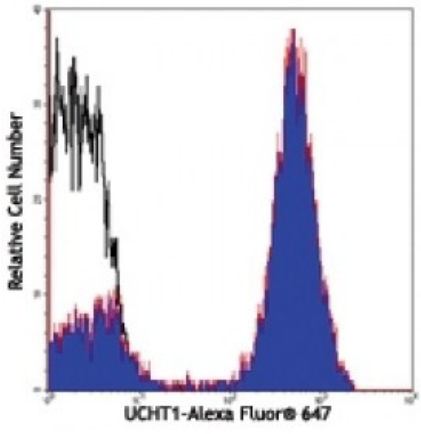
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD3

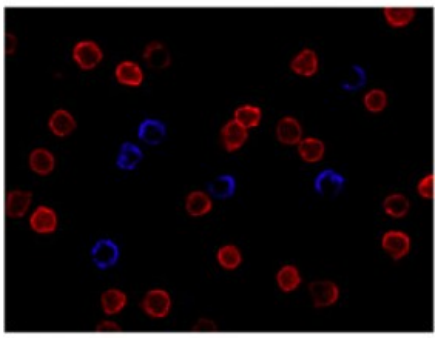
Catalog # / Size:	2102110 / 25 tests 2102080 / 100 tests
Clone:	UCHT1
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	III 471
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with UCHT1 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 applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections[4,6,7] and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections[11], immunoprecipitation1, activation of T cells[2,3,5], and Western blotting[9]. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 300414). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 300438) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).



Human peripheral mononuclear cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (PFA), and then stained with 5 microg/ml CD19 (clone HIB19) Brilliant Violet 421™ (blue) and 5microg/ml CD3 (clone UCHT1) Alexa Fluor® 647 (red) for 30 minutes at room te

Application

1. Salmeron A, *et al.* 1991. *J. Immunol.* 147:3047. (IP)

References:
2. Graves J, *et al.* 1991. *J. Immunol.* 146:2102. (Activ)
3. Lafont V, *et al.* 2000. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:19282. (Activ)
4. Ryschich E, *et al.* 2003. *Tissue Antigens* 62:48. (IHC)
5. Thompson AG, *et al.* 2004. *J. Immunol.* 173:1671. (Activ)
6. Sakkas LI, *et al.* 1998. *Clin. Diagn. Lab. Immun.* 5:430. (IHC)
7. Mack CL, *et al.* 2004. *Pediatr. Res.* 56:79. (IHC)
8. Thakral D, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 180:7431. (FC) PubMed
9. Van Dongen JJM, *et al.* 1988. *Blood* 71:603. (WB)
10. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
11. Pollard, K. *et al.* 1987. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 35:1329. (IHC)
12. Luckashenak N, *et al.* 2013. *J. Immunol.* 190:27. 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 cells, NKT 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.