

CCR2 (D14H7) Rabbit mAb

✓ 100 µl
 (10 western blots)



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New 01/13

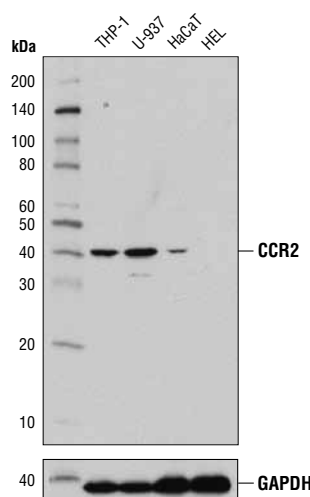
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Applications W, IP Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H	Molecular Wt. 42 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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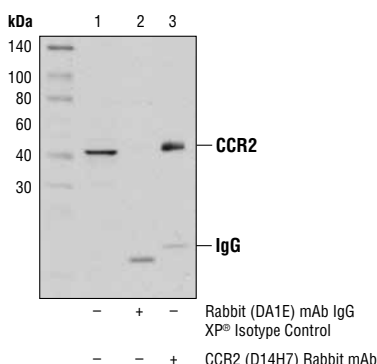
Background: CCR2 is a member of the "CC-branch" of chemokine G protein-coupled receptors that regulate monocyte chemotaxis and T cell migration/activation and drive inflammation in a number of pathological conditions (1). CCR2 is the receptor for several chemokines including MCP-1, MCP-3, and MCP-4 (2-5). CCR2 transduces signals through increases in intracellular calcium levels. It has two alternative isoforms, CCR2A and CCR2B, differing in their carboxy-terminal tails with CCR2B trafficking more efficiently to the membrane (2,6). CCR2 was originally identified in the THP-1 monocyte cell line, and its expression is decreased following differentiation into macrophages (7). Knockout studies demonstrate that CCR2 is a major regulator of macrophage trafficking (8-10). In addition, research studies have shown that CCR2 functions as an alternative coreceptor with CD4 for infection of some strains of HIV (11,12).

Specificity/Sensitivity: CCR2 (D14H7) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total CCR2 protein.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly197 of human CCR2 protein.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using CCR2 (D14H7) Rabbit mAb (upper) or GAPDH (D16H11) XP® Rabbit mAb #5174 (lower). HEL cells are reported to be negative for CCR2 expression (2).



Immunoprecipitation of CCR2 from THP-1 cell extracts using Rabbit (DA1E) mAb IgG XP® Isotype Control #3900 (lane 2) or CCR2 (D14H7) Rabbit mAb (lane 3). Lane 1 is 10% input. Western blot analysis was performed using CCR2 (D14H7) Rabbit mAb.

Entrez-Gene ID #729230
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P41597

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

Background References:

- (1) Zhao, Q. (2010) *J Leukoc Biol* 88, 41-55.
- (2) Charo, I.F. et al. (1994) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 91, 2752-6.
- (3) Franci, C. et al. (1995) *J Immunol* 154, 6511-7.
- (4) Yamagami, S. et al. (1994) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 202, 1156-62.
- (5) Combadiere, C. et al. (1995) *J Biol Chem* 270, 29671-5.
- (6) Wong, L.M. et al. (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272, 1038-45.
- (7) Denholm, E.M. and Stankus, G.P. (1995) *Cytokine* 7, 436-40.
- (8) Kuziel, W.A. et al. (1997) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 94, 12053-8.
- (9) Boring, L. et al. (1997) *J Clin Invest* 100, 2552-61.
- (10) Kurihara, T. et al. (1997) *J Exp Med* 186, 1757-62.
- (11) Rucker, J. et al. (1996) *Cell* 87, 437-46.
- (12) Frade, J.M. et al. (1997) *J Clin Invest* 100, 497-502.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.