

## CCR5 (Phospho Ser336) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0289

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, ELISA

#### MW

- 40kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**

**ELISA 1:10000**

**Not yet tested in other applications.**

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CCR5 around the phosphorylation site of Ser336. AA range:302-351

**Specificity** Phospho-CCR5 (S336) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CCR5 protein only when phosphorylated at S336. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RASV

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## | Target Information

**Gene name** CCR5

**Protein Name** C-C chemokine receptor type 5

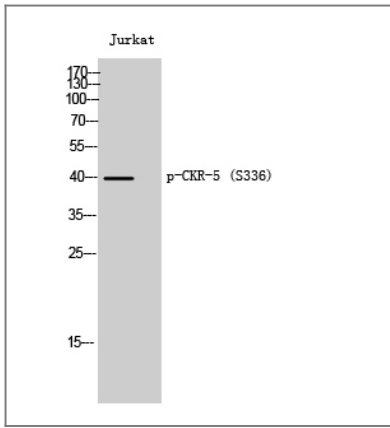
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">1234</a> ; <a href="#">727797</a> ;	<a href="#">P51681</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">12774</a> ;	<a href="#">P51682</a> ;
Rat	<a href="#">117029</a> ;	<a href="#">O08556</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

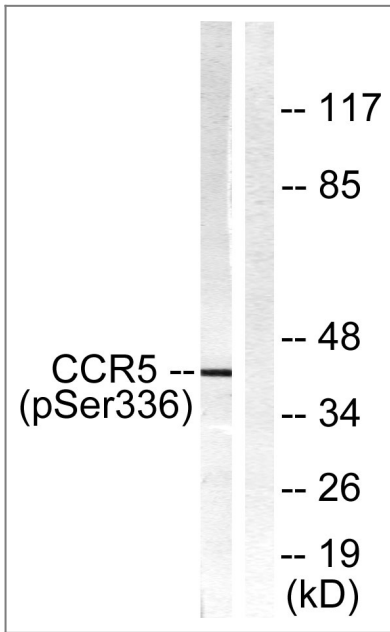
**Tissue specificity** Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, in the myeloid cell line THP-1, in the promyeloblastic cell line KG-1a and on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells. Medium levels in peripheral blood leukocytes and in small intestine. Low levels in ovary and lung.

**Function** Disease:Genetic variation in CCR5 is associated with susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type 22 (IDDM22) [MIM:612522]. IDDM is caused by the body's own immune system which destroys the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. Classical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria, due to hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis.,Function: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.,online information:CC chemokine receptors entry,online information:CCR5 receptor entry,polymorphism:Ser-60 variant, a naturally occurring mutation in a conserved residue in the first intracellular domain of CCR5, results in reduced amounts of the protein in the membrane and consequently may be associated with reduced susceptibility to infection by microbes that depend on these molecules as their receptors.,polymorphism:Variations in CCR5 are associated with resistance or susceptibility to immunodeficiency virus type 1 (resistance or susceptibility to HIV-1) [MIM:609423]. Variations in CCR5 gene also influence the rate of progression to AIDS after infection.,polymorphism:Variations in CCR5 are associated with susceptibility to West Nile virus (WNV) infection [MIM:610379].,PTM: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.,PTM:Palmitoylation in the C-terminal is important for cell surface expression, and to a lesser extent, for HIV entry.,PTM:Phosphorylation on serine residues in the C-terminal is stimulated by binding CC chemokines especially by APO-RANTES.,PTM: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.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,subunit:Interacts with PRAF2. Interacts with HIV-1 surface protein gp120. Efficient ligand binding to CCL3/MIP-1alpha and CCR4/MIP-1beta requires sulfation, O-glycosylation and sialic acid modifications. Glycosylation on Ser-6 is required for efficient binding of CCL4. Interacts with ADRBK1.,tissue specificity: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.,

## Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Phospho-CKR-5 (S336) Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using CCR5 (Phospho-Ser336) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**CCR5 (Phospho Ser336) Rabbit pAb**

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