Purified Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody[145-2C11], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F11030**

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

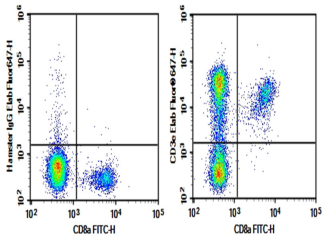
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD3ε protein
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone	145-2C11
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

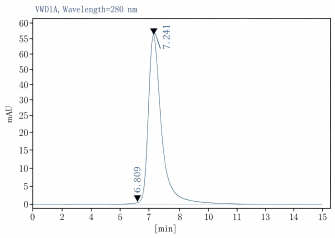
Applications — Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Activ	Reported in the literature
Depletion	Reported in the literature
Stim	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD3ε Antibody[145-2C11], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Armenian Hamster IgG, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti- Armenian Hamster IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD8a FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Ariella Glasner, et al. Immunity. 2018 Jan 16;48(1):107-119.e4.Noga Ron-Harel, et al. Cell Metab. 2016 Jul 12;24(1): 104-17.

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