

CCR2/cd192 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN100002P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

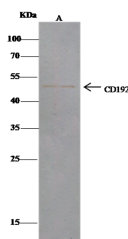
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of the Human CCR2/cd192
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	4-6 µL/mg of lysate

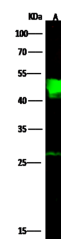
Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 µL anti-CD192 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 µg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein G. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using CD192 rabbit polyclonal antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A: 0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW: 45 kDa

Calculated-MW: 45 kDa



Western Blot with CCR2 / cd192 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: A431 Membrane Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW: 45 kDa

Calculated-MW: 45 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

The C-C motif chemokine receptor-2 (CCR2) is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), made up of a carboxy-terminus, extracellular amino terminus, and a hydrophobic transmembrane domain consisting of 7 amino acid segments that mediates agonist-dependent calcium mobilization and inhibition of adenylyl cyclase. CCR2 is expressed on monocytes, immature dendritic cells, and T-cell subpopulations, and mediates their migration towards endogenous CCL2. CCR2 is necessary for macrophage-dependent inflammatory responses and the development of atherosclerosis. In mice, CCR2 deficiency reduced macrophage content, increased adiponectin expression, ameliorated hepatic steatosis, and improved systemic glucose homeostasis and insulin sensitivity. Resistance to HIV-1 infection or delayed progression to AIDS may be linked to CCR2 polymorphisms. Furthermore, CCR2 mRNA was highly expressed in prostate cancer (PCa) metastatic tissues compared with benign prostate tissues according to real-time RT-PCR³, suggesting that CCR2 may contribute to PCa development.