

Anti-CXCR4 (C-terminal region) Antibody



Product Details

Available Variants	100 µL (SKU:CP4211)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Gene Name	CXCR4
Host Species	Rabbit
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Physical State	Liquid
Buffer	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ and 50% glycerol
Applications	ELISA, ICC, WB
Dilution Ranges	WB: 1:1000 ICC: 1:100
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	CXCR4 synthetic peptide (coupled to carrier protein) corresponds to amino acids in the C-terminal region of human CXCR4. This sequence is conserved in mouse, rat, and chicken CXCR4, but has low homology to other CXCR family members.
Specificity	The antibody detects bands at 35, 42, 50, and 100 kDa* corresponding to various post-translationally modified forms of CXCR4 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human Jurkat and PC3 cells. These bands co-migrate with similar bands detected with anti-CXCR4 (Ser-324/Ser-325) and anti-CXCR4 (a.a. 328-338) antibodies.
Molecular Weight	35,42,50,100
Quality Control	Western blots performed on each lot.
Storage	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at

-20°C.

UniProt ID P61073

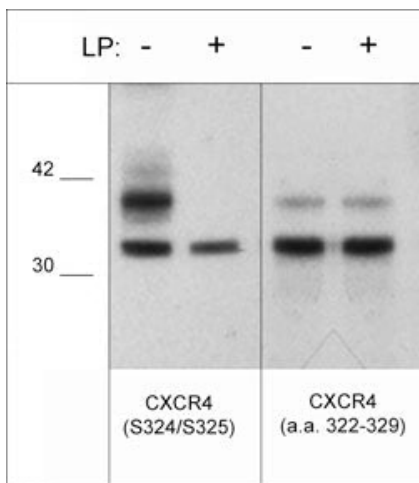
Country of Origin United States

Shipping Blue Ice

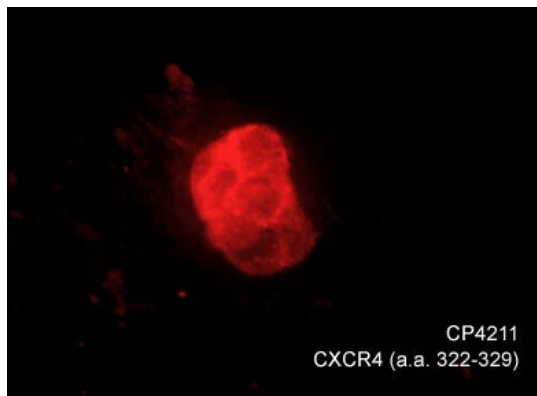
Expiration After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.

Usage Statement For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Use of all products is subject to our terms and conditions, which can be viewed on our website.

Product Images



Western blot analysis of human Jurkat cells treated with 100 nM calyculin A for 30 min. then the blots were untreated (-) or treated (+) with lambda phosphatase. The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonals anti-CXCR4 (Ser-324/Ser-325) (left panel) or anti-CXCR4 (a.a. 322-329) (right panel).



Immunocytochemical labeling of CXCR4 in chick pluripotent cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal CXCR4 (a.a. 322-329) antibody (CP4211), then detected using appropriate secondary antibody (Red). (Image provided by Dr. Yangqing Lu at the Regenerative Bioscience Center, University of Georgia).



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