

CD192 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73818

Specification

CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P41597</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

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, PubMed:38157855, PubMed:8048929, PubMed:8048929, PubMed:8146186). Also transduces signaling mediated by CCL13 (PubMed:38157855). 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 (PubMed:38157855). 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).

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

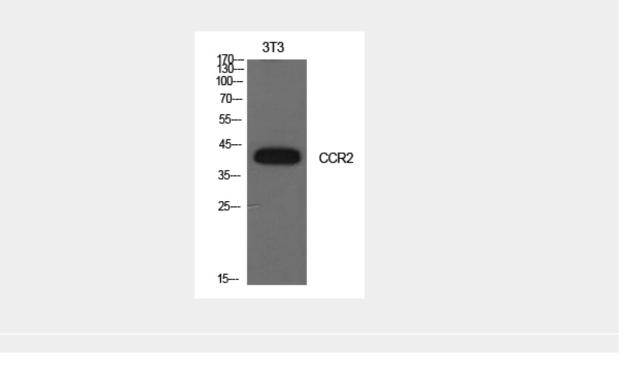
Expressed by monocytes and IL2-activated NK cells (PubMed:9058802). Abundantly expressed on CD14+/CD16- monocytes and weakly on CD14+/CD16+ monocytes, type 2 dendritic cells (DCs) and plasmacytoid DCs (at protein level) (PubMed:38157855)

CD192 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

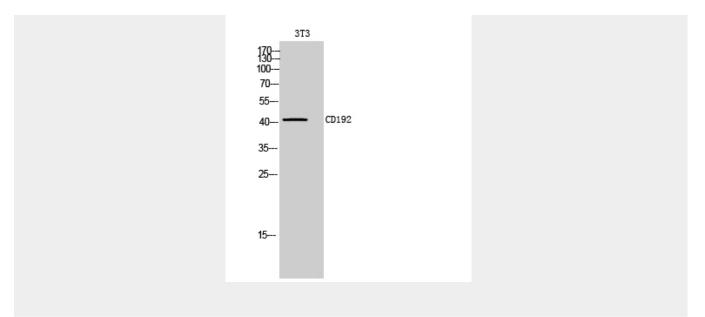
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

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). Faciltates the export of mature thymocytes by enhancing directional movement of thymocytes to sphingosine-1-phosphate stimulation and upregulation 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).