abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-TCR alpha + TCR beta antibody [TCR3] (PE/Cy5®) ab25686

Overview

Product name	Anti-TCR alpha + TCR beta antibody [TCR3] (PE/Cy5®)
Description	Mouse monoclonal [TCR3] to TCR alpha + TCR beta (PE/Cy5®)
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	PE/Cy5®. Ex: 496nm, Em: 670nm
Specificity	This antibody reacts with approximately 9% of thymocytes, 15-25% of blood mononuclear and 13% of splenocytes from young adult chickens.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt, IHC-Fr
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Chicken
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.
General notes	This product or portions thereof is manufactured under license from Carnegie Mellon University under U.S. Patent Number 5,268,486 and related patents. Cy and CyDye are trademarks of GE Healthcare Limited. This antibody has been shown to be useful in studies of in ovo suppression of the development of TCR V beta 2 cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Constituents: 16% Sucrose, 0.20% Gelatin, PBS and stabilising agent.
Purity	IgG fraction
Primary antibody notes	This antibody has been shown to be useful in studies of in ovo suppression of the development of TCR V beta 2 cells.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TCR3
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab25686** 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
Flow Cyt		Use 0.2µg for 10^6 cells. ab67435 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Acetone fixed.

Target

Relevance

The receptors on T cells consist of immunoglobulin like integral membrane glycoproteins containing 2 polypeptide subunits, alpha and beta, of similar molecular weight, 40 to 55 kD in the human. Like the immunoglobulins of the B cells, each T cell receptor subunit has, external to the cell membrane, an N terminal variable domain and a C terminal constant domain. T cell receptors recognise foreign antigens which have been processed as small peptides and bound to major histocompatibility complex molecules at the surface of antigen presenting cells. 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.

Cellular localization

Type I membrane protein.

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