

APC/Fire™ 750 anti-mouse CD3

Catalog # / Size: 1101240 / 100 µg
1101235 / 25 µg

Clone: 17A2

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

Immunogen: γδTCR-positive T-T hybridoma D1

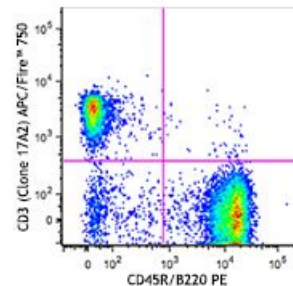
Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop Number: 750 under optimal conditions.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml

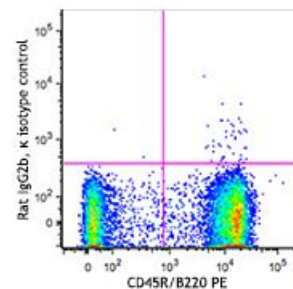


C57BL/6 splenocytes were stained with CD45R/B220 PE and CD3 (clone 17A2) APC/Fire™ 750 (top) or Rat IgG2b, κ APC/Fire™ 750 isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes: **ELISA or ELISPOT Capture^{2,3}:** The purified MQ1-17H12 antibody is useful as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with the Biotin anti-human IL-2 antibody (Cat. No. 517605) as the detecting antibody. The Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody is suggested for ELISPOT capture.

**Application
References:**

1. Andersson J, et al. 1994. *Immunology* 83:16. (IHC)
2. Abrams J, et al. 1992. *Immunol. Rev.* 127:5. (IP)
3. Abrams JS. 1995. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* Unit 6.20.
4. Fernandez V, et al. 1994. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:1808. (IHC)
5. Skansen-Saphir U, et al. 1994. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 24:916. (IHC)
6. Andersson U, et al. *Detection and Quantification of Gene Expression.* New York:Springer-Verlag. (IHC)
7. Prussin C, et al. 1995. *J. Immunol. Methods.* 188:117.
8. Raqib R, et al. 2002. *Infect. Immun.* 70:3199. (IHC)
9. Dzhagalov I, et al. 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:2113. [PubMed](#)
10. Colleton BA, et al. 2009. *J Virol.* 83:6288. [PubMed](#)
11. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
12. Rout N, et al. 2010. *PLoS One* 5:e9787. (FC)
13. Yeap SK, et al. 2013. *BMC Complement Altern. Med.* 13:145. (Neut)
14. Wu Z, et al. 2015. *J Virol.* 89:6435. [PubMed](#)
15. Maksareekul S, et al. 2009. *Vaccine.* 28:3754 (FC) [PubMed](#)

Description: CD3, also known as T3, is a member of the Ig superfamily and primarily expressed on T cells, NK-T cells, and at different levels on thymocytes during T cell differentiation. CD3 is composed of CD3 ϵ , δ , γ and ζ chains. It forms a TCR complex by associating with TCR α/β or γ/δ chains. CD3 plays a critical role in TCR signal transduction, T cell activation, and antigen recognition by binding the peptide/MHC antigen complex

**Antigen
References:**

1. Barclay A, et al. 1997. *The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook* Academic Press.
2. Davis MM. 1990. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 59:475.
3. Weiss A, et al. 1994. *Cell* 76:263.