

ARG21173 anti-TCR alpha + TCR beta antibody [TCR-3]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [TCR-3] recognizes TCR alpha + TCR beta |
| Tested Reactivity | Chk |
| Tested Application | Depletion, FACS, IHC-Fr, IP |
| Specificity | The clone TCR-3 precipitates a CD3-associated heterodimer of 88 kDa (two bands of 48 kDa and 40 kDa upon reduction) on chicken peripheral blood T cells. Deglycosylation of the heterodimer yields two polypeptides of 34 kDa and 31 kDa. |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | TCR-3 |
| Isotype | IgG1, kappa |
| Target Name | TCR alpha + TCR beta |
| Species | Chicken |
| Immunogen | CD3+ TCR1- TCR2- Ia- chicken blood mononuclear cells |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | TCR alpha: IMD7; TCRA TCR beta: TCRB |

Application Instructions

| Application table | Application | Dilution |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Depletion | Assay-dependent |
| | FACS | Assay-dependent |
| | IHC-Fr | Assay-dependent |
| | IP | Assay-dependent |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |

Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Buffer | BBS (pH 8.2) |
| Concentration | 0.5 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |

Bioinformation

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Gene Symbol | TRA; TRB |
| Gene Full Name | T cell receptor alpha locus; T cell receptor beta locus |
| Background | <p>TCR beta: T cell receptors recognize foreign antigens which have been processed as small peptides and bound to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules at the surface of antigen presenting cells (APC). Each T cell receptor is a dimer consisting of one alpha and one beta chain or one delta and one gamma chain. In a single cell, the T cell receptor loci are rearranged and expressed in the order delta, gamma, beta, and alpha. If both delta and gamma rearrangements produce functional chains, the cell expresses delta and gamma. If not, the cell proceeds to rearrange the beta and alpha loci. This region represents the germline organization of the T cell receptor beta locus. The beta locus includes V (variable), J (joining), diversity (D), and C (constant) segments. During T cell development, the beta chain is synthesized by a recombination event at the DNA level joining a D segment with a J segment; a V segment is then joined to the D-J gene. The C segment is later joined by splicing at the RNA level. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random addition of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase. Several V segments and one J segment of the beta locus are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. The beta locus also includes eight trypsinogen genes, three of which encode functional proteins and five of which are pseudogenes. Chromosomal abnormalities involving the T-cell receptor beta locus have been associated with T-cell lymphomas. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |