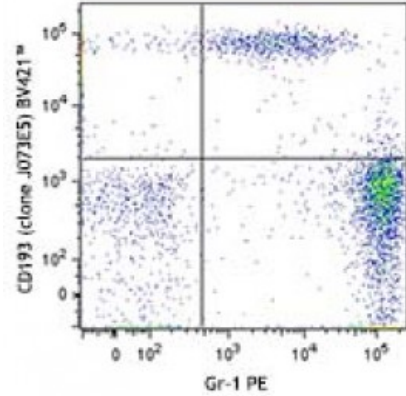


Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-mouse CD193 (CCR3)

Catalog # / Size: 1322585 / 50 µg
Clone: J073E5
Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ
Immunogen: Mouse CCR3-transfectants
Reactivity: Mouse
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Concentration: 0.2

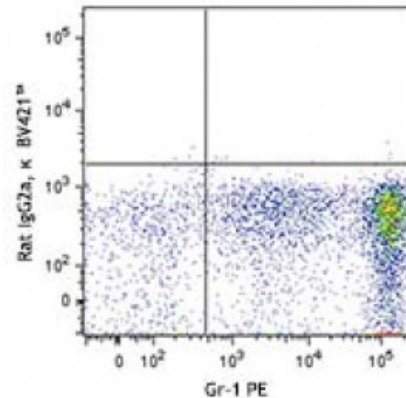


C57BL/6 mouse peripheral blood myeloid cells were stained with Gr-1 PE and CD193 (clone J073E5) Brilliant Violet 421™ (top) or rat IgG2a, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.



Description: CD193, also known as CC-chemokine receptor 3 (CCR3), CC CKR3, MIP1-α receptor like-2, and eotaxin receptor, is a member of the G protein-coupled, seven transmembrane receptor family. It binds to the CC chemokines eotaxin, eotaxin-2, and eotaxin-3 with high affinity. CD193 has also been reported to bind RANTES, MCP-3, and MCP-4 with low affinity. CD193 is expressed on mouse eosinophils, basophils, mast cells, mononuclear phagocytes, platelets, hematopoietic progenitor cells, and keratinocytes. It is thought to play a role in allergic diseases such as bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis. CD193 also function as a co-receptor for HIV-1 and HIV-2, and the binding of eotaxin with CD193 has been shown to inhibit HIV infection in some cell types.

Antigen References: 1. Zlotnik A, *et al.* 2006. *Genome Biol.* 7:243.
 2. Kodali RB, *et al.* 2004. *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* 24:1211.

3. Das AM, *et al.* 2006. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 318:411.
4. Huaux