

1A-578-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD3 (mouse) Allophycocyanin (APC) conjugated (0.025 mg)

Clone: 145-2C11

Isotype: Hamster IqG

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

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under

optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography.

0.5 mg/ml **Concentration:**

The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM Storage Buffer:

sodium azide

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Usage:

Suggested working dilution is 2 µg/ml. Indicated dilution is recommended starting

point for use of this product. Working concentrations should be determined by the

investigator.

See vial label **Expiration:**

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.



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

References:

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*And many other.

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