

磷酸化细胞表面趋化因子受体 4 抗体

产品货号： mlR12256

英文名称： phospho-CXCR4 (Ser339)

中文名称： 磷酸化细胞表面趋化因子受体 4 抗体

别名： p-CXCR4 (phospho S339); p-CD184 (phospho S339); C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4; CXC-R4; CXCR-4; Stromal cell-derived factor 1 receptor; SDF-1 receptor; Fusin; Leukocyte-derived seven transmembrane domain receptor; LESTR; CD184 antigen; CXCR4_HUMAN.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 免疫学 神经生物学 干细胞 生长因子和激素 新陈代谢

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 Flow-Cyt=1 μ g/Test
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 40kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human CXCR4 around the phosphorylation site of Ser339:HS(p-S)VS

亚 型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a CXC chemokine receptor specific for stromal cell-derived factor-1. The protein has 7 transmembrane regions and is located on the cell surface. It acts with the CD4 protein to support HIV entry into cells and is also highly expressed in breast cancer cells. Mutations in this gene have been associated with WHIM (warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, and myelokathexis) syndrome. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. Monomer. Can form dimers.

Function:

Receptor for the C-X-C chemokine CXCL12/SDF-1 that transduces a signal by increasing intracellular calcium ions levels and enhancing MAPK1/MAPK3 activation. Acts as a receptor for extracellular ubiquitin; leading to enhance intracellular calcium ions and reduce cellular cAMP levels. Involved in haematopoiesis and in cardiac ventricular septum formation. Plays also an essential role in vascularization of the gastrointestinal tract, probably by regulating vascular branching and/or remodeling processes in endothelial cells. Could be involved in cerebellar development. In the CNS, could mediate hippocampal-neuron survival. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 X4 isolates and as a primary receptor for some HIV-2 isolates. Promotes Env-mediated fusion of the virus.

Subunit:

Monomer. Can form dimmers.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in numerous tissues, such as peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus, spinal cord, heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, cerebellum, cerebral cortex and medulla (in microglia as well as in astrocytes), brain microvascular, coronary artery and umbilical cord endothelial cells. Isoform 1 is predominant in all tissues tested.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on agonist stimulation. Rapidly phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues in the C-terminal. Phosphorylation at Ser-324 and Ser-325 leads to recruitment of ITCH, ubiquitination and protein degradation.

Ubiquitinated by ITCH at the cell membrane on agonist stimulation. The ubiquitin-dependent mechanism, endosomal sorting complex required for transport (ESCRT), then targets CXCR4 for lysosomal degradation. This process is dependent also on prior Ser-/Thr-phosphorylation in the C-terminal of CXCR4. Also binding of ARRB1 to STAM negatively regulates CXCR4 sorting to lysosomes though modulating ubiquitination of SFR5S. Sulfation on Tyr-21 is required for efficient binding of CXCL12/SDF-1alpha and promotes its dimerization.

O- and N-glycosylated. Asn-11 is the principal site of N-glycosylation. There appears to be very little or no glycosylation on Asn-176. N-glycosylation masks coreceptor function in both X4 and R5 laboratory-adapted and primary HIV-1 strains through inhibiting interaction with their Env glycoproteins. The O-glycosylation chondroitin sulfate attachment does not affect interaction with CXCL12/SDF-1alpha nor its coreceptor activity.

DISEASE:

Defects in CXCR4 are a cause of WHIM syndrome (WHIM) [MIM:193670]; also known as warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections and myelokathexis. WHIM syndrome is an immunodeficiency disease

characterized by neutropenia, hypogammaglobulinemia and extensive human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Despite the peripheral neutropenia, bone marrow aspirates from affected individuals contain abundant mature myeloid cells, a condition termed myelokathexis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

P61073

Gene ID:

7852

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

