

## CD3E

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 23kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human CD3E

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

CD3; FLJ18683; T3E; TCRE;

**Catalog #:** A1753

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 916

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P07766

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

When T cells encounter antigens via the T cell receptor (TCR), information about the quantity and quality of antigens is relayed to the intracellular signal transduction machinery (1). This activation process depends mainly on CD3 (Cluster of Differentiation 3), a multiunit protein complex that directly associates with the TCR. CD3 is composed of four polypeptides:  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\zeta$ . Each of these polypeptides contains at least one immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) (2). Engagement of TCR complex with foreign antigens induces tyrosine phosphorylation in the ITAM motifs and phosphorylated ITAMs function as docking sites for signaling molecules such as ZAP-70 and p85 subunit of PI-3 kinase (3,4). TCR ligation also induces a conformational change in CD3, such that a proline-region is exposed and then associates with the adapter protein Nck (5).

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