EXBIO Antibodies

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

1F-578-C100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD3 (mouse) Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (0.1 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
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC.
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
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.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Suggested working concentration is 2 µg/ml. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product. Working concentrations should be determined by the investigator.
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.

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*And many other.

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