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# Product Data Sheet

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## KIRAVIA Blue 520™ anti-human CD3

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	2102405 / 25 tests 2102410 / 100 tests	□ Human Peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD19 APC and CD3 (clone UCHT1) KIRAVIA Blue 520™ (left) or mouse IgG1, κ KIRAVIA Blue 520™ isotype control (right).
<b>Clone:</b>	UCHT1	
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1, κ	
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Other	
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with KIRAVIA Blue 520™ under optimal conditions.	
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).	
<b>Workshop Number:</b>	III 471	
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific	

## 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 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* KIRAVIA Blue 520™ has an excitation maximum of 495 nm, and a maximum emission of 520 nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections<sup>4,6,7</sup> and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections<sup>11</sup>, immunoprecipitation<sup>1</sup>, activation of T cells<sup>2,3,5</sup>, and Western blotting<sup>9</sup>.

**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. Laurent AJ, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:103683. [PubMed](#)
14. Li J, *et al.* 2015. *Cancer Res.* 75:508. [PubMed](#)
15. Stoeckius M, *et al.* 2017. *Nat. Methods.* 14:865-868. (PG)

**Description:** CD3 $\epsilon$  is a 20 kD chain of the CD3/T-cell receptor (TCR) complex which is composed of two CD3 $\epsilon$ , one CD3 $\gamma$ , one CD3 $\delta$ , one CD3 $\zeta$  (CD247), and a T-cell receptor ( $\alpha/\beta$  or  $\gamma/\delta$ ) 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.