EXBIO Antibodies

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

11-578-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD3 (mouse) Purified Antibody (0.025 mg)

Clone:	145-2C11
Isotype:	Hamster IgG
Specificity:	The Armenian hamster monoclonal antibody 145-2C11 reacts with mouse CD3 (epsilon subunit). This antibody is commonly used as a phenotypic marker for mouse T cells.
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Mouse BM10-37 cytotoxic T lymphocytes
Species Reactivity:	Mouse
Application:	Flow Cytometry Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg / ml (million cells) Immunoprecipitation Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg / 100-500 µg protein in 1 ml cell lysate Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections) Immunocytochemistry Functional Application Induction of T cell activation, proliferation or apoptosis (depending on conditions); in vivo T cell depletion
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification:	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
Storage / Stability:	Store at 2-8ºC. 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 superfamily 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.

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

EXBIO Praha | Nad Safinou II 341 | 252 50 Vestec u Prahy | Czech Republic
Tel: +420 261 090 666 | Fax: +420 261 090 660 | orders@exbio.cz | www.exbio.cz

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*And many other.

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