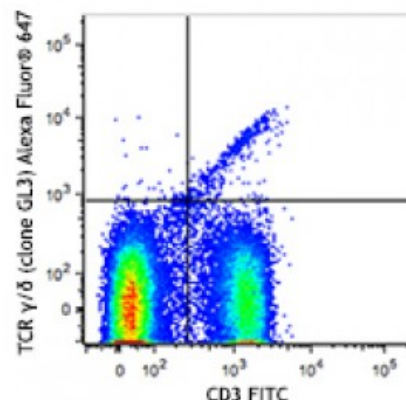


Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse TCR γ/δ

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| Catalog # / Size: | 1190665 / 25 µg 1190670 / 100 µg |
| Clone: | GL3 |
| Isotype: | Hamster IgG |
| Immunogen: | C57BL/6J intraepithelial lymphocytes |
| Reactivity: | Mouse |
| Preparation: | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. |
| Formulation: | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide. |
| Concentration: | 0.2 |



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and TCR γ/δ (clone GL3) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top) or Armenian hamster IgG Alexa Fluor® 647 isotype control (bottom).

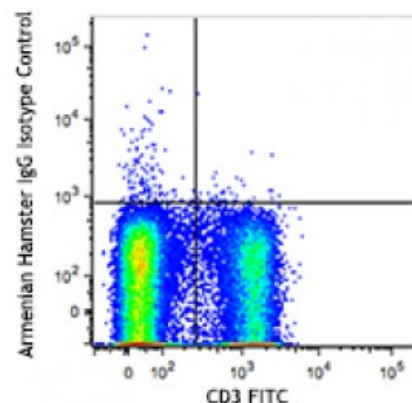
Applications:

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|---------------------------|--|
| 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 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. |

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

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| 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: immunoprecipitation ¹ , immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections ^{2,6} , and <i>in vivo</i> depletion of γ/δ T cells ³⁻⁵ . |
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| Application References: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goodman T, <i>et al.</i> 1989. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 170:1569. (FC, IP) 2. Cardona AE, <i>et al.</i> 2003. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 71:2634. (IHC) 3. Kapp JA, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>Immunology</i> 111:155. (Deplete) 4. Skelsey ME, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 166:4327. (Deplete) 5. Ke Y, <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 158:3610. (Deplete) 6. Podd BS, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 176:6532. (IHC) |
|--------------------------------|---|



7. Kasten KR, *et al.* 2010. *Infect. Immun.* 78:4714. (FC) [PubMed](#)
8. Stadanlick JE, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 187:664. [PubMed](#)
9. Van Belle AB, *et al.* 2012. *J. Immunol.* 188:462. [PubMed](#)
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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
References:** 1. Skarstein K, *et al.* 1995. *Immunology* 81:497.
2. Harrison LC, *et al.* 1996. *J. Exp. Med.* 184:2167.
3. Wildner G, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 26:2140.
4. Brandes M, *et al.*