

Datasheet for ABIN1176869

anti-CD3 epsilon antibody

10 Publications



Overview

Quantity:	0.5 mg
Target:	CD3 epsilon (CD3E)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Armenian Hamster
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This CD3 epsilon antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Blocking Reagent (BR), Cytotoxicity Test (CyTox), Fluorescence Microscopy (FM)

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	H-2Kb specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte clone BM10-37
Clone:	145-2C11
Isotype:	IgG1 kappa
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Endotoxin level is ≤ 0.01 EU/µg (≤ 0.001 ng/µg) of protein as determined by the LAL assay.

Target Details

Target:	CD3 epsilon (CD3E)
Alternative Name:	CD3e (CD3E Products)
Background:	The 145-2C11 antibody reacts with the 25-kDa epsilon chain of the T-cell receptor-associated
	CD3 complex, which is expressed on thymocytes, mature T lymphocytes, and NK-T cells. The
	cytoplasmic domain of CD3e participates in the signal transduction events which activate
	several cellular biochemical pathways as a result of antigen recognition. Soluble 145-2C11
	antibody can activate either unprimed (naive) or primed (memory/preactivated) T cells in vivo
	or in vitro, in the presence of Fc receptor-bearing accessory cells. In contrast, plate-bound 145-
	2C11 can activate T cells in the absence of accessory cells. Soluble 145-2C11 antibody has
	been reported to induce re-directed lysis of Fc receptor-bearing target cells by CTL clones and
	can also block lysis of specific target cells by antigen-specific CTL's. Under some conditions, T-
	cell activation by 145-2C11 antibody has been reported to result in apoptotic cell death. The
	145-2C11 antibody does not cross-react with rat leukocytes and it has been reported that pre-
	incubation of thymus cell suspensions at 37°C for 2-4 hours prior to staining enhances the
	ability of anti-CD3epsilon and anti-alphabeta TCR mAbs to detect the T-cell receptor on
	immature thymocytes.
	Synonyms: CD3epsilon chain
Pathways:	TCR Signaling, CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway
Application Details	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	No azide/low endotoxin: Aqueous buffered solution containing no preservative, 0.2µm sterile
	filtered.
Preservative:	Azide free
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4°C. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled
	under aseptic conditions.

Product cited in:

Chai, Lechler: "Immobilized anti-CD3 mAb induces anergy in murine naive and memory CD4+ T cells in vitro." in: **International immunology**, Vol. 9, Issue 7, pp. 935-44, (1997) (PubMed).

Nakano, Yamazaki, Miyatake, Nozaki, Kikuchi, Saito: "Specific interaction of topoisomerase II beta and the CD3 epsilon chain of the T cell receptor complex." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 271, Issue 11, pp. 6483-9, (1996) (PubMed).

Wagner, Hagman, Linsley, Hodsdon, Freed, Newell: "Rescue of thymocytes from glucocorticoid-induced cell death mediated by CD28/CTLA-4 costimulatory interactions with B7-1/B7-2." in: **The Journal of experimental medicine**, Vol. 184, Issue 5, pp. 1631-8, (1996) (PubMed).

Vossen, Tibbe, Kroos, van de Winkel, Benner, Savelkoul: "Fc receptor binding of anti-CD3 monoclonal antibodies is not essential for immunosuppression, but triggers cytokine-related side effects." in: **European journal of immunology**, Vol. 25, Issue 6, pp. 1492-6, (1995) (PubMed).

Salvadori, Gansbacher, Pizzimenti, Zier: "Abnormal signal transduction by T cells of mice with parental tumors is not seen in mice bearing IL-2-secreting tumors." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md.: 1950)**, Vol. 153, Issue 11, pp. 5176-82, (1994) (PubMed).

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