

**PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD182 (CXCR2)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2203590 / 100 tests  
2203585 / 25 tests

**Clone:** 5E8/CXCR2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$

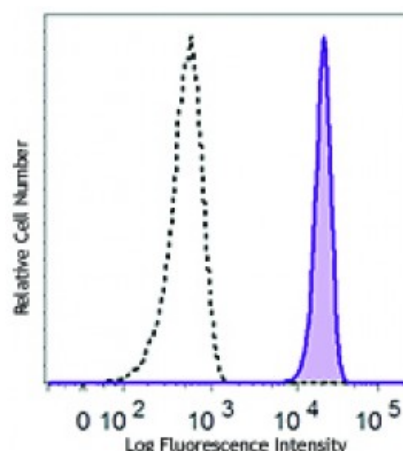
**Immunogen:** Human CXCR2 transfected L1.2 cells

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with CXCR2 (clone 5E8/CXCR2) PerCP/Cy5.5 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  PerCP/Cy5.5 isotype control (open histogram).

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: The 5E8/CXCR2 antibody is useful for immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis of CXCR2 expression.

**Application References:** 1. Kyriakakis E, *et al.* 2011. *J Leukoc Biol.* 90:929. [PubMed](#).

**Description:** CXCR2 is a 67-70 kD seven-transmembrane protein, also known as IL-8 receptor B (IL-8RB), CD182, and CD128b. It is a CXC chemokine receptor belongs to G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) family. CXCR2 is expressed as homodimer or heterodimer with CXCR1 and found on granulocytes, NK cells, subset of T lymphocytes, mast cells, monocytes, endothelial cells, megakaryocytes, and oligodendrocytes. CXCR2 mediates neutrophil activation and chemotaxis, megakaryocytic proliferation, and angiogenesis via binding its ligands including IL-8(CXCL8), NAP-2(CXCL7), GCP-2(CXCL6), and GRO- $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$  (CXCL1, CXCL2, CXCL3).

**Antigen References:** 1. Chuntharapai A, *et al.* 1994. *J. Immunol.* 153:5682.  
2. Wilson S, *et al.* 2005. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280:28663.  
3. Emadi S, *et al.* 2005. *Blood* 105:464.  
4. Omari KM, *et al.* 2005.

