

**CD192 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73818**Specification****CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P41597</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 729230**Other Names**

CCR2; CMKBR2; C-C chemokine receptor type 2; C-C CKR-2; CC-CKR-2; CCR-2; CCR2; Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 receptor; MCP-1-R; CD192

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CCR2**Synonyms** CMKBR2**Function**

Key functional receptor for CCL2 but can also bind CCL7 and CCL12 (PubMed:[23408426](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23408426)), PubMed:[8048929](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8048929), PubMed:[8146186](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8146186)). Its binding with CCL2 on monocytes and macrophages mediates chemotaxis and migration induction through the activation of the PI3K cascade, the small G protein Rac and lamellipodium protrusion (Probable). Also acts as a receptor for the beta-defensin DEFB106A/DEFB106B (PubMed:[23938203](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23938203)). Regulates the expression of T-cell inflammatory cytokines and T-cell differentiation, promoting the differentiation of T-cells into T-helper 17 cells (Th17) during inflammation (By similarity). Facilitates the export of mature thymocytes by enhancing directional movement of thymocytes to sphingosine-1-phosphate stimulation and up-regulation of S1P1R expression; signals through the JAK-STAT pathway to regulate FOXO1 activity leading to an increased expression of S1P1R (By

similarity). Plays an important role in mediating peripheral nerve injury-induced neuropathic pain (By similarity). Increases NMDA-mediated synaptic transmission in both dopamine D1 and D2 receptor-containing neurons, which may be caused by MAPK/ERK-dependent phosphorylation of GRIN2B/NMDAR2B (By similarity). Mediates the recruitment of macrophages and monocytes to the injury site following brain injury (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The chemoattractant receptors are distributed throughout the cell surface; after stimulation with a ligand, such as CCL2, they are rapidly recruited into microdomain clusters at the cell membrane.

#### Tissue Location

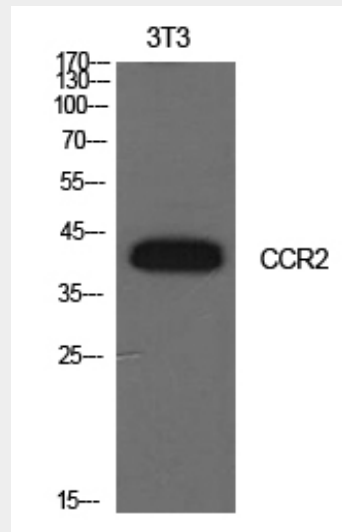
Expressed by monocytes and IL2-activated NK cells.

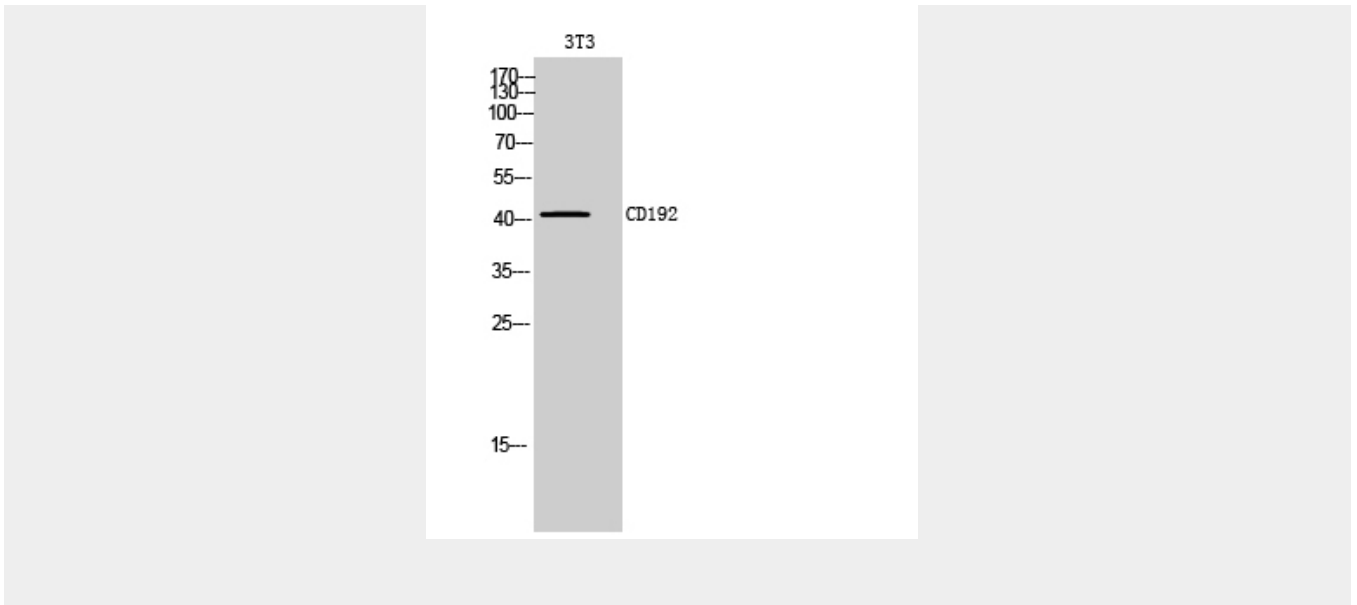
### CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Key functional receptor for CCL2 but can also bind CCL7 and CCL12 (PubMed:8146186, PubMed:8048929, PubMed:23408426). Its binding with CCL2 on monocytes and macrophages mediates chemotaxis and migration induction through the activation of the PI3K cascade, the small G protein Rac and lamellipodium protrusion (Probable). Also acts as a receptor for the beta-defensin DEFB106A/DEFB106B (PubMed:23938203). Regulates the expression of T-cell inflammatory cytokines and T-cell differentiation, promoting the differentiation of T-cells into T-helper 17 cells (Th17) during inflammation (By similarity). Facilitates the export of mature thymocytes by enhancing directional movement of thymocytes to sphingosine-1-phosphate stimulation and up-regulation of S1P1R expression; signals through the JAK-STAT pathway to regulate FOXO1 activity leading to an increased expression of S1P1R (By similarity). Plays an important role in mediating peripheral nerve injury-induced neuropathic pain (By similarity). Increases NMDA-mediated synaptic transmission in both dopamine D1 and D2 receptor-containing neurons, which may be caused by MAPK/ERK-dependent phosphorylation of GRIN2B/NMDAR2B (By similarity). Mediates the recruitment of macrophages and monocytes to the injury site following brain injury (By similarity).