

**CCR3 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10304****Specification**

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**CCR3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O54814</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_446410</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	41643

**CCR3 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 117027**Application & Usage****Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually.****Other Names**

CMKBR3 , CKR3 , CD193 , CC-CKR-3 , C CKR-3 , CC-CKR-3 , CCR-3 , CCR3

**Target/Specificity**

CCR3

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) Protein G purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

CCR3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## 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. Subsequently transduces a signal by increasing the intracellular calcium ions level. In addition acts as a possible functional receptor for NARS1.

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

### Tissue Location

Expressed in spleen but not in astrocytes or microglia.

## 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](#)

## CCR3 Antibody - Images

## CCR3 Antibody - Background

Chemokines play important roles in inflammation and critical for the recruitment of effector immune cells to sites of infection. Chemokines activate leukocytes by binding to G protein coupled receptors. The ever-growing chemokine receptor subtypes can be divided into 2 major groups, CXCR and CCR, based on the 2 major classes of chemokines. One of the CCR receptors, CCR3 (eotaxin receptor), is expressed on eosinophils and certain T cell population respond to a variety of CC chemokines apart from eotaxin, including RANTES, monocyte chemotactic protein (MCP)-2, MCP-3, and MCP-4. CCR3 facilitated infection by a more restricted subset of primary viruses, and binding of the CCR3 ligand, eotaxin, and inhibited infection by these isolates.