

PE/Cy7 Anti-Human CD3 (HIT3a) Monoclonal Antibody



天津三箭生物技术股份有限公司
Tianjin Sungene Biotech Co., Ltd.
精准 高效 稳定 Precision Efficient Stable

Catalog Number	Vial Size
H20033-17G	25 tests
H20033-17H	100 tests

Market | 400-621-0003
marketing@sungenebiotech.com

Support | 022-66211636-8024
techsupport@sungenebiotech.com

Web | www.sungenebiotech.com

Important Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.
This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.

Purified Antibody Characterization

Clone	Isotype	Reactivity
HIT3a	Mouse IgG2a	Human

Description

The HIT3a monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD3e, a 20 kDa subunit of the TCR complex. Along with the other CD3 subunits γ and δ , the ϵ chain is required for proper assembly, trafficking and surface expression of the TCR complex. CD3 is expressed by thymocytes in a developmentally regulated manner and by all mature T cells. Crosslinking of TCR with HIT3a initiates an intracellular biochemical pathway resulting in cellular activation and proliferation.

Product Information

Conjugation: PE/Cy7

Formulation: PBS pH 7.2, 0.09% NaN_3 , 0.2% BSA

Storage: Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**

Application: Recommended Application: FC

Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis (The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used from 20 μL to 5 μL per 100 μL of peripheral blood. Please check your vial). Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

References

- [1] McMichael, A. J., P.C.L. Beverly, et al. eds. (1987). Leucocyte Typing III: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.
- [2] Knapp, W., B. Dorken, et al. eds. (1989). Leucocyte Typing IV: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.
- [3] Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.

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