

DESCRIPTION

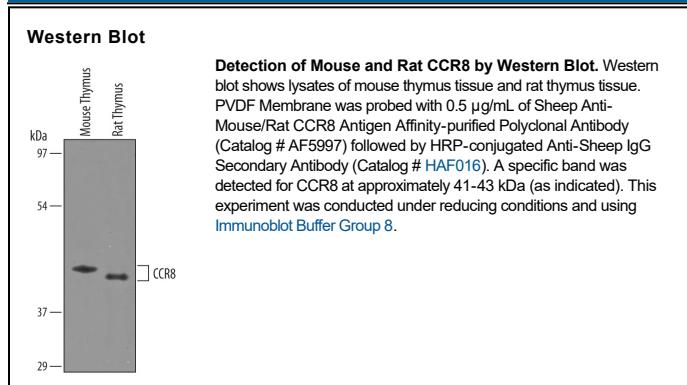
Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects mouse and rat CCR8 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) CCR1, rmCCR4, and rmCCR5 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CCR8 Met1-Met33, Asn92-Lys105, Tyr170-Ile200, His262-Leu278 Accession # P56484
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CCR8 (C-C chemokine receptor 8; also CD198) is a 41-43 kDa member of the GPCR #1 family of transmembrane proteins. Mouse CCR8 is expressed on vascular smooth muscle cells, monocytes, eosinophils, peritoneal macrophages, thymocytes, CD8⁺ T cells, Langerhans cells and neurons. CCL1/TCA3 and vMIP-1 are known agonists for CCR8. Mouse CCR8 is a 7-transmembrane protein that is 353 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 33 aa N-terminal extracellular domain plus a 50 aa C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. In mouse, CCR8 is N- and possibly O-glycosylated, and known to be sulfated on Tyr14 and 15. The unusual nature of these posttranslational modifications may lead to anomalous migration in SDS-PAGE. Over aa sequences 1-33 and 92-105 collectively, mouse CCR8 shares 64% and 85% aa identity with human and rat CCR8, respectively.