

## Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody[145-2C11]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1103UQ

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Armenian Hamster
<b>Isotype</b>	Armenian Hamster IgG
<b>Clone No.</b>	145-2C11
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[PIP] [Product E-AB-F09853Q]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 450
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 nm bandpass filter).
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

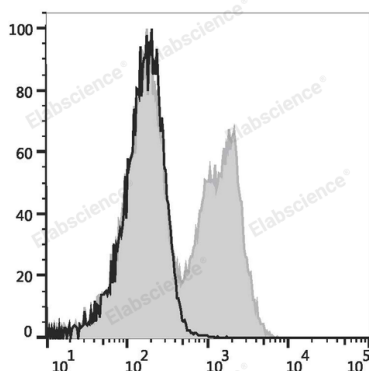
### Applications

### 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/10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 µL volume].

### Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody (filled gray histogram)

or Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Armenian hamster IgG Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	CD3E;CD3e;T-cell surface antigen T3/Leu-4 epsilon chain;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain;T3E
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P22646
<b>Gene ID</b>	12501

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD3 $\epsilon$  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. CD3 $\epsilon$  forms a TCR complex by associating with the CD3 $\delta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\zeta$  chains, as well as the TCR  $\alpha/\beta$  or  $\gamma/\delta$  chains. CD3 plays a critical role in TCR signal transduction, T cell activation, and antigen recognition by binding the peptide/MHC antigen complex.