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CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin)

Chemokines & Cytokines, Cancer, Infectious Disease
Catalog # ASC12208

Specification

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	P49238
Other Accession	NP_001328
Reactivity	**Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted: 40-44 kD** **Observed: 50 kD KDa**

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Additional Information

Gene ID	**1524**
Alias Symbol	**CX3CR1**

Other Names
CX3CR1 Antibody: V28, CCRL1, GPR13, CMKDR1, GPRV28, CMKBRL1, CX3C chemokine receptor 1, Beta chemokine receptor-like 1, C-X3-C CKR-1

Reconstitution & Storage
CX3CR1 antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Protein Information

Name CX3CR1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12551893, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2558}

Function
Receptor for the C-X3-C chemokine fractalkine (CX3CL1) present on many early leukocyte cells; CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling exerts distinct functions in different tissue compartments, such as immune response, inflammation, cell adhesion and chemotaxis (PubMed:12055230, PubMed:23125415, PubMed:9390561, PubMed:9782118).
CX3CR1-CX3CL1 signaling mediates cell migratory functions (By similarity). Responsible for the recruitment of natural killer (NK) cells to inflamed tissues (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of inflammation process leading to atherogenesis by mediating macrophage and monocyte

recruitment to inflamed atherosclerotic plaques, promoting cell survival (By similarity). Involved in airway inflammation by promoting interleukin 2-producing T helper (Th2) cell survival in inflamed lung (By similarity). Involved in the migration of circulating monocytes to non-inflamed tissues, where they differentiate into macrophages and dendritic cells (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of angiogenesis, probably by promoting macrophage chemotaxis (PubMed:14581400, PubMed:18971423). Plays a key role in brain microglia by regulating inflammatory response in the central nervous system (CNS) and regulating synapse maturation (By similarity). Required to restrain the microglial inflammatory response in the CNS and the resulting parenchymal damage in response to pathological stimuli (By similarity). Involved in brain development by participating in synaptic pruning, a natural process during which brain microglia eliminates extra synapses during postnatal development (By similarity). Synaptic pruning by microglia is required to promote the maturation of circuit connectivity during brain development (By similarity). Acts as an important regulator of the gut microbiota by controlling immunity to intestinal bacteria and fungi (By similarity). Expressed in lamina propria dendritic cells in the small intestine, which form transepithelial dendrites capable of taking up bacteria in order to provide defense against pathogenic bacteria (By similarity). Required to initiate innate and adaptive immune responses against dissemination of commensal fungi (mycobiota) component of the gut: expressed in mononuclear phagocytes (MNPs) and acts by promoting induction of antifungal IgG antibodies response to confer protection against disseminated C.albicans or C.auris infection (PubMed:29326275). Also acts as a receptor for C-C motif chemokine CCL26, inducing cell chemotaxis (PubMed:20974991).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in lymphoid and neural tissues (PubMed:7590284). Expressed in lymphocyte subsets, such as natural killer (NK) cells, gamma-delta T-cells and terminally differentiated CD8(+) T-cells (PubMed:12055230). Expressed in smooth muscle cells in atherosclerotic plaques (PubMed:14581400)

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Images

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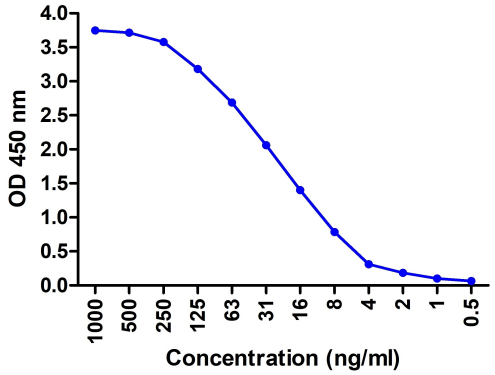

Figure 1 ELISA Validation
Coating Antigen: immunogen peptide, 2093P, 10 µg/mL, incubate at 4 ˚C overnight. Detection Antibodies: CX3CR1, 2093-biotin, dilution: 0.5-1000 ng/mL, incubate at RT for 1 hr. 2093-biotin was detected by HRP-conjugated streptavidin at 1:5,000 was detected by anti-rabbit HRP conjugated secondary antibodies at 1:10,000 , incubate at RT for 1 hr.

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - Background

CX3CR1 Antibody: CX3CR1 is one of the chemokine receptors that are required as coreceptors for HIV infection. The genes encoding human, murine, and rat CX3CR1 were cloned and designated V28 and CMKBRL1, CX3CR1, and RBS11, respectively. The encoded seven transmembrane protein was recently identified as the receptor for a novel transmembrane molecule, fractalkine, and renamed CX3CR1. Recently, CX3CR1 was found to serve as a coreceptor for HIV-1 and HIV-2 envelope fusion and virus infection, which can be inhibited by fractokine. CX3CR1 mediates leukocyte migration and adhesion. CX3CR1 is expressed in a variety of human tissues and cell lines.

CX3CR1 Antibody (biotin) - References

Raport et al. Gene 1995;163:295-9.
Combadiere et al. DNA Cell Biol 1995;14:673-80.
Combadiere et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1998;253:728-32.
Harrison et al. Neurosci Lett 1994;169:85-9.