

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20213b

## Specification

# CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Antigen Region WB,E <u>Q99788</u> <u>B1PHO8</u>, <u>NP\_004063.1</u> Human Pig Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 42322 305-333

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1240

**Other Names** Chemokine-like receptor 1, G-protein coupled receptor ChemR23, G-protein coupled receptor DEZ, CMKLR1, CHEMR23, DEZ

#### Target/Specificity

This CMKLR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 305-333 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CMKLR1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** 

CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name CMKLR1 (<u>HGNC:2121</u>)



Synonyms CHEMR23, DEZ

**Function** Receptor for the chemoattractant adipokine chemerin/RARRES2 and for the omega-3 fatty acid derived molecule resolvin E1. Interaction with RARRES2 initiates activation of G proteins G(i)/G(o) and beta-arrestin pathways inducing cellular responses via second messenger pathways such as intracellular calcium mobilization, phosphorylation of MAP kinases MAPK1/MAPK3 (ERK1/2), TYRO3, MAPK14/P38MAPK and PI3K leading to multifunctional effects, like reduction of immune responses, enhancing of adipogenesis and angionesis (PubMed:27716822). Resolvin E1 down-regulates cytokine production in macrophages by reducing the activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and NF- kappa-B. Positively regulates adipogenesis and adipocyte metabolism.

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Internalizes efficiently in response to RARRES2.

## Tissue Location

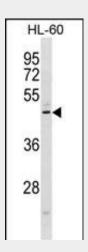
Prominently expressed in developing osseous and cartilaginous tissue. Also found in adult parathyroid glands. Expressed in cardiovascular system, brain, kidney, gastrointestinal tissues and myeloid tissues. Expressed in a broad array of tissues associated with hematopoietic and immune function including, spleen, thymus, appendix, lymph node, bone marrow and fetal liver. Among leukocyte populations abundant expression in monocyte-derived macrophage and immature dendritic cells (DCs). High expression in blood monocytes and low levels in polymorphonuclear cells and T-cells. Expressed on endothelial cells. Highly expressed in differentiating adipocytes

# CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP20213b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates



(35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CMKLR1 antibody detected the CMKLR1 protein (arrow).

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Orphan receptor. Could be a chemotactic peptide receptor. May have a function in bone metabolism. Acts as a coreceptor for several SIV strains (SIVMAC316, SIVMAC239, SIVMACL7E-FR and SIVSM62A), as well as a primary HIV-1 strain (92UG024-2).

## CMKLR1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Ohira, T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(5):3451-3461(2010) Kaur, J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 391(4):1762-1768(2010) Skrzeczynska-Moncznik, J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 380(2):323-327(2009)