# CCR8 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, mFc)

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P700965 |
| Synonyms: | CCR-8; CMKBRL2; CKR-L1; GPR-CY6; GPRCY6; TER1; CCR8; CKRL1; CMKBR8; CD198; ChemR1; CKR-L1; CY6; TER-1; CDw198 |
| Species: | Cynomolgus |
| Source: | HEK293 |
| Accession: | XP_015300839.1 (M1-K35) |
| Gene ID: | 102132857 |
| Molecular Weight: | 35-45 kDa |

## PROPERTIES

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| Appearance | Solution. |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.22μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconsititution | N/A. |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Shipping with dry ice. |

## DESCRIPTION

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| Background | CCR8, also known as C-C chemokine receptor type 8, is a member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 (GPCR1) family. GPCRs constitute a diverse family of cell surface receptors that play pivotal roles in signal transduction across the cell membrane. Specifically, CCR8 is involved in mediating the effects of chemokines, which are small proteins that regulate immune cell trafficking and function. As a GPCR, CCR8 is characterized by its seven-transmembrane domains, and upon ligand binding, it activates intracellular signaling cascades, influencing cellular responses. CCR8 is associated with the recruitment and activation of immune cells, participating in inflammatory and immune processes. Understanding the function and regulation of CCR8 can offer insights into immune system modulation and may have implications in various physiological and pathological conditions. |