

**MULTISCREEN™ DIVISION ARRESTED CELL LINE  
HUMAN RECOMBINANT CX3CR1 RECEPTOR**

**Data sheet**

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Catalog Number:** DCG1008a

**Lot Number:** DCG1008a -030118

**Quantity:** 1 vial ( $4 \times 10^6$ ) frozen cells

**Freeze Medium:** Cellbanker 2  
(Amsbio 11891)

**Host cell:** HEK293T  $G\alpha_{qi5}$

**Transfection:** Expression vector containing full-length human CX3CR1 cDNA (GenBank Accession Number NM\_001337) with FLAG tag sequence at N-terminus

**Recommended Storage:** Liquid nitrogen upon receiving

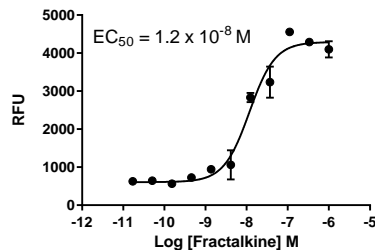
**Propagation Medium:** DMEM, 10% FBS

**Stability:** Stable for 1 – 2 days after thawing

**Background:** CX3CR1, (CX3C-chemokine receptor 1, fractalkine receptor or GPR13) is a receptor for the CX3C chemokine fractalkine. CX3CR1 is expressed in cytotoxic effector lymphocytes, including natural killer cells, cytotoxic T lymphocytes and macrophages. Soluble fractalkine causes migration of these cells, whereas the membrane-bound form captures and enhances the subsequent migration in response to secondary stimulation with other chemokines. Furthermore, stimulation through membrane-bound fractalkine activates natural killer cells, leading to increased cytotoxicity and interferon-gamma production. Fractalkine is involved in the pathogenesis of various clinical disease states or processes, such as atherosclerosis, glomerulonephritis, cardiac allograft rejection and rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, polymorphisms in CX3CR1, which reduce its binding activity to fractalkine, have been reported to increase the risk of HIV disease and to reduce the risk of coronary artery disease.

**Application:** Functional assays

**Figure 1**



**Figure 1.** Dose-dependent stimulation of calcium flux upon treatment with ligand, monitored measured with Multiscreen™ Calcium 1.0 No Wash Assay Kit (Multispan MSCA01).

**References:**

Imai *et al.* (1997) Identification and molecular characterization of fractalkine receptor CX3CR1, which mediates both leukocyte migration and adhesion. *Cell* 91:521-530.

Garin *et al.* (2003) Two novel fully functional isoforms of CX3CR1 are potent HIV coreceptors. *J Immunol* 171:5305-5312.

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