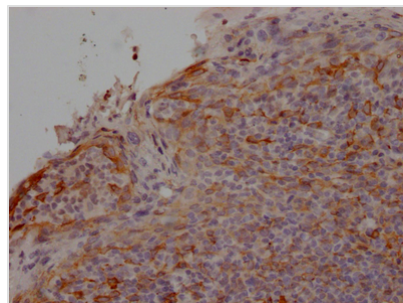




# CCR2 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA297464A0HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P41597
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human CCR2/CKR2
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
<b>Relevance</b>	Receptor for the CCL2, CCL7 and CCL13 chemokines. Transduces a signal by increasing intracellular calcium ion levels. Alternative coreceptor with CD4 for HIV-1 infection.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Cancer; Cardiovascular; Immunology; Microbiology; Signal transduction
<b>Gene Names</b>	CCR2
<b>Accession NO.</b>	6A1

## Image



IHC image of CSB-RA297464A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue performed on a Leica Bond<sup>TM</sup> system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

## Description

CCR2 is predominantly expressed by monocytes/macrophages with strong proinflammatory functions, regulating the mobilization of monocytes from bone marrow to the inflammatory sites. CCR2 plays important roles in the extravasation and transmigration of monocytes under inflammatory conditions. CCL2/CCR2 signaling is best known for its role in regulating macrophage



recruitment and polarization during inflammation. CCR2 deficiency markedly reduces Ly6Chi monocytes trafficking out of bone marrow and to sites of inflammation. CCR2 deficiency also reduces Th1 response and the severity of experimental autoimmune diseases.

The recombinant CCR2 antibody production commenced with the obtaining of genes encoding antibody against CCR2. Antibody genes were obtained by sequencing and screening DNA reversely transcribed from RNA that was extracted from the B cells isolated from immunized animals. These genes were cloned into plasma vectors and subsequently transfected into a mammalian cell line for production. The product is the recombinant CCR2 antibody. It underwent purification using Affinity-chromatography from the cell culture medium. This recombinant CCR2 antibody has been validated to detect the CCR2 protein from Human in the ELISA, IHC.