

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CX3CR1

Catalog # / Size: 2308035 / 25 tests
2308040 / 100 tests

Clone: 2A9-1

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

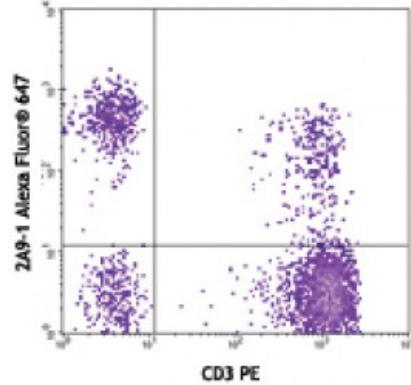
Immunogen: CX3CR1-EGFP fusion protein

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

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 lymphocytes stained with 2A9-1 Alexa Fluor® 647 and CD3 (OKT3) PE

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.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

Application References:

1. Nishimura M, *et al.* 2002. *J. Immunol.* 168:6173
2. Nanki T, *et al.* 2002. *Arthritis Rheum.* 46:2878
3. Kobayashi T, *et al.* 2007. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 13:837
4. Appleby LJ, *et al.* 2013. *Immunol Lett.* 152:32. [PubMed](#)
5. Mandl M, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:112140. [PubMed](#)

Description: CX3CR1 is a G-protein- coupled seven-transmembrane chemokine receptor, also called GPR13 or V28. It is expressed on NK cells, T cell subset, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and some malignant epithelial cells. CX3CL1 (known as fractalkine, neurotactin) is the ligand of CX3CR1. CX3CL1 is a unique transmembrane molecule with a CX3C-motif chemokine domain and a mucin-like stalk. CX3CL1 is expressed by activated-endothelial cells, neurons, and astrocytes. The interaction of CX3CR1 and its ligand mediates cell firm adhesion and migration.

Antigen References:

1. Imai T, *et al.* 1997. *Cell.* 91:521
2. Fong AM, *et al.* 1998. *J. Exp. Med.* 188:1413
3. Auffray C, *et al.* 2009. *J. Exp. Med.* 206:595