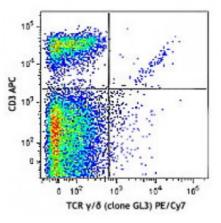
Product Data Sheet

PE/Cy7 anti-mouse TCR γ/δ

| Catalog # / Size: | 1190620 / 100 μg 1190615 / 25 μg |
|------------------------|---|
| Clone: | GL3 |
| Isotype: | Hamster IgG |
| Immunogen: | C57BL/6J intraepithelial lymphocytes |
| Reactivity: | Mouse |
| Preparation: | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody. |
| Formulation: | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide. |
| Concentration : | 0.2 |
| | |



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD3 APC and TCR γ/δ (clone GL3) PE/Cy7 (top) or Armenian hamster IgG PE/Cy7 isotype control (bottom).

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Applications:

| Applications: | Flow Cytometry | 10 ⁴ - 300 - |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 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 ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. | 0 10 ² 10 ³ 10 ⁴ 10 Armenian hamster IgG PE/Cy7 |
| Application Notes: | The GL3 antibody has been shown to be useful in identifying γ/δ T cells by flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry and depleting γ/δ T cells <i>in vivo</i> . Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation1, immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections ^{2,6} , and <i>in vivo</i> depletion of γ/δ T cells ³⁻⁵ . | Armenian namster igo PE/Cy/ |
| Application References: | Goodman T, <i>et al.</i> 1989. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 170:1 Cardona AE, <i>et al.</i> 2003. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 71 Kapp JA, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>Immunology</i> 111:155 Skelsey ME, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 166:4 Ke Y, <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 158:3610. (D Podd BS, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 176:6532 Kasten KR, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 78:4 Stadanlick JE, <i>et al.</i> 2011. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 187: Van Belle AB, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 188: Macagno M, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>J Immunol.</i> 192:5 Nakamura M, <i>et al.</i> 2015. <i>J Immunol.</i> 194 | :2634. (IHC) . (Deplete) 327. (Deplete) eeplete) 2. (IHC) 4714. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> 664. <u>PubMed</u> 462. <u>PubMed</u> 6434. <u>PubMed</u> |

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| Description: | T cell receptor (TCR) is a heterodimer consisting of an α and a β chain (TCR α/β) or a γ and a δ chain (TCR γ/δ). TCR γ/δ belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, which is involved in the recognition of certain bacterial and tumor antigens bound to MHC class I. γ/δ TCR associates with CD3 and is expressed on a T cell subset found in the thymus, the intestinal epithelium, and the peripheral |
|--------------|--|
| | lymphoid tissues and peritoneum. Most γ/δ T cells are CD4 ⁻ /CD8 ⁻ although some are CD8 ⁺ . T cells expressing the γ/δ TCR have been shown to play a role in oral tolerance, tumor-associated tolerance, and autoimmune disease. It has been reported that γ/δ T cells also play a principal role in antigen presentation. |

| Antigen | 1. Skarstein K, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>Immunology</i> 81:497. |
|--------------------|--|
| References: | 2. Harrison LC, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 184:2167. |
| | 3. Wildner G, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Eur. J. Immunol.</i> 26:2140. |

4. Brandes M, et al.