

Human CCR2 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 48607R

Catalog Number: FAB150RT

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DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human CCR2 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 48607R		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant		
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human CCR2 Met1-Leu360 Accession # NP_001116868		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

APPLICATIONS

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood monocytes

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below Shipping

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze

12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

CCR2 is a G-protein linked seven transmembrane domain spanning chemokine receptor that preferentially binds monocyte chemoattractant proteins-1 and -3 (MCP-1 and MCP-3). Two isoforms of this receptor (CCR2A and CCR2B) are expressed on cell surfaces as a result of alternate splicing from the same gene. These two CCR2 variants differ only at their intracellular carboxyl terminals, with the CCR2A form possessing 14 additional amino acids. This may provide a mechanism by which cells responding to similar extracellular ligands can activate different intracellular second messengers. Cells that respond to the action of MCP-1 and therefore are likely to express CCR2 receptors, include monocytes, T cells, NK cells, basophils, mast cells and dendritic cells. A recent report suggests that B cells may also express CCR2 receptors. The recognition that a variety of chemokine receptors, including CCR2, can serve as HIV fusion co-factors and as facilitators of T cell recruitment during inflammation makes chemokine receptor monitoring an important exercise in elucidating the HIV infection process and the regulation of inflammatory reactions

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