

ID3 (D16D10) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate)

✓ 100 µl
 (50 tests)

rev. 11/15/13



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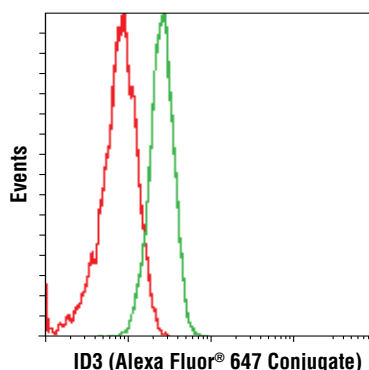
Applications F Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, (Dg)	Isotype Rabbit IgG
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Description: This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 fluorescent dye and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated ID3 (D16D10) Rabbit mAb #9837.

Background: Inhibitor of DNA-binding/Differentiation (ID) proteins are a family of proteins that function to repress the activity of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors. There are four known ID proteins in humans (ID1-4), all of which contain a helix-loop-helix domain but lack a basic DNA binding domain. Heterodimerization with bHLH transcription factors therefore functions to sequester bHLH proteins and prevent their binding to DNA (1). ID proteins play important functional roles in development, primarily by inhibiting premature differentiation of stem/progenitor cells (1,2). ID3 plays an important role in immune system development where it has been shown to repress E2A-mediated differentiation of T cells (3). Studies in mouse models have shown that homozygous deletion of ID3 disrupts regulatory T cell differentiation (4) and leads to development of γδ T cell lymphoma (5). Outside of the hematopoietic compartment, ID3 was shown to repress MyoD, implicating ID3 in TGFβ-mediated muscle repair (6). Similarly, research studies have shown that ID3 suppresses p21 in colon cancer cells, a function that is purported to promote the self-renewal capacity of putative cancer-initiating cells (7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: ID3 (D16D10) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate) recognizes endogenous levels of total ID3 protein.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human ID3 protein.



Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells using ID3 (D16D10) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate) (green) compared to concentration-matched Rabbit (DA1E) mAb IgG XP® Isotype Control (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate) #2985 (red).

Entrez Gene ID #3399
UniProt ID #Q02535

Storage: Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. *Do not aliquot the antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot using the unconjugated antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Flow Cytometry 1:50

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Yokota, Y. (2001) *Oncogene* 20, 8290-8.
- (2) Hong, S.H. et al. (2011) *J Cell Sci* 124, 1445-52.
- (3) Miyazaki, M. et al. (2011) *Nat Immunol* 12, 992-1001.
- (4) Maruyama, T. et al. (2011) *Nat Immunol* 12, 86-95.
- (5) Li, J. et al. (2010) *Blood* 116, 5615-21.
- (6) Clever, J.L. et al. (2010) *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol* 298, C1087-99.
- (7) O'Brien, C.A. et al. (2012) *Cancer Cell* 21, 777-92.

The Alexa Fluor® dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc., for research use only, except for use in combination with DNA microarrays. The Alexa Fluor® dyes (except for Alexa Fluor® 430 dye) are covered by pending and issued patents. Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.