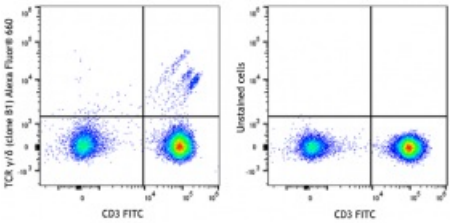
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 660 anti-human TCR γ/δ

Catalog # / Size:	2256195 / 25 tests
Clone:	B1
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	Human, Non-human primate, Other
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 660 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and TCR γ/δ (clone B1) Alexa Fluor® 660 (left) or CD3 FITC only (right).

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. * Alexa Fluor® 660 has an excitation maximum of 663 nm, and a maximum emission of 690 nm.
Application Notes:	Clone B1 is also known as clone B1.1. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections[3] and paraffin-embedded sections[5], and *in vitro* blocking. The Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for highly sensitive assays (Cat. Nos. 331235 and 331236).

Application References:

1. Rodriguez-Gago M, *et al.* 2001. *Transplantation.* 72:503.
2. Lehmann FS, *et al.* 2002. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver. Physiol.* 283:G481. (FC)
3. Bordignon M, *et al.* 2008. *Mol. Med. Rep.* 1:485. (IHC)
4. Conrad M, *et al.* 2007. *Cytom. Part A* 71A:925. (FC)
5. Pollinger B, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 186:2602. (IHC)
6. Correia DV, *et al.* 2011. *Blood.* 118:992. (Block)
7. Laurent AJ, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:103683. PubMed

Description: T cell receptor (TCR) is a heterodimer consisting of an α and a β chain (TCR α/β) or a γ and a δ chain (TCR γ/δ). TCR γ/δ is involved in the recognition of certain bacterial, self-CD1 molecule, and tumor antigens bound to MHC class I. The γ/δ TCR associates with CD3 and is expressed on a subset of T cells found in the thymus, the intestinal epithelium, and the peripheral lymphoid tissues and peritoneum. Most γ/δ T cells are $CD4^-/CD8^-$, some are $CD8^+$. T cells expressing the γ/δ TCR have been shown to play a role in oral tolerance, innate immune response for some tumor cells, and autoimmune disease. It has been reported that γ/δ T cells also play a principal role in antigen presentation.

Antigen References:

1. Lanier LL, *et al.* 1987. *J. Clin. Immunol.* 7:429.
2. Spencer J, *et al.* 1989. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 19:1335.
3. Uyemura K, *et al.* 1991. *J. Exp. Med.* 174:683.
4. Spada FM, *et al.* 2000. *J. Exp. Med.* 191:907.