Rev. V1.6



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Purified Anti-Human TRAV12-1 Antibody[S511]

catalog number: AN003730P

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

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human TRAV12-1 protein

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG2b, κ

Clone S511

Purification >98%, Protein A/G purified

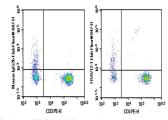
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer.

Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM 2 μ g/mL(0.5×10⁶-1×10⁶ cells)

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2μg Purified Anti-Human TRAV12-1 Antibody[S511] (Right) and 0.2μg mouse IgG2b,κ Isotype Control (Left),

followed by Elab Fluor $^{\circledR}$ 647-conjugated goat Anti-mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-human CD3 PE-

conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

The ability of T cell receptors (TCR) to discriminate foreign from self-peptides presented by major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules is essential for an effective adaptive immune response. TCR recognition of self-peptides has been linked to autoimmune disease. Mutant self-peptides have been associated with tumors. Engagement of TCRs by a family of bacterial toxins know as superantigens has been responsible for toxic shock syndrome. Autoantibodies to V beta segments of T cell receptors have been isolated from patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). The autoantibodies block TH1-mediated inflammatory autodestructive reactions and are believed to be a method by which the immune system compensates for disease (ref5). T Cell and TCR Diversity Most human T cells express the TCR alpha-beta and either CD4 or CD8 molecule (single positive, SP). A small number of T cells lack both CD4 and CD8 (double negative, DN). Increased percentages of alpha-beta DN T cells have been identified in some autoimmune and immunodeficiency disorders. Gamma-delta T cells are primarily found within the epithelium. They show less TCR diversity and recognize antigens differently than alpha-beta T cells. Subsets of gamma-delta T cells have shown antitumor and immunoregulatory activity.

For Research Use Only