

DESCRIPTION

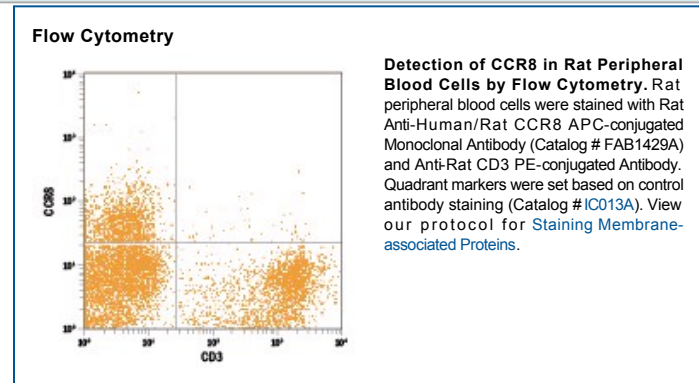
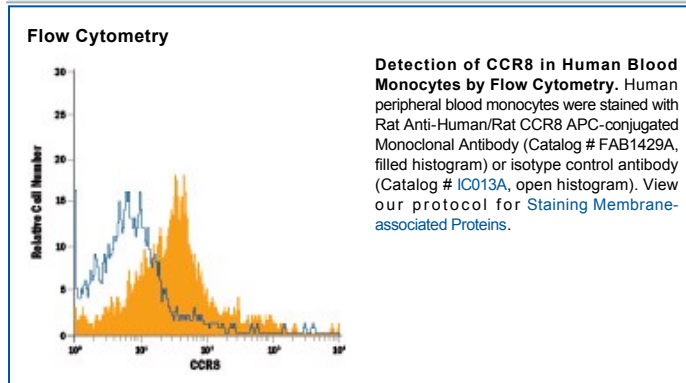
Species Reactivity	Human/Rat
Specificity	Detects human and rat CCR8. Neutralizes the bioactivity of human CCR8 and specifically stains human CCR8-transfected cell lines but not the parent cell lines.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 191704
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human CCR8 Met1-Leu355 Accession # P51685
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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

CCR8 (C-C chemokine receptor 8; previously called CKR-L1 or TER1 and designated CD198) is a 41-43 kDa member of the GPCR 1 family of transmembrane proteins. 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. Human CCR8 is a 7-transmembrane protein that is 355 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 35 aa N-terminal extracellular domain plus a 51 aa C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. Over aa sequences 1-33 and 92-105 collectively, human and mouse CCR8 share 64% aa sequence identity.