SONY

Product Data Sheet

Spark Violet™ 538 anti-human CD3

Catalog # / Size: 2102415 / 25 tests
2102420 / 100 tests

Clone: UCHT1

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

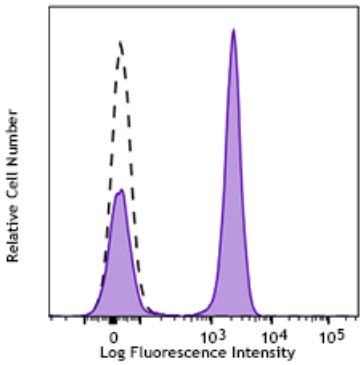
Reactivity: Human, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Spark Violet™ 538 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 were stained with CD3 (clone UCHT1) Spark Violet™ 538 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, k Spark Violet™ 538 isotype control (open histogram).

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.

* Spark Violet™ 538 has a maximum excitation of 396 nm and a maximum emission of 538 nm.

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[1], 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. 300413, 300414, and 300432). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 300437, 300438, 300465, 300466, 300473, 300474) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/µg).

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: 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.