

## Product datasheet for **AP51144PU-N**

### CXCR3 (Center) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA:</b> 1/1000. <b>Western Blot:</b> 1/100-1/500. <b>Flow Cytometry:</b> 1/10-1/50. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 1/50-1/100.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 147-175 amino acids from the Central region of Human CXCR3
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Human CXCR3. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A followed by peptide affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	40660 Da
Gene Name:	C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 3
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 2833 Human P49682</a>



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**Background:**

This gene encodes a G protein-coupled receptor with selectivity for three chemokines, termed IP10 (interferon-g-inducible 10 kDa protein), Mig (monokine induced by interferon-g) and I-TAC (interferon-inducible T cell a-chemoattractant). IP10, Mig and I-TAC belong to the structural subfamily of CXC chemokines, in which a single amino acid residue separates the first two of four highly conserved Cys residues. Binding of chemokines to this protein induces cellular responses that are involved in leukocyte traffic, most notably integrin activation, cytoskeletal changes and chemotactic migration. Inhibition by Bordetella pertussis toxin suggests that heterotrimeric G protein of the Gi-subclass couple to this protein. Signal transduction has not been further analyzed but may include the same enzymes that were identified in the signaling cascade induced by other chemokine receptors. As a consequence of chemokine-induced cellular desensitization (phosphorylation-dependent receptor internalization), cellular responses are typically rapid and short in duration. Cellular responsiveness is restored after dephosphorylation of intracellular receptors and subsequent recycling to the cell surface. This gene is prominently expressed in in vitro cultured effector/memory T cells, and in T cells present in many types of inflamed tissues. In addition, IP10, Mig and I-TAC are commonly produced by local cells in inflammatory lesion, suggesting that this gene and its chemokines participate in the recruitment of inflammatory cells. Therefore, this protein is a target for the development of small molecular weight antagonists, which may be used in the treatment of diverse inflammatory diseases. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

**Synonyms:**

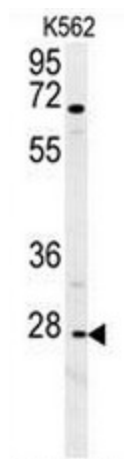
CXC-R3, CXCR-3, IP10 receptor, IP-10 receptor, GPR9

**Protein Families:**

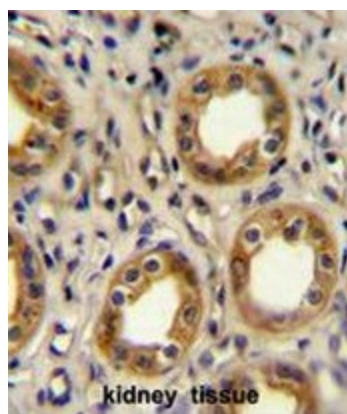
Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

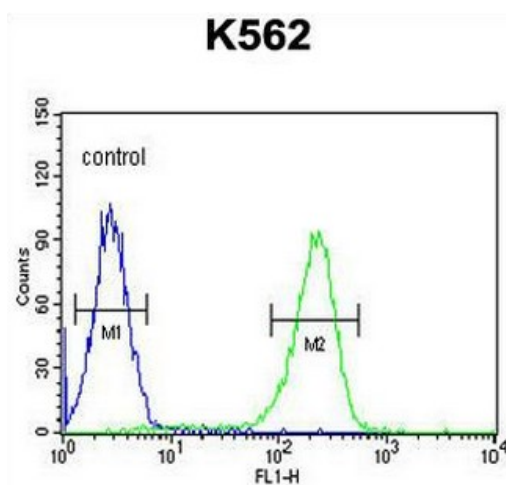
Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction

**Product images:**


CXCR3 Antibody (Center) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CXCR3 antibody detected the CXCR3 protein (arrow).



CXCR3 Antibody (Center) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the CXCR3 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



CXCR3 Antibody (Center) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.