

**PE anti-mouse TCR  $\beta$  chain**

**Catalog # /** 1146040 / 200  $\mu$ g  
**Size:** 1146035 / 50  $\mu$ g

**Clone:** H57-597

**Isotype:** Hamster IgG

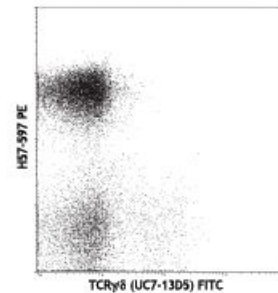
**Immunogen:** Affinity purified TCR from mouse DO-11.10 cells

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

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

**Concentration:** 0.2



C57BL/6 CD3+ splenocytes stained with H57-597 PE and TCR $\gamma/\delta$  (UC7-13D5) FITC

**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  $\leq 0.25$  microg per  $10^6$  cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** H57-597 is a hamster mAb directed to an epitope of the C region of TCR  $\beta$  chain<sup>1,2</sup>. The H57-597 antibody does not cross-react with  $\gamma/\delta$  TCR-bearing T cells. Immobilized or soluble H57-597 antibody can activate  $\alpha/\beta$  TCR-bearing T cells. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) for this antibody include: immunoprecipitation<sup>2</sup>, *in vitro* stimulation<sup>2,3</sup>, *in vivo* depletion<sup>4-6</sup>, and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections<sup>7,8,9</sup>. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin  $<0.1$  EU/ $\mu$ g, Azide-Free, 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 109214).

- Application References:**
1. Gascoigne NJ. 1990. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:9296.
  2. Kruisbeek A, et al. 1991. *In Current Protocols in Immunology.* pp. 3.12.1. (Costim IP)
  3. Davenport C, et al. 1995. *J. Immunol.* 155:3742. (Costim)
  4. Drobyski W, et al. 1996. *Blood* 87:5355. (Deplete)
  5. Kummer U, et al. 2001. *Immunol. Lett.* 75:153. (Deplete)
  6. van der Heyde HC, et al. 1995. *J. Immunol.* 154:3985. (Deplete)
  7. Tomita K, et al. 1999. *Genes Dev.* 13:1203. (IHC)
  8. Podd BS, et al. 2006. *J. Immunol.* 176:6532. (IHC)
  9. Ponomarev ED, et al. 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:39. (IHC)
  10. Chappaz S, et al. 2007. *Blood* doi:10.1182/blood-2007-02-074245. (FC) [PubMed](#)
  11. Tsukumo S, et al. 2006. *J. Immunol.* 177:8365. (FC) [PubMed](#)
  12. Grégoire C, et al. 1991. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 88:8077.

**Description:** T cell receptor (TCR) is a heterodimer consisting of an  $\alpha$  and a  $\beta$  chain (TCR  $\alpha/\beta$ ) or a  $\gamma$  and a  $\delta$  chain (TCR  $\gamma/\delta$ ). TCR- $\beta$  is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and a component of the CD3/TCR complex (along with TCR- $\alpha$ ). It is expressed on  $\alpha/\beta$  TCR-bearing T cells and thymocytes. The CD3/TCR complex plays a key role in antigen recognition, signal transduction, and T cell activation.

**Antigen**  
**References:**

1. Davis MM, et al. 1998. *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 16:523.
2. Huppa JB, et al. 2003. *Nat. Immunol.* 4:749.
3. Kubo R, et al. 1989. *J. Immunol.* 142:2736.