

Product datasheet

CCR5 peptide ab7876

概述

产品名称 CCR5多肽

描述

性质 Synthetic

技术指标

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab7876** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用 Blocking

形式 Liquid

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

PBS with 0.1% BSA 0.02% sodium azide pH7.2

常规信息

功能 Receptor for a number of inflammatory CC-chemokines including MIP-1-alpha, MIP-1-beta and RANTES and subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ion level. May play a role in the control of granulocytic lineage proliferation or differentiation. Acts as a coreceptor (CD4 being the primary receptor) for HIV-1 R5 isolates.

组织特异性 Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, in the myeloid cell line THP-1, in the promyeloblastic cell line KG-1A and on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells. Medium levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in small intestine. Low levels in ovary and lung.

疾病相关 Genetic variation in CCR5 is associated with susceptibility to diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:612522]. A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect

the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels.

序列相似性

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

翻译后修饰

Sulfated on at least 2 of the N-terminal tyrosines. Sulfation contributes to the efficiency of HIV-1 entry and is required for efficient binding of the chemokines, CCL3 and CCL4.

O-glycosylated, but not N-glycosylated. Ser-6 appears to be the major site. Also sialylated glycans present which contribute to chemokine binding. Thr-16 and Ser-17 may also be glycosylated and, if so, with small moieties such as a T-antigen.

Palmitoylation in the C-terminal is important for cell surface expression, and to a lesser extent, for HIV entry.

Phosphorylation on serine residues in the C-terminal is stimulated by binding CC chemokines especially by APO-RANTES.

细胞定位

Cell membrane.

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