Product Data Sheet

APC anti-human CD3

Catalog # / Size: 2102195 / 500 tests

2102055 / 25 tests

2102060 / 100 tests

2102290 / 100 µg

Clone: UCHT1

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and

unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: microg size: Phosphate-buffered

solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09%

sodium azide.

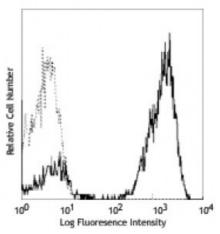
test sizes: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide

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

Workshop Number: III 471

Concentration: microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml

test sizes: lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with UCHT1 APC

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 using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

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 , immunoprecipitation 11 , activation of 11 cells 2,3,5 , and Western blotting 9 . The LEAF 11 purified antibody (Endotoxin 11 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 300414). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF 11 purified antibody (Cat. No. 300438) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF 11 purified antibodies (Endotoxin 11 0.01 EU/microg).

Application References:

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

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
- 13. Headland SE, et al. 2014. Sci Rep. 4:5237. PubMed

Description: CD3 ϵ is a 20 kD chain of the CD3/T-cell receptor (TCR) complex which is

composed of two CD3 ϵ , one CD3 γ , one CD3 δ , one CD3 δ (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.