

1B-578-C100

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD3 (mouse) Biotin conjugated (0.1 mg)

<b>Clone:</b>	145-2C11
<b>Isotype:</b>	Hamster IgG
<b>Specificity:</b>	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.
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Mouse BM10-37 cytotoxic T lymphocytes
<b>Species Reactivity:</b>	Mouse
<b>Preparation:</b>	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
<b>Concentration:</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
<b>Storage / Stability:</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
<b>Usage:</b>	Biotinylated antibody is designed for indirect immunofluorescence analysis by Flow Cytometry.
<b>Expiration:</b>	See vial label
<b>Lot Number:</b>	See vial label
<b>Background:</b>	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.**

**Antibodies****References:**

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- \*And many other.

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