

DESCRIPTION

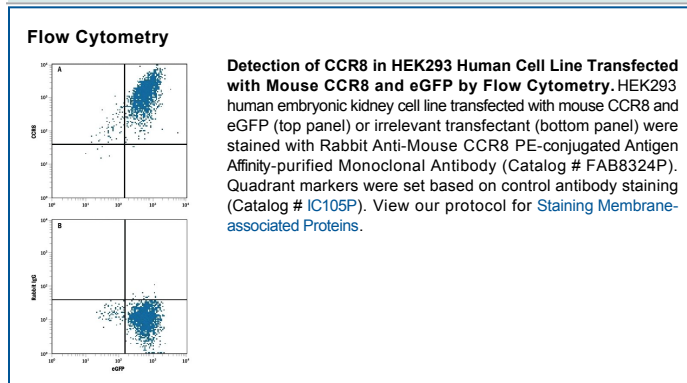
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Stains mouse CCR8 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1055c
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse CCR8 Accession # NP_031746
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 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

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. There are two potential isoforms, one that shows a deletion of aa 103-163, and another that shows a Met substitution for aa 125-166. Over aa sequences 1-33 and 92-105 collectively, mouse CCR8 shares 64% and 85% aa identity with human and rat CCR8, respectively.