

**Bonzo Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10033****Specification**

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**Bonzo Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                                                                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Application       | WB, E                                                                                 |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O00574</a>                                                                |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">AAB64221</a> , <a href="#">2253422</a>                                    |
| Reactivity        | Human                                                                                 |
| Host              | Rabbit                                                                                |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                                                                            |
| Isotype           | IgG                                                                                   |
| Application Notes | Bonzo antibody can be used for detection of Bonzo by Western blot at 1:1000 dilution. |

**Bonzo Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **10663****Other Names**

Bonzo Antibody: BONZO, CD186, STRL33, TYMSTR, BONZO, C-X-C chemokine receptor type 6, CDw186, CXC-R6, chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 6

**Target/Specificity**

CXCR6;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Bonzo antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

Bonzo Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Bonzo Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CXCR6**Synonyms** BONZO, STRL33, TYMSTR**Function**

Receptor for the C-X-C chemokine CXCL16. Used as a coreceptor by SIVs and by strains of HIV-2 and m-tropic HIV-1.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Location**

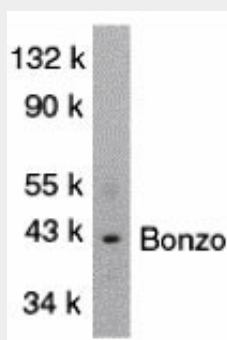
Expressed in lymphoid tissues and activated T cells

### **Bonzo Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Bonzo Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of Bonzo in SW1353 total cells lysate with Bonzo antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

### **Bonzo Antibody - Background**

Bonzo Antibody: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) require coreceptors, in addition to CD4, to infect target cells. Some G protein-coupled receptors including CCR5, CXCR4, CCR3, and CCR2b in the chemokine receptor family have been identified as HIV coreceptors. An orphan G protein-coupled receptor was recently cloned and designated Bonzo, STRL33 and TYMSTR, and identified as HIV and SIV coreceptor. Bonzo/STRL33 is used by SIV, HIV-2 and HIV-1. The messenger RNA of Bonzo/STRL33 is expressed in lymphoid tissues and activated peripheral blood lymphocytes.

### **Bonzo Antibody - References**

Deng HK, Unutmaz D, KewalRamani VN, Littman DR. Expression cloning of new receptors used by simian and human immunodeficiency viruses. *Nature* 1997;388:296-300

Liao F, Alkhatib G, Peden KW, Sharma G, Berger EA, Farber JM. STRL33, A novel chemokine receptor-like protein, functions as a fusion cofactor for both macrophage-tropic and T cell line-tropic HIV-1. *J Exp Med* 1997;185:2015-23

Alkhatib G, Liao F, Berger EA, Farber JM, Peden KW. A new SIV co-receptor, STRL33. *Nature* 1997;388:238

Loetscher M, Amara A, Oberlin E, Brass N, Legler D, Loetscher P, D'Apuzzo M, Meese E, Rousset D, Virelizier JL, Baggiolini M, Arenzana-Seisdedos F, Moser B. TYMSTR, a putative chemokine receptor selectively expressed in activated T cells, exhibits HIV-1 coreceptor function. *Curr Biol* 1997;7:652-60 (RD1299)