

Recombinant Human CD3 epsilon/CD3E (C-mFc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033869

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

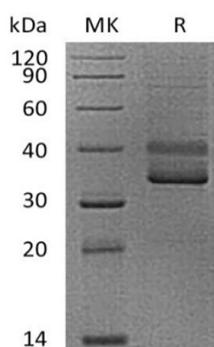
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD3 epsilon;CD3E protein Gln22-Thr48, with an C-terminal mFc
Calculated MW	28.5 kDa
Observed MW	32-40 kDa
Accession	P07766
Bio-activity	Immobilized Anti-Human/Monkey CD3E mAb at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human CD3E-mFc. The ED ₅₀ of Human CD3E-mFc is 28.99 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD3 ϵ Chain (CD3 ϵ) is a single-pass type I membrane protein. CD3 ϵ contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain and 1 ITAM domain. CD3 ϵ is a polypeptide encoded by the CD3E gene on chromosome 11 in humans. The T cell receptor-CD3 complex (TCR/CD3 complex) is involved in T-cell development and several intracellular signal-transduction pathways. This complex is critical for T-cell development and function, and represents one of the most complex transmembrane receptors. The T cell receptor-CD3 complex is unique in having ten cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs). TCR/CD3 complex plays an important role in coupling antigen recognition to several intracellular signal-transduction pathways.