

## Product datasheet for **AP22560PU-N**

### CXCR4 (14-40) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

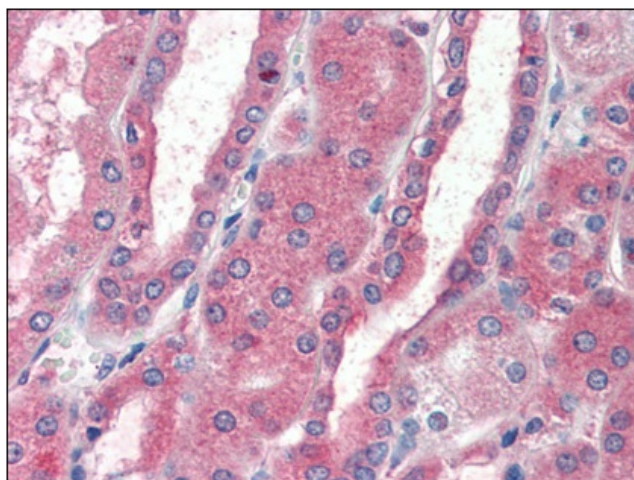
#### Product data:

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type:         | Primary Antibodies   |
| Applications:         | ELISA, IHC, WB   |
| Recommended Dilution: | <b>ELISA:</b> 1/25000.<br><b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 5 µg/ml.<br><b>Western Blot:</b> 1/500.  |
| Reactivity:           | Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat  |
| Host:                 | Goat   |
| Clonality:            | Polyclonal   |
| Immunogen:            | Sequence corresponding to the N-terminal extracellular domain of Mouse CXCR4 receptor.<br><b>Epitope:</b> aa14-40  |
| Specificity:          | This antibody binds to CXCR4 receptor on Mouse spleen leukocytes as determined by Immunocytochemistry.   |
| Formulation:          | PBS<br>State: Aff - Purified<br>State: Liquid purified Ig fraction<br>Stabilizer: 1 mg/ml BSA<br>Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide  |
| Concentration:        | lot specific   |
| Purification:         | Immunoaffinity Chromatography  |
| Conjugation:          | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:              | Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.<br>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.   |
| Stability:            | Shelf life: one year from despatch.  |
| Gene Name:            | C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4   |
| Database Link:        | <a href="#">Entrez Gene 12767 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 60628 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 707329 Monkey</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 7852 Human</a><br><a href="#">P61073</a> |

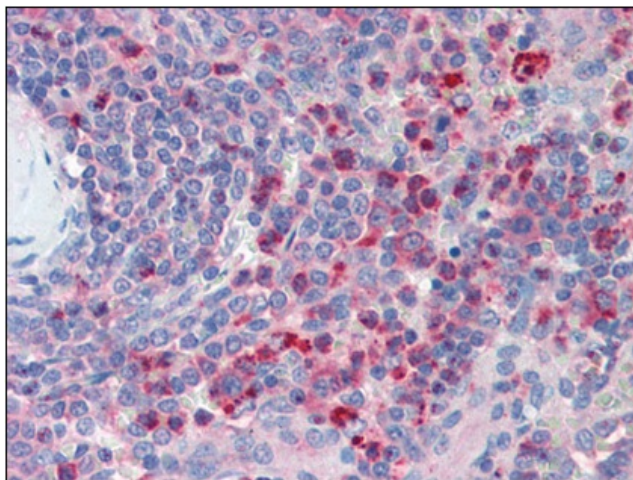


[View online »](#)

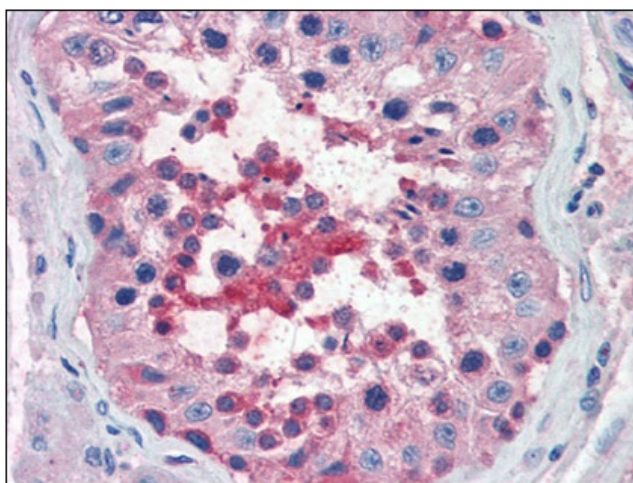
|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Background:</b>       | CXCR4, a Chemokine Receptor involved in organ vascularization, neuronal cell migration, and patterning of the central nervous system during development. It binds stromal cell-derived factor 1 (SDF1, also called PBFS) and mediates migration of resting leukocytes and is unique in homing hematopoietic progenitors to bone marrow. These properties suggest that CXCR4 is involved in tumor cell migration and local tumor invasion. It is also an HIV-1 fusion co-factor that allows HIV-1 invasion in diverse human cell types. Although this receptor was initially called Neuropeptide Y3 Receptor, it does not respond to neuropeptide Y. CXCR4 has two isoforms that are produced by alternative splicing. |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>         | CXC-R4, CXCR-4, Fusin, LCR1, FB22, NPYRL, HM89, SDF1 receptor, LESTR  |
| <b>Protein Families:</b> | Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, GPCR, Transmembrane  |
| <b>Protein Pathways:</b> | Axon guidance, Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Leukocyte transendothelial migration   |

**Product images:**

Human Kidney (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with CXCR4 antibody at 5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated anti-goat IgG secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.



Human Spleen (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with CXCR4 antibody at 5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated anti-goat IgG secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.



Human Testis (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with CXCR4 antibody at 5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated anti-goat IgG secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.