

**ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS10460****Specification**

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**ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P25106</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Hamster, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41kDa KDa

**ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 57007**Other Names**

Atypical chemokine receptor 3, C-X-C chemokine receptor type 7, CXC-R7, CXCR-7, Chemokine orphan receptor 1, G-protein coupled receptor 159, G-protein coupled receptor RDC1 homolog, RDC-1, ACKR3, CMKOR1, CXCR7, GPR159, RDC1

**Target/Specificity**

Human CXCR7. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

**Precautions**

ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Protein Information****Name** ACKR3 ([HGNC:23692](#))**Function**

Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis. Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor. Acts as a receptor for chemokines CXCL11 and CXCL12/SDF1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16107333" target="\_blank">16107333</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19255243" target="\_blank">19255243</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19380869" target="\_blank">19380869</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20161793" target="\_blank">20161793</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20161793" target="\_blank">20161793</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20161793" target="\_blank">20161793</a>)

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22300987> target="\_blank">22300987</a>). Chemokine binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization and activation of MAPK signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16940167" target="\_blank">16940167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18653785" target="\_blank">18653785</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20018651" target="\_blank">20018651</a>). Required for regulation of CXCR4 protein levels in migrating interneurons, thereby adapting their chemokine responsiveness (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16940167" target="\_blank">16940167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18653785" target="\_blank">18653785</a>). In glioma cells, transduces signals via MEK/ERK pathway, mediating resistance to apoptosis. Promotes cell growth and survival (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16940167" target="\_blank">16940167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20388803" target="\_blank">20388803</a>). Not involved in cell migration, adhesion or proliferation of normal hematopoietic progenitors but activated by CXCL11 in malignant hemopoietic cells, leading to phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (MAPK3/MAPK1) and enhanced cell adhesion and migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17804806" target="\_blank">17804806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18653785" target="\_blank">18653785</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19641136" target="\_blank">19641136</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20887389" target="\_blank">20887389</a>). Plays a regulatory role in CXCR4-mediated activation of cell surface integrins by CXCL12 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18653785" target="\_blank">18653785</a>). Required for heart valve development (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17804806" target="\_blank">17804806</a>). Regulates axon guidance in the oculomotor system through the regulation of CXCL12 levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31211835" target="\_blank">31211835</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome. Recycling endosome. Note=Predominantly localizes to endocytic vesicles, and upon stimulation by the ligand is internalized via clathrin-coated pits in a beta-arrestin-dependent manner. Once internalized, the ligand dissociates from the receptor, and is targeted to degradation while the receptor is recycled back to the cell membrane.

#### Tissue Location

Expressed in monocytes, basophils, B-cells, umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and B-lymphoblastoid cells Lower expression detected in CD4+ T-lymphocytes and natural killer cells. In the brain, detected in endothelial cells and capillaries, and in mature neurons of the frontal cortex and hippocampus. Expressed in tubular formation in the kidney. Highly expressed in astroglial tumor endothelial, microglial and glioma cells. Expressed at low levels in normal CD34+ progenitor cells, but at very high levels in several myeloid malignant cell lines. Expressed in breast carcinomas but not in normal breast tissue (at protein level).

#### Volume

50 µl

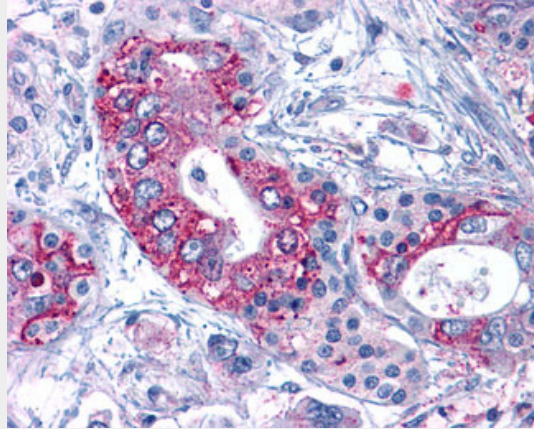
#### ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

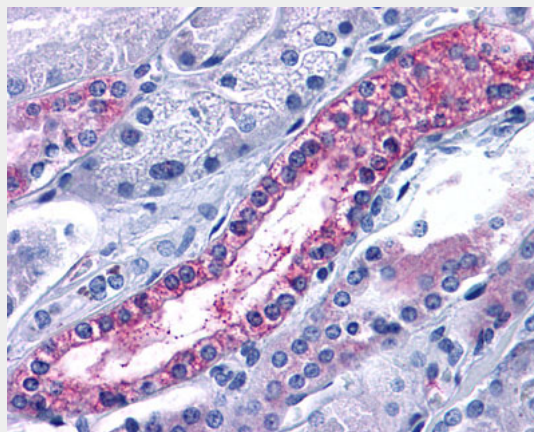
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Images**



Anti-ACKR3 / CXCR7 / RDC1 antibody IHC of human Pancreas, Carcinoma.



Anti-CXCR7 antibody ALS10460 IHC of human kidney, renal tubule.

### **ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Background**

Atypical chemokine receptor that controls chemokine levels and localization via high-affinity chemokine binding that is uncoupled from classic ligand-driven signal transduction cascades, resulting instead in chemokine sequestration, degradation, or transcytosis. Also known as interceptor (internalizing receptor) or chemokine-scavenging receptor or chemokine decoy receptor. Acts as a receptor for chemokines CXCL11 and CXCL12/SDF1. Chemokine binding does not activate G-protein-mediated signal transduction but instead induces beta-arrestin recruitment, leading to ligand internalization and activation of MAPK signaling pathway. Required for regulation of CXCR4 protein levels in migrating interneurons, thereby adapting their chemokine responsiveness. In glioma cells, transduces signals via MEK/ERK pathway, mediating resistance to apoptosis. Promotes cell growth and survival. Not involved in cell migration, adhesion or proliferation of normal hematopoietic progenitors but activated by CXCL11 in malignant hematopoietic cells, leading to phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (MAPK3/MAPK1) and enhanced cell adhesion and migration. Plays a regulatory role in CXCR4-mediated activation of cell surface integrins by CXCL12. Required for heart valve development. Acts as coreceptor with CXCR4 for a restricted number of HIV isolates.

**ACKR3 / CXCR7 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - References**

Sreedharan S.P.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:4986-4990(1991).  
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Bi A.,et al.Submitted (OCT-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Martin A.L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2006) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).