Human CX3CR1 PE-conjugated Antibody



Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 528728 Catalog Number: FAB5204P 100 TESTS, 25 TESTS

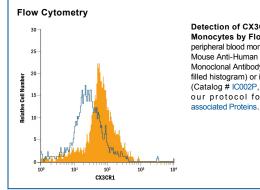
DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human CX3CR1 in direct ELISAs.	
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 528728	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant	
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human CX3CR1 Met1-Thr31, Leu91-Lys103, Thr168-Thr195, Lys257-Leu273 Accession # NP_001328	
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 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 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



Detection of CX3CR1 in Human Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CX3CR1 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB5204P, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC002P, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

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.

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.

