

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody[145-2C11]

Catalog Number: GFH1103UL

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone No.	145-2C11
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[PIP] [Product E-AB-F09853L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

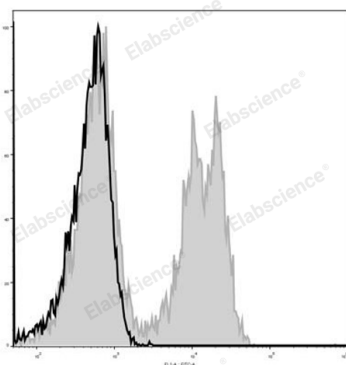
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 µg/10⁶ cells in 100 µL volume].

Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody (filled gray histogram).

Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CD3E;CD3ε;T-cell surface antigen T3/Leu-4 epsilon chain;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain;T3E
Gene ID	12501

For Research Use Only

Background

CD3ε is a 20 kD transmembrane protein, also known as CD3 or T3. It is a member of the Ig superfamily and primarily expressed on T cells, NK-T cells, and at different levels on thymocytes during T cell differentiation. CD3ε forms a TCR complex by associating with the CD3δ, γ and ζ chains, as well as the TCR α/β or γ/δ chains. CD3 plays a critical role in TCR signal transduction, T cell activation, and antigen recognition by binding the peptide/MHC antigen complex.