

CCR5 Protein, Mouse (P. pastoris, His)

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P700540 |
| Synonyms: | CCR5; chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (gene/pseudogene); chemokine (C C motif) receptor 5, CMKBR5; C-C chemokine receptor type 5; CC CKR 5; CD195; CKR 5; CKR5; IDDM22; chemr13; HIV-1 fusion coreceptor; chemokine receptor CCR5; C-C motif chemokine receptor 5 A159A; CCR-5; CKR-5; CCCKR5; CMKBR5; CC-CKR-5; FLJ78003; |
| Species: | Mouse |
| Source: | P. pastoris |
| Accession: | P51682 (Q263-L354) |
| Gene ID: | 12774 |
| Molecular Weight: | 12.6 kDa |

PROPERTIES

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| AA Sequence | <p>Q E F F G L N N C S S S N R L D Q A M Q A T E T L G M T H C C L N P V I Y A F V</p> <p>G E K F R S Y L S V F F R K H M V K R F C K R C S I F Q Q D N P D R A S S V Y T</p> <p>R S T G E H E V S T G L</p> |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconstitution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. |

DESCRIPTION

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| Background | <p>CCR5 Protein, functioning as a receptor for several inflammatory CC-chemokines, including CCL3/MIP-1-alpha, CCL4/MIP-1-beta, and RANTES, plays a pivotal role in transducing signals by elevating intracellular calcium ion levels. This receptor may contribute to the control of granulocytic lineage proliferation or differentiation and is integral to T-lymphocyte migration to infection sites, functioning as a chemotactic receptor. Interactions with PRAF2, GRK2, ARRB1, ARRB2, and CNIH4 further underscore the complexity of CCR5's regulatory network. Notably, efficient ligand binding to CCL3/MIP-1alpha and CCL4/MIP-1beta necessitates sulfation, O-glycosylation, and sialic acid modifications. Additionally, glycosylation on Ser-6 is essential for optimal CCL4 binding. The interaction with S100A4 highlights a stimulating effect on T-lymphocyte chemotaxis, emphasizing the multifaceted roles of CCR5 in immune responses and cellular signaling pathways.</p> |
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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