

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human CCRL2/CRAM-A/B. Stains human HCR-transfected cells but not irrelevant transfectants. It detects both the CRAM-A and CRAM-B isoforms.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 152211
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human CCRL2/CRAM-A/B Met1-Val356 (Val180Met) Accession # NP_001124382
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human CCRL2/CRAM-A transfected NS0 cells

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

HCR, also known as CRAM-A, CRAM-B, CKRX and CCRL2, is a seven-transmembrane G-protein linked receptor that shares homology with other human chemokine receptors. Two isoforms were reported and designated CRAM-A and CRAM-B (1) that differ at their N-termini by the inclusion of an additional 12 amino acids on CRAM-A. HCR/CRAM is expressed at varying levels on a variety of peripheral blood cells including monocytes, neutrophils and T cells (2, 3).

#### References:

1. Fan, P. *et al.* (1998) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **243**:264.
2. Migeotte, I. *et al.* (2002) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **32**:494.

#### PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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