# Purified Anti-Human TRAV12-1 Antibody[S511]

**Catalog Number:** GF003730P

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

## Description

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| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Human TRAV12-1 protein |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Isotype** | Mouse IgG2b, κ |
| **Clone** | S511 |
| **Purification** | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **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

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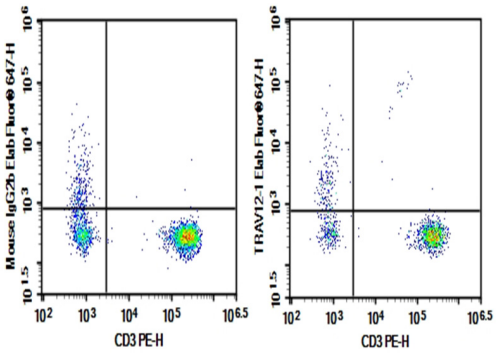
| **FCM** | 2 μg/mL(0.5×$10^6$-1×$10^6$ cells) |

## 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® 647-conjugated goat Anti-mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-human CD3 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

## Preparation & Storage

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| **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.