

## Product datasheet for **TA328705**

### CXCR2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3,000; FC: 1:50-1:600
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)EDFNMESDSFEDFWKGED, corresponding to amino acid residues 2-19 of human CXCR2 . Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 2
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001161770</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 3579 Human</a> <a href="#">P25025</a>



[View online »](#)

**Background:**

Chemokines (CHEMOtactic cytoKINES) are an important subgroup of the inflammatory cytokine family. More than fifty chemokines are expressed in mammalian cells and are characterized by their relatively small size (~70-90 amino acids), by their conserved N-terminus and cysteine motifs. This group of proteins has been further categorized on the basis of the cysteine spacing in the motifs creating C, CC, CXC, and CX3C chemokine subfamilies. All fifty chemokines exert their effects through twenty different chemokine receptors, belonging to the superfamily of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) suggesting a certain level of promiscuity among the different receptors. All chemokine receptors couple to the pertussis sensitive Gi protein leading to phospholipase C activation and adenylate cyclase inhibition. Chemokines were first identified by their ability to mediate leukocyte chemoattraction. Apart from regulating the migration of leukocytes, they seem to be major players during inflammation and immunity. Indeed, chemokines could also be further classified as being inflammatory as many chemokines are extensively upregulated in response to inflammation, or housekeeping important for the homeostasis of certain cell types. Inflammatory chemokines are responsible for recruiting immune cells to the inflamed region, and housekeeping chemokines, expressed in lymphoid or non-lymphoid tissues mediate the trafficking and targeting of cells. In general, chemokines and their receptors guide leukocytes to sites of infection/inflammation. However, cases of chronic inflammatory disease and tissue damage occur when there is excessive recruitment of leukocytes. They could also be involved in the pathogenesis of neurological diseases like multiple sclerosis and many inflammatory diseases like atherosclerosis and inflammatory bowel disease. Recently, chemokines and their receptors have been found to be involved in cancer metastasis, namely breast cancer. The chemokine signaling also seems to be important for the communication between neural cells and the immune system, especially in the context of infection. The CXCR2 receptor could mediate chemotaxis and degranulation of neutrophils along with CXCR1, via interleukin-8 (IL-8) a proinflammatory chemokine with the CXC motif. In addition, in a model of arterial injury, CXCR2 can improve endothelial recovery, and also seems to be important in recruiting endothelial progenitor cells to injured vessels. CXCR2 is activated by a plethora of ligands: GROa, b, g, neutrophil-activating peptide, granulocyte chemotactic protein-2 and keratinocyte derived chemokine (CXCL1). CXCR2 is expressed in different brain regions, in the lung and spleen and other regions.

**Synonyms:**

CD182; CDw128b; CMKAR2; IL8R2; IL8RA; IL8RB

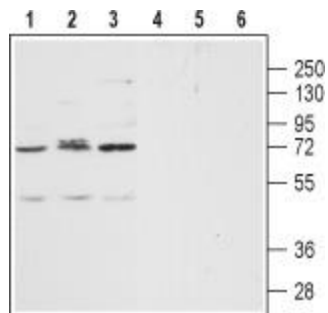
**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

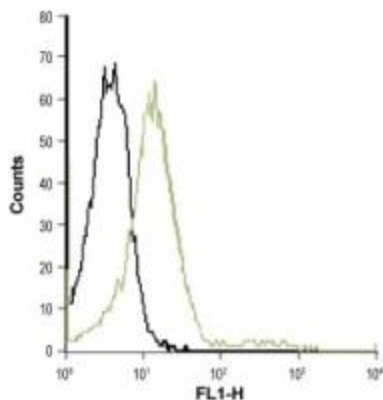
**Protein Pathways:**

Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection

**Product images:**



Western blot analysis of Jurkat (lanes 1 and 4), SH-SY5Y (lanes 2 and 5) and THP-1 (lanes 3 and 6) lysates: 1-3. Anti-CXCR2 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 4-6. Anti-CXCR2 (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Indirect flow cytometry analysis of intact live Jurkat cells: black line, Unstained cells. green line, Cells + Anti-CXCR2 (extracellular) antibody, (5-10 ug/5x10<sup>5</sup> cells).