

DESCRIPTION

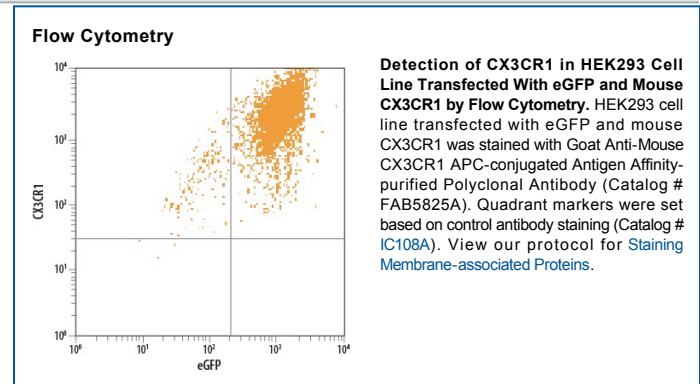
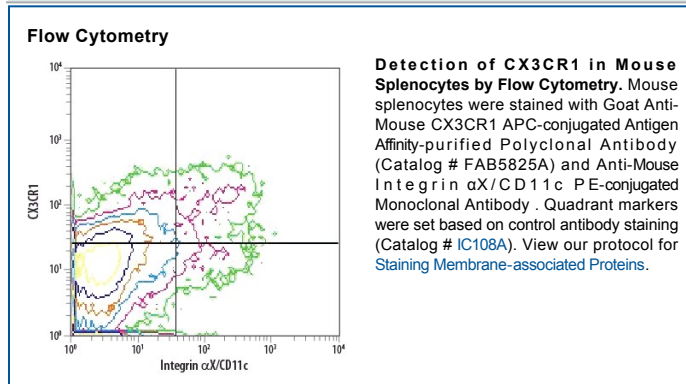
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse CX3CR1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse CX3CR1 Met1-Thr32, Leu92-Lys104, Thr169-Val196, Lys258-Leu274 Accession # Q9Z0D9
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.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

CX3CR1 (CX₃C chemokine receptor 1; also fractalkine receptor, GPCR13 and V28) is a 40 kDa member of the δ -group of rhodopsin GPCRs. It is expressed on astrocytes, microglia, macrophages, Th1 and Tc1 T cells, NK cells, mouse Gr1^{lo} monocytes plus smooth muscle and mast cells. CX₃CR1 mediates adhesion to fractalkine, promotes avid binding of integrins to their ligands, and extends the life of monocytes. Mouse CX3CR1 is a 7-transmembrane protein that is 354 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 32 aa N-terminal extracellular region that shows no glycosylation, and a 56 aa C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. Over aa 1-32, 91-104, 169-196 and 258-274 collectively, mouse CX₃CR1 shares 96% and 77% aa identity with rat and human CX₃CR1, respectively.