

DESCRIPTION

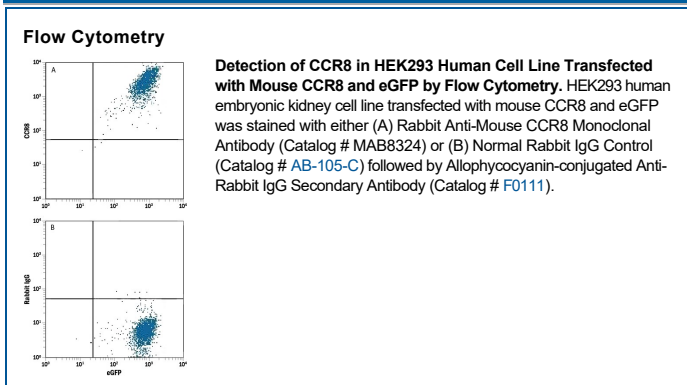
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Stains mouse CCR8 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1055C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse CCR8 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
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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 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⁺ 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.