

**Anti-CCR3 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11486**Specification**

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**Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P51677</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for C-C chemokine receptor type 3(CCR3) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1232

**Other Names**

C-C chemokine receptor type 3, C-C CKR-3, CC-CKR-3, CCR-3, CCR3, CKR3, Eosinophil eotaxin receptor, CD193, CCR3, CMKBR3

**Calculated MW**

41044 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity**

In eosinophils as well as trace amounts in neutrophils and monocytes.

**Protein Name**

C-C chemokine receptor type 3

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human CCR3(1-20aa MTTSLDTVETFGTTSYYDDV).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

**Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CCR3

**Synonyms** CMKBR3

**Function**

Receptor for C-C type chemokine. Binds and responds to a variety of chemokines, including CCL11, CCL26, CCL7, CCL13, RANTES(CCL5) and CCL15 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7622448" target="\_blank">7622448</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8642344" target="\_blank">8642344</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8676064" target="\_blank">8676064</a>). Subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ions level (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8676064" target="\_blank">8676064</a>). In addition acts as a possible functional receptor for NARS1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30171954" target="\_blank">30171954</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

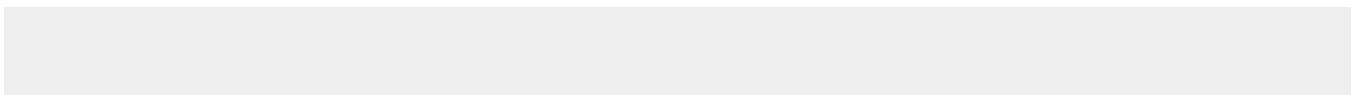
**Tissue Location**

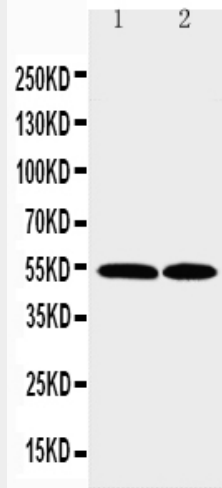
In eosinophils as well as trace amounts in neutrophils and monocytes.

**Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Protocols**

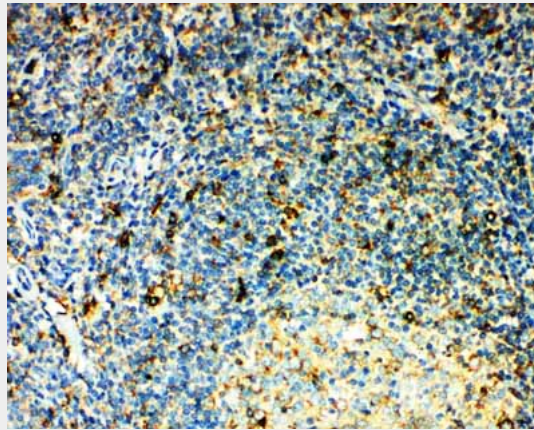
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Images**



Anti-CCR3 antibody, ABO11486, Western blotting Lane 1: K562 Cell Lysate Lane 2: RAJI Cell Lysate



Anti-CCR3 antibody, ABO11486, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue

### **Anti-CCR3 Antibody - Background**

C-C chemokine receptor type 3, also called CCR3 or CKR3 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CCR3 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for C-C type chemokines. It belongs to family 1 of the G protein-coupled receptors. This gene and seven other chemokine receptor genes form a chemokine receptor gene cluster on the chromosomal region 3p21. This receptor binds and responds to a variety of chemokines, including eotaxin(CCL11), eotaxin-3(CCL26), MCP-3(CCL7), MCP-4(CCL13), and RANTES(CCL5). It is highly expressed in eosinophils and basophils, and is also detected in TH1 and TH2 cells, as well as in airway epithelial cells. This receptor may contribute to the accumulation and activation of eosinophils and other inflammatory cells in the allergic airway. It is also known to be an entry co-receptor for HIV-1. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.