

CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-64160

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

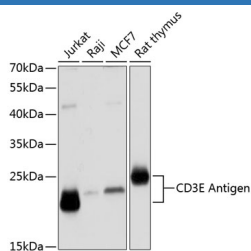
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human CD3E Antigen (NP_000724.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

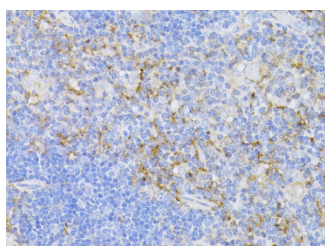
Data



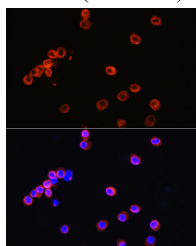
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MV:23-25 kDa

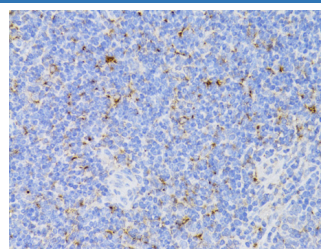
Calculated-MV:23 kDa



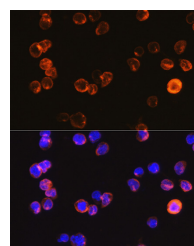
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse thymus using CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of RAW264.7 cells using CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen using CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of Jurkat cells using CD3E Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

For Research Use Only

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is the CD3-epsilon polypeptide, which together with CD3-gamma, -delta and -zeta, and the T-cell receptor alpha/beta and gamma/delta heterodimers, forms the T-cell receptor-CD3 complex. This complex plays an important role in coupling antigen recognition to several intracellular signal-transduction pathways. The genes encoding the epsilon, gamma and delta polypeptides are located in the same cluster on chromosome 11. The epsilon polypeptide plays an essential role in T-cell development. Defects in this gene cause immunodeficiency. This gene has also been linked to a susceptibility to type I diabetes in women.

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