediated by this receptor regulate T cell homeostasis in lymph nodes, and may also function in the activation and polarization of T cells, and in chronic inflammation pathogenesis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>function:Receptor for the MIP-3-beta chemokine. Probable mediator of EBV effects on B-lymphocytes or of normal lymphocyte functions.,induction:By EBV.,online information:CC chemokine receptors entry,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in various lymphoid tissues and activated B- and T-lymphocytes, strongly up-regulated in B-cells infected with Epstein-Barr virus and T-cells infected with herpesvirus 6 or 7.,</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Expression :</b>	Expressed in various lymphoid tissues and activated B- and T-lymphocytes, strongly up-regulated in B-cells infected with Epstein-Barr virus and T-cells infected with herpesvirus 6 or 7.
<b>Sort :</b>	4072
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

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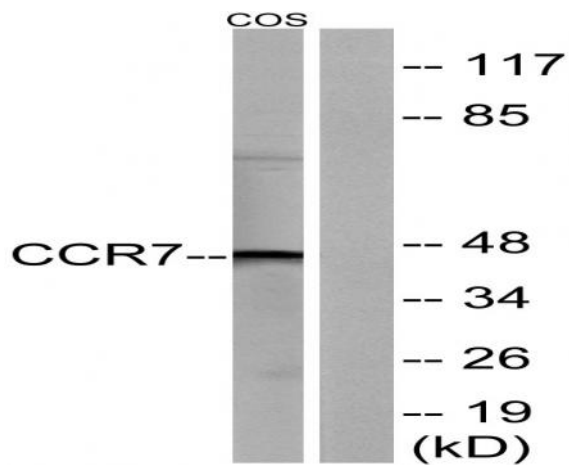
## Products Images



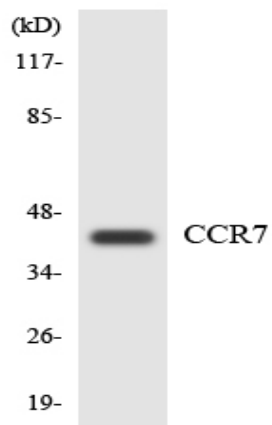
Western Blot analysis of COS-7 cells using CKR-7 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using CCR7 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using CCR7 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using CCR7 antibody.