

Product datasheet

Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [TCR1] (Biotin) ab25151

Overview

Product name	Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [TCR1] (Biotin)
Description	Mouse monoclonal [TCR1] to TCR gamma + TCR delta (Biotin)
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-Fr, Flow Cyt, IP
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Chicken
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.
General notes	ab25151 can be used for in ovo depletion of gamma delta T cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS
Purity	IgG fraction
Primary antibody notes	ab25151 can be used for in ovo depletion of gamma delta T cells.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TCR1
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab25151** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Use with acetone fixed tissues.
Flow Cyt		Use 1µg for 10 ⁶ cells. ab18434 -Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

T cell receptors (TCR) 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 a and one b chain or one d and one g chain. 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. The g/d TCR associates with CD3 and is expressed on a T cell subset found in the thymus, the intestinal epithelium, and the peripheral lymphoid tissues and peritoneum. Most g/d T cells are CD4-/CD8-, some are CD8+. T cells expressing the g/d TCR have been shown to play a role in oral tolerance, tumor-associated tolerance, and autoimmune disease.

Cellular localization

Type I membrane protein

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