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Anti-Human CD184 (CXCR4) Antibody

Catalog Number:	110201, 110202
Size:	100 ug, 500 ug
Target Name:	CD184, CXCR4
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	184AM1
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.25 µg of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application
Isotype Control:	301401
RRID:	AB_3738938

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD184, also known as CXCR4 (C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4), is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that plays a central role in cell migration, immune regulation, and development. It is expressed on a wide variety of cells, including hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, lymphocytes, endothelial cells, and many types of cancer cells. CXCR4 primarily functions as a chemokine receptor that guides cell trafficking and positioning in response to chemotactic gradients, making it essential in immune surveillance, hematopoiesis, and organogenesis.

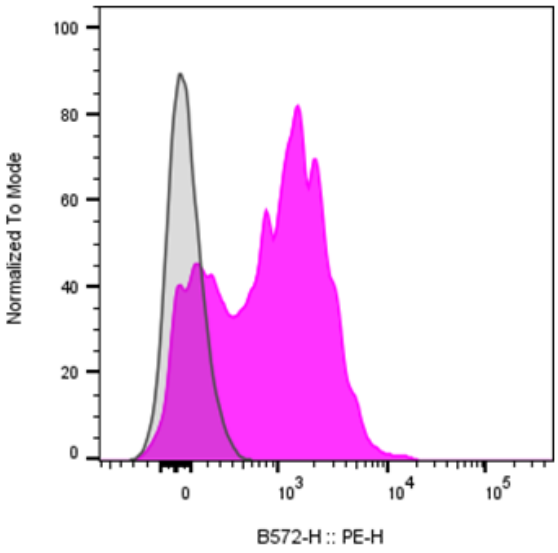
Structurally, CD184 is a typical seven-transmembrane GPCR composed of 352 amino acids with an extracellular N-terminal domain, seven hydrophobic transmembrane helices, three extracellular and intracellular loops, and a cytoplasmic C-terminal tail. The extracellular regions are responsible for ligand binding, while the intracellular domains interact with G proteins and β-arrestins to initiate downstream signaling cascades. The receptor is heavily glycosylated at the N-terminus, which contributes to ligand specificity and receptor stability. The cognate ligand for CD184 is CXCL12, also known as stromal cell–derived factor 1 (SDF-1). Binding of CXCL12 to CXCR4 triggers activation of multiple signaling pathways, including PI3K/AKT, MAPK/ERK, and calcium mobilization cascades, which collectively regulate migration, survival, and proliferation. The CXCL12-CXCR4 axis is critical for the

homing of hematopoietic stem cells to the bone marrow and the migration of immune cells during inflammation and tissue repair.

CD184 has been implicated in numerous diseases, ranging from cancer to infectious and autoimmune disorders. In oncology, CXCR4 is frequently overexpressed in solid and hematologic malignancies, where it drives tumor growth, angiogenesis, metastasis, and resistance to therapy. The receptor also serves as a co-receptor for HIV-1 entry into T cells, enabling viral infection and progression to AIDS. Dysregulation of the CXCL12-CXCR4 axis is additionally associated with inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, due to aberrant immune cell recruitment.

Therapeutically, CXCR4 represents a major target in both cancer and regenerative medicine. Antagonists such as plerixafor (AMD3100) are used clinically to mobilize hematopoietic stem cells for transplantation. In cancer, CXCR4 inhibitors and monoclonal antibodies are under development to block metastasis and improve immunotherapy efficacy. Modulating this pathway continues to hold significant potential for controlling immune responses, enhancing stem cell therapies, and limiting disease progression across multiple clinical contexts.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained either purified Anti-Human CD184 (CXCR4) clone 184AM1 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram), followed by PE anti-mouse IgG.

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