

### 30-1622: Anti-CD3 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:145-2C11)-Low Endotoxin

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	145-2C11
<b>Application :</b>	FACS, IP, IHC-Fr, ICC, Functional Assay
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Mouse
<b>Gene :</b>	Cd3d
<b>Gene ID :</b>	12500
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P04235
<b>Format :</b>	Low Endotoxin
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Cd3d,T3d
<b>Isotype :</b>	Hamster IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Mouse BM10-37 cytotoxic T lymphocytes

#### Description

CD3 complex is crucial in transducing antigen-recognition signals into the cytoplasm of T cells and in regulating the cell surface expression of the TCR complex. T cell activation through the antigen receptor (TCR) involves the cytoplasmic tails of the CD3 subunits CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, CD3 epsilon and CD3 zeta. These CD3 subunits are structurally related members of the immunoglobulins superfamily encoded by closely linked genes on human chromosome 11. The CD3 components have long cytoplasmic tails that associate with cytoplasmic signal transduction molecules. This association is mediated at least in part by a double tyrosine-based motif present in a single copy in the CD3 subunits. CD3 may play a role in TCR-induced growth arrest, cell survival and proliferation.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified by protein-G affinity chromatography
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

#### Application Note

**Flow Cytometry** *Recommended dilution:* 1-2  $\mu\text{g}$  / ml (million cells)

**Immunoprecipitation** *Recommended dilution:* 1-2  $\mu\text{g}$  / 100-500  $\mu\text{g}$  protein in 1 ml cell lysate

**Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections) Immunocytochemistry Functional Application** Induction of T cell activation, proliferation or apoptosis (depending on conditions); in vivo T cell depletion