

FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody[HIT3a]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1277C

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

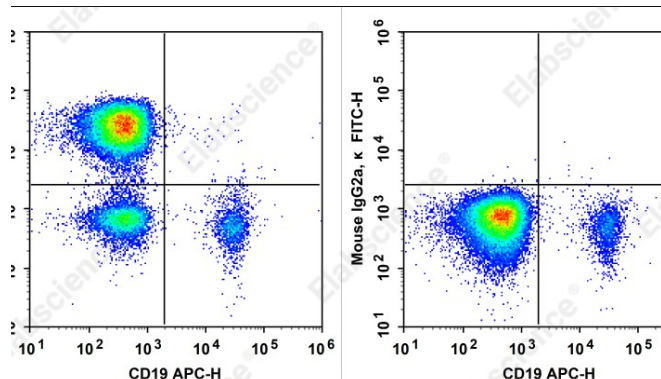
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Syrian Hamster
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	HIT3a
Isotype Control	FITC Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with APC Anti-Human CD19 Antibody and FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody[HIT3a](left) or FITC Mouse IgG2a Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain; CD3E; T-cell surface antigen T3/Leu-4 epsilon chain; CD3e; CD3E; T3E; T3; CD3e
Uniprot ID	Q96E93; O88713
Gene ID	916

For Research Use Only

Background

CD3ε is a 20 kD chain of the CD3/T-cell receptor (TCR) complex which is composed of two CD3ε, one CD3γ, one CD3δ, one CD3ζ (CD247), and a T-cell receptor (α/β or γ/δ) heterodimer. It is found on all mature T lymphocytes, NK-T cells, and some thymocytes.

CD3, also known as T3, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily that plays a role in antigen recognition, signal transduction, and T cell activation.