Recombinant CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300594P

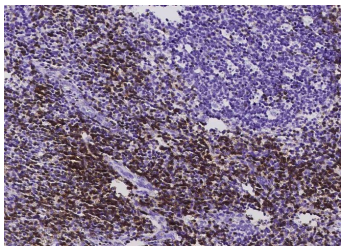
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

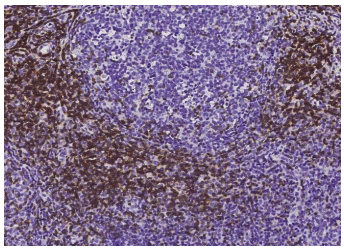
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD3D & CD3E Heterodimer protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B529
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
FCM	1:25-1:100

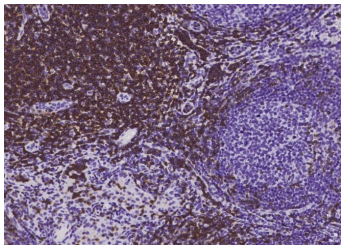
Data



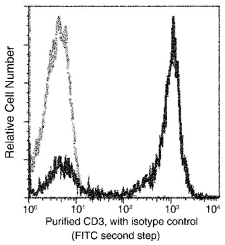
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



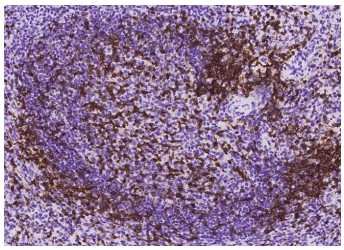
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded cynomolgus macaque tonsil using CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

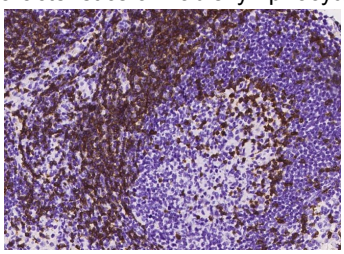


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded cynomolgus macaque lymphnode using CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD3E expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CD3E, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes.





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded cynomolgus spleen using CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded cynomolgus lymph node using CD3D &CD3E Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The CD3 complex, composed of gamma, delta, epsilon, and zeta subunits, is essential for the assembly, trafficking, and surface expression of the T cell receptor (TCR) complex. These subunits are structurally related members of the immunoglobulin superfamily and are encoded by closely linked genes on human chromosome 11. CD3 is expressed by thymocytes in a developmentally regulated manner and by all mature T cells, but not on B or NK cells. The CD3 subunits play a crucial role in transducing antigen-recognition signals into the cytoplasm of T cells. The cytoplasmic tails of CD3 subunits contain a double tyrosine-based motif that associates with cytoplasmic signal transduction molecules, mediating T cell activation through the TCR. Crosslinking of the TCR initiates intracellular biochemical pathways that result in cellular activation, proliferation, and potentially growth arrest and cell survival. CD3 is present on 68-82% of normal peripheral blood lymphocytes, 65-85% of thymocytes, and Purkinje cells in the cerebellum. Decreased percentages of T lymphocytes may be observed in some autoimmune diseases. Defects in the CD3 gene are associated with CD3 immunodeficiency, highlighting its importance in immune function and regulation.

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