



11-381-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD3 Purified Antibody (0.025 mg)

Clone:	MEM-92
Isotype:	Mouse IgM
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-92 reacts with epsilon chain of human CD3 complex, a part of a bigger multisubunit complex of the T cell receptor (CD3/TCR) expressed on peripheral blood T lymphocytes and mature thymocytes. HLDA IV.; WS Code T 97
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Human peripheral blood lymphocytes.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Application:	Flow Cytometry Recommended dilution:2-10 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation Functional Application The antibody MEM-92 in solution induces early responses of T cell activation (tyrosine phosphorylation, calcium elevation, Erk activation and expression of activation antigens), but it is unable to induce T cell proliferation.
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification:	Purified by precipitation and chromatography
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Tris buffered saline (TBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 8.0
Storage / Stability:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD3 complex is crucial in transducing antigen-recognition signals into the cytoplasm of T cells and in regulating the cell surface expression of the TCR complex. T-cell activation through the antigen receptor (TCR) involves the cytoplasmic tails of the CD3 subunits CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, CD3 epsilon and CD3 zeta. These CD3 subunits are structurally related members of the immunoglobulins super family encoded by closely linked genes on human chromosome 11. The CD3 components have long cytoplasmic tails that associate with cytoplasmic signal transduction molecules. This association is mediated at least in part by a double tyrosine-based motif present in a single copy in the CD3 subunits. CD3 may play a role in TCR-induced growth arrest, cell survival and proliferation. The CD3 antigen is present on 68-82% of normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, 65-85% of thymocytes and Purkinje cells in the cerebellum. It is never expressed on B or NK cells. Decreased percentages of T lymphocytes may be observed in some autoimmune diseases.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

**Antibodies****References:**

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