

**Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD3**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2101610 / 100 tests  
2101605 / 25 tests

**Clone:** HIT3a

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

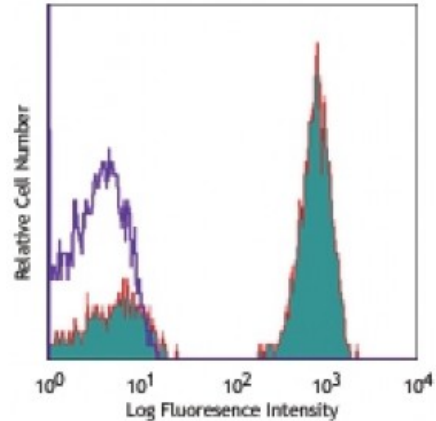
**Reactivity:** Human

**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 and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Workshop Number:** V CD03.05

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with HIT3a Alexa Fluor® 647

**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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. 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 633nm / 635nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported (for the relevant formats) applications include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections, immunoprecipitation, and activation of T lymphocytes<sup>4-7</sup>. The HIT3a antibody is able to stimulate T cell activation. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 300314). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 300332) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

**Application References:**

- Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Knapp W. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press New York.
- Barclay N, *et al.* 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen Facts Book. Academic Press Inc. San Diego.
- Sedelies KA, *et al.* 2004. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279:26581. (Activ)
- Rivollier A, *et al.* 2004. *Blood* 104:4029. (Activ)
- Scharschmidt E, *et al.* 2004. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 24:3860. (Activ)
- Smeltz RB. 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:4786. (Activ)
- Knyazhitsky M, *et al.* 2012. *J Biol Chem.* 287:19725. [PubMed](#)

**Description:** CD3ε is a 20 kD chain of the CD3/T-cell receptor (TCR) complex which is composed of two CD3ε, one CD3γ, one CD3δ, one CD3ζ (CD247), and a T-cell receptor (α/β or γ/δ) heterodimer. It is found on all mature T lymphocytes, NK-T

cells, and some thymocytes. CD3, also known as T3, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily that plays a role in antigen recognition, signal transduction, and T cell activation.

**Antigen  
References:**

1. Barclay N, *et al.* 1993. *The Leucocyte FactsBook*. Academic Press. San Diego.
2. Beverly P, *et al.* 1981. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 11:329.
3. Lanier L, *et al.* 1986. *J. Immunol.* 137:2501-2507.