

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse CD182 (CXCR2)

Catalog # / Size: 129101 / 25 µg

Clone: TG11/CXCR2

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

Immunogen: C6 rat glioma cell line transfected with mouse CXCR2, Met1-Leu359, Accession# P35343

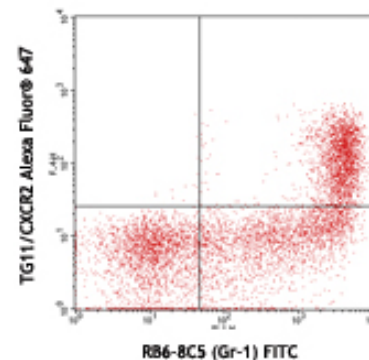
Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 647.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**



C57BL/6 bone marrow cells stained with RB6-8C5 (Gr-1) FITC and TG11/CXCR2 Alexa Fluor® 647

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

** Alexa Fluor® 647 is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc. Alexa Fluor® 647 dye antibody conjugates are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, except for use in combination with microarrays and high content screening, and are covered by pending and issued patents.

Application References: 1. Sharma R. 2009. *J. Immunol.* 183:3212 (FC) PubMed
 2. Kordonow LL, et al. 2012. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol.* 47:120. PubMed.

Description: CXCR2 is a 7-transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by CXC chemokines containing the ELR (Glu-Leu-Arg) motif, including murine CXCL1 (keratinocyte-derived chemokine; KC) CXCL2 (macrophage inflammatory protein 2; MIP-2), CXCL3 (DC inflammatory protein-1; Dcip1) and CXCL5 (LIX). CXCR2 is expressed on neutrophils, keratinocytes, mast cells, eosinophils, macrophages, and lung endothelial cells (1-3). Homing of mast cell progenitors (MCps) to the mouse small intestine involves CXCR2, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), and the interaction of α4β7 integrin with mucosal addressin cellular adhesion molecule-1 (MAdCAM-1) (4). In addition, CXCR2 regulates endothelial VCAM-1 expression, MCp migration and the levels of intraepithelial MC in the lung of aerosolized, antigen-challenged mice (5).

Antigen References: 1) Nolan KF, et al. *Jl* 172:2201-2209 2004.
 2) Reutershan J et al, *J Clin Invest* 116:695-702 2006
 3) Nicholls et al, *Mol Pharmacol* August 19 2008
 4) Abonia JP et al, *Blood* 105:4308-4313 2005
 5) Hallgren J et al, *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 104:20478-20483 2007.

Related Products:	Product	Clone	Application
	Alexa Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Ctrl	RTK2758	FC, ICFC
	Cell Staining Buffer		FC, ICC, ICFC
	RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)		FC, ICFC
	TruStain fcX™ (anti-mouse CD16/32)	93	FC



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