

Anti-CD3 epsilon/CD3e Antibody (2D709)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2D709
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

	Anti-CD3E mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary
Verified Activity:	-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the ECL technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:23 kDa. -Observed band size:23 kDa
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD3 epsilon / CD3e Protein (TMPY-01191)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	CD3e molecule, ε (CD3-TCR complex);CD3e molecule, epsilon (CD3-TCR complex);CD3 ε/CD3e
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

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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 ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunoTherapyTargeted Therapy

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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