Purified Mouse Anti-human/non-human primates TCR γ/δ Antibody *B1, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V1032265
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human, non-human primates
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	TCR γ/δ
Clone	B1

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	FC (QC TESTED), IHC(P), IHC(F)

Applications

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain is a 24 kDa transmembrane protein that can be found in the plasma membrane, T cell receptor complex and cytosol of cells. In humans, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain is thought to be essential to organismal processes, namely, T cell activation, protein transport and adaptive immune response. T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain has been associated with vital functions like protein heterodimerization and receptor signaling complex adaptor activity. It recognizes T cell receptor and identical protein. Sequencing of T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain has demonstrated it contains 4 conserved structural units: cytoplasmic, ITAM, Ig-like and extracellular domain. T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain is the subject of intensive examination in part because of the fact that it plays a role in the Fc-γ receptor signaling pathway involved in phagocytosis, cell surface receptor signaling pathway and T cell receptor signaling pathway. It is thought to be essential to immune response and lymphocyte apoptotic process. T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 γ chain is clinically significant because abnormalities in its function have been thought to be involved with diseases such as immunodeficiency 17 (IMD17). Immunodeficiency 17, an autosomal recessive inheritancedisorder characterized by eczema, failure to thrive and abnormal T cell morphology, has in particular been of interest to scientists.