

## DESCRIPTION

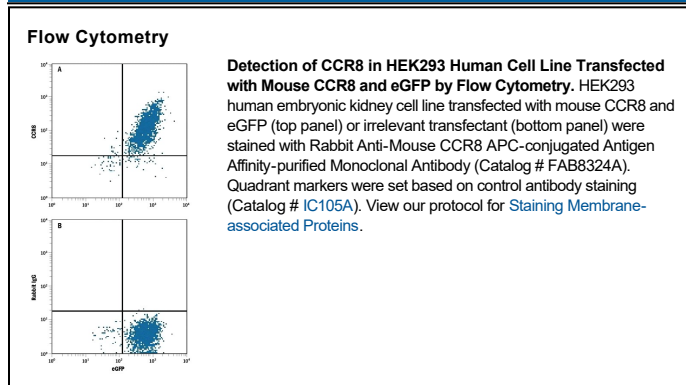
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Stains mouse CCR8 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1055C
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse CCR8 Accession # NP_031746
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/ $10^6$ cells	See Below

## DATA



## 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

CCR8 (C-C chemokine Receptor 8; also known as 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<sup>+</sup> 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.