

**anti-mouse CD3e FITC-conjugated****Cat-No.: M22142F****1 ml****Clone:** YTS 191.1.2

**Specificity:** This anti-mouse T3 complex CD3 $\epsilon$  monoclonal antibody is specific for a 25 kDa protein component (e-T3) of the antigen specific T cell receptor on all mouse strains tested. The e-T3 protein has been shown to be non-covalently associated with the cell surface ab heterodimer of the CD3 associated complex. This monoclonal antibody reacts with all mature T cells and can both activate and inhibit T cell function (1). This fact identifies e-T3 as a cell surface protein involved in the transduction of activation signals. All peripheral T cells express this determinant, however, B cells and bone marrow cells have proven to be negative. Although the expression of this particular epitope on peripheral T cells is uniformly high, staining of thymocytes reveals distinct subpopulations of cells differing in the level of expression of this marker. This antibody will prove useful in studying the role of various components of the TCR complex in T cell activation and development, and will allow for the development of an animal model in which to investigate the immunoregulatory effects of in vivo administration of anti-CD3 antibodies, an area of obvious clinical importance. Anti-CD3 $\epsilon$  is ideal for flow cytometry applications, particularly as a specific marker for tracking mouse T cells. In addition, this monoclonal antibody, clone 145-2C11 was specifically designed to trigger T cell activation. This clone has also been reported to work in immunoprecipitation and Western Blotting.

**Isotype subclass:** Hamster IgG**Form:** Purified**Physical state:** Liquid**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.4)**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label**Storage conditions:** Store at 4 °C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.**Application:**

Flow Cytometry

Western Blot (SDS-PAGE)

**References:**

1. Leo, O. et al. 1987. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA **84**: 1374-1378. 2. Portoles, P. et al. 1989. J. of Immunol. **142**: 4168-4175. 3. Bluestone, J.A. et al. 1987. Nature. **326**: 82-84. 4. Hirsch, R. et al. 1988. J. of Immunol. **140**: 3766-3772. 5. Hirsch, R. et al. 1989 J. of Immunol. **142**: 737-743. 6. Ernst, D.N. et al. 1989. J. of Immunol. **142**: 1413-1421. 7. Flamand, V. et al. 1990. J. of Immunol. **144**: 2875-2882. 8. Salvadori S. et al. 1994. J. of Immunol. **153**: 5176-5182. 9. Denkers, E.Y. et al. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1903-1908. 10. Brunmark, A. and A.M. O'Rourke. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1676-1685 11. Lahvis G.P. and J. Cerny. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1783-1793. 12. Chao, C. et al. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1686-1694. 13. Chung, C.D. et al. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1758-1766. 14. Berg, N.N. and H. L. Ostergaard. 1997. J. of Immunol. **159**: 1753-1757

**Warning:**

Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

This material is offered for **research only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only.

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