

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse CD193 (CCR3)

Catalog # / Size: 129401 / 25 µg

Clone: TG14/CCR3 Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

Immunogen: CCR3 transfectants

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of

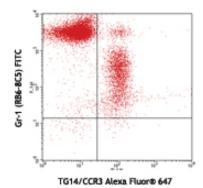
unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 647.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.



BALB/c mouse lysed whole blood

stained with Gr-1 (RB6-8C5) FITC and TG14/CCR3 Alexa Fluor® 647 (gated on granulocyte population)

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is

recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

** Alexa Fluor® 647 is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc. Alexa Fluor® 647 dye antibody conjugates are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, except for use in combination with

microarrays and high content screening, and are covered by pending and issued patents.

Application References: 1. Sharma R. 2009. J. Immunol.. 183:3212 (FC) PubMed

Description: Mouse CCR3, a member of the family of G-protein– coupled receptors with seven transmembrane spanning domains. In addition to being the major receptor for CCL11, CCR3 also binds to CCL8 (MCP2), CCL7 (MARK), CCL5 (RANTES), CCL24 (eotaxin-2), CCL26 (eotaxin-3), CCL15 (MIP5), and CCL28 (1). In humans, an additional chemokine (CCL13/MCP-4) binds CCR3. This receptor has been found predominantly on leukocytes, including eosinophils, basophils, mast cells, TH2 cells, human dendritic cells, and thymocytes. CCR3 is also present on non-hematopoietic cells, such as brain microglial cells, airway epithelia cells, and human brain and microvascular endothelial cells (2, 3). Studies in bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis suggested that CCL11 and CCR3 play an important role in the development of fibrosis (4). CCR3 is constitutively expressed in cultured lung and primary bronchial fibroblasts and colocalizes with specific surface markers for human fibroblasts in lung tissue. Eotaxin/CCL11 has a direct and selective profibrogenic effect on lung and bronchial fibroblasts (5).

- Antigen References: 1. Zlotnik A, *et al. Genome Biology* 7:243-243.11 2006. 2. Kodali RK, *et al. ATVB* 24:1211-1216 2004. 3. Das AM, *et al. JPET* 318:411-417 2006.
 - 4. Huaux F, et al. A J Pathol 167:1485- 2005.
 - 5. Puxeddu I, et al. J Allergy Clinical Immunol 117:103-110 2006.

Related Products: Product Application Alexa Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Ctrl RTK2758 FC, ICFC FC, ICC, ICFC Cell Staining Buffer RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) TruStain fcX™ (anti-mouse CD16/32) 93

