

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	CXCR6
<b>Synonyms</b>	BONZO; CD186; CDw186; STRL33; TYMSTR
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant human CXCR6 Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	O00574
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	C-Human Fc tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	CXCR6(Met1-Val32) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 30.0 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of CXCR6-hFc is approximately 35-55 kDa due to glycosylation.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a G protein-coupled receptor with seven transmembrane domains that belongs to the CXC chemokine receptor family. This family also includes CXCR1, CXCR2, CXCR3, CXCR4, CXCR5, and CXCR7. This gene, which maps to the chemokine receptor gene cluster, is expressed in several T lymphocyte subsets and bone marrow stromal cells. The encoded protein and its exclusive ligand, chemokine ligand 16 (CCL16), are part of a signalling pathway that regulates T lymphocyte migration to various peripheral tissues (the liver, spleen red pulp, intestine, lungs, and skin) and promotes cell-cell interaction with dendritic cells and fibroblastic reticular cells. CXCR6/CCL16 also controls the localization of resident memory T lymphocytes to different compartments of the lung and maintains airway resident memory T lymphocytes, which are an important first line of defense against respiratory pathogens. The encoded protein serves as an entry coreceptor used by HIV-1 and SIV to enter target cells, in conjunction with CD4. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated





Figure 1. Human CXCR6 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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