

DESCRIPTION

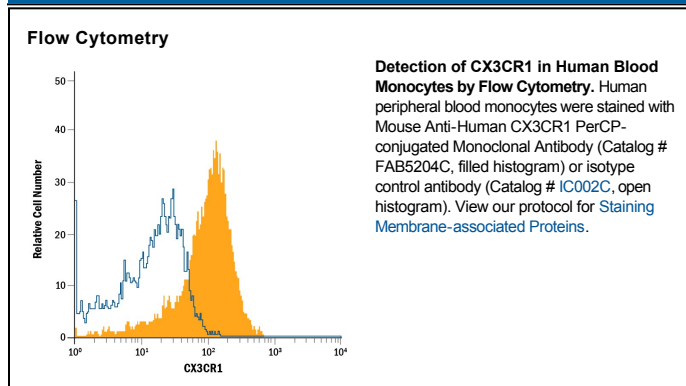
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human CX3CR1 in direct ELISAs. |
| Source | Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 528728 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CX3CR1 Met1-Thr31, Leu91-Lys103, Thr168-Thr195, Lys257-Leu273 Accession # NP_001328 |
| Conjugate | PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 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.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Flow Cytometry | 10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells | See Below |

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

BACKGROUND

CX3CR1 is a 40 kDa seven transmembrane chemokine receptor that is expressed on several T cell subsets, monocytes, macrophages, microglia, and epithelial cells. CX3CR1 binding to membrane bound or soluble CX3CR1/Fractalkine promotes inflammatory responses by inducing monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells and macrophage activation. CX3CR1 polymorphisms are associated with the development of chronic inflammatory disorders. Alternately spliced isoforms have extended N-terminal extracellular regions that increase the potency of CX3CR1 as a fusion co-receptor for HIV-1. Human CX3CR1 shares 82% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat CX3CR1.