

Anti-CD3 epsilon/CD3e Antibody-FITC (60384)

Product Details

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| Ig Type: | Mouse IgG2a |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Conjugation: | FITC |
| Clone: | 60384 |
| Purification: | Protein A |

Applications

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| Verified Activity: | Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD3 expression on human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human CD3 and APC conjugated anti-Human CD19 (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 555415). The dot plots were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes. |
| Application: | FCM |
| Recommended | 5 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml |

Properties

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| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. |
| Shipping: | Shipping with blue ice. |

Antigen Details

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| Immunogen: | Recombinant Protein: Human CD3e / CD3 epsilon protein (TMPY-01191) |
| Antigen Species: | Human |
| Synonyms: | CD3 ε/CD3e;CD3e molecule, ε (CD3-TCR complex);CD3e molecule, epsilon (CD3-TCR complex) |
| Biology Area: | ITIM/ITAM Immunoreceptors and Related Molecules |

Research Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain, also known as CD3E, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. CD3E contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain and 1 ITAM domain. CD3E, together with CD3-gamma, CD3-delta and CD3-zeta, and the T-cell receptor alpha/beta and gamma/delta heterodimers, forms the T cell receptor-CD3 complex. The CD3 epsilon subunit of the T cell receptor (TCR) complex contains two defined signaling domains, a proline-rich sequence and an immune tyrosine activation motifs (ITAMs), and this complex undergoes a conformational change upon ligand binding that is thought to be important for the activation of T cells. In the CD3 epsilon mutant mice, all stages of T cell development and activation that are TCR-dependent were impaired, but not eliminated, including activation of mature naïve T cells with the MHCII presented superantigen, staphylococcal enterotoxin B, or with a strong TCR cross-linking antibody specific for either TCR-Cbeta or CD3 epsilon. T cell receptor-CD3 complex plays an important role in coupling antigen recognition to several intracellular signal-transduction pathways. This complex is critical for T-cell development and function, and represents one of the most complex transmembrane receptors. CD3E plays an essential role in T-cell development, and defects in CD3E gene cause severe immunodeficiency. Homozygous mutations in CD3D and CD3E genes lead to a complete block in T-cell development and thus to an early-onset severe combined immunodeficiency phenotype. Cancer

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