Technical Data Sheet

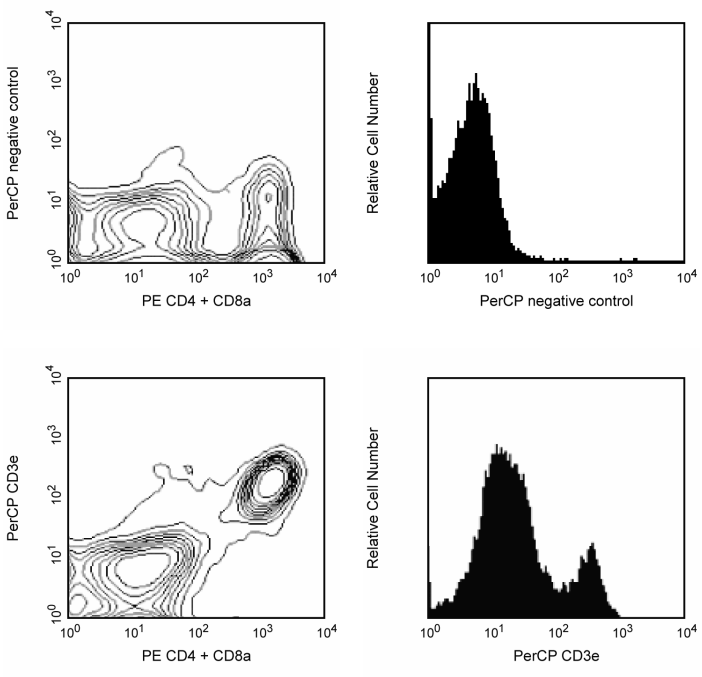
PerCP Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e

Product Information

Material Number:	**561089**
Alternate Name:	CD3ε chain
Size:	25 µg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Clone:	145-2C11
Immunogen:	H-2Kb specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte clone BM10-37
Isotype:	Armenian Hamster IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The 145-2C11 antibody reacts with the 25-kDa ε chain of the T-cell receptor-associated CD3 complex, which is expressed on thymocytes, mature T lymphocytes, and NK-T cells. The cytoplasmic domain of CD3e participates in the signal transduction events which activate several cellular biochemical pathways as a result of antigen recognition. Soluble 145-2C11 antibody can activate either unprimed (naive) or primed (memory/preactivated) T cells *in vivo* or *in vitro*, in the presence of Fc receptor-bearing accessory cells. In contrast, plate-bound 145-2C11 can activate T cells in the absence of accessory cells. Soluble 145-2C11 antibody has been reported to induce re-directed lysis of Fc receptor-bearing target cells by CTL clones and can also block lysis of specific target cells by antigen-specific CTL's. Under some conditions, T-cell activation by 145-2C11 antibody has been reported to result in apoptotic cell death. The 145-2C11 antibody does not cross-react with rat leukocytes and it has been reported that pre-incubation of thymus cell suspensions at 37°C for 2-4 hours prior to staining enhances the ability of anti-CD3ε and anti-αβ TCR mAbs to detect the T-cell receptor on immature thymocytes.



CD3e expression in spleen and thymus. *BALB/c splenocytes were simultaneously stained with PE-conjugated anti-mouse CD4 mAb RM4-5 (Cat. No. 553049), PE-conjugated anti-mouse CD8a mAb 53-6.7 (Cat. No. 553033) and PerCP-conjugated anti-mouse CD3e mAb 145-2C11 (bottom left panel). BALB/c thymocytes were also stained with PerCP-conjugated mAb 145-2C11 (bottom right panel) or were unstained (top right panel). Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACScan™ flow cytometry system.*

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with PerCP under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PerCP were removed. Storage of PerCP conjugates in unoptimized diluent is not recommended and may result in loss of signal intensity.

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Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553049	PE Rat Anti-Mouse CD4	0.2 mg	RM4-5
553033	PE Rat Anti-Mouse CD8a	0.2 mg	53-6.7
553975	PerCP Hamster IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	A19-3

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
3. Although hamster immunoglobulin isotypes have not been well defined, BD Biosciences Pharmingen has grouped Armenian and Syrian hamster IgG monoclonal antibodies according to their reactivity with a panel of mouse anti-hamster IgG mAbs. A table of the hamster IgG groups, Reactivity of Mouse Anti-Hamster Ig mAbs, may be viewed at http://www.bdbiosciences.com/documents/hamster_chart_11x17.pdf.
4. PerCP is a photosynthetic accessory pigment from Glenodinium species of dinoflagellates, which is excited by the 488-nm light of an Argon ion laser and fluoresces at 675 nm. Therefore, PerCP-labelled antibodies can be used with FITC- and R-PE–labelled reagents in most single-laser flow cytometers with no significant spectral overlap of PerCP fluorescence with that of FITC or R-PE. PerCP has been reported to undergo significant photobleaching, the magnitude of which increases as laser power is increased or beam focus is narrowed. For third-color flow¬cytometric analysis using ≥25-mW laser power, we recommend PE-Cy5-, PE-Cy7–, or PerCP-Cy5.5-conjugated reagents.
5. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
6. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Duke RC, Cohen JJ, Boehme SA, et al. Morphological, biochemical, and flow cytometric assays of apoptosis. In: Coligan J, Kruisbeek AM, Margulies D, Shevach EM, Strober W, ed. *Current Protocols in Immunology.* New York: John Wiley and Sons; 1995:3.17.1-3.17.33. (Methodology: Activation, Apoptosis)

Greimers R, Trebak M, Moutschen M, Jacobs N, Boniver J. Improved four-color flow cytometry method using fluo-3 and triple immunofluorescence for analysis of intracellular calcium ion ([Ca2+]i) fluxes among mouse lymph node B- and T-lymphocyte subsets. *Cytometry.* 1996; 23(3):205-217. (Methodology: Flow cytometry)

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Leo O, Foo M, Sachs DH, Samelson LE, Bluestone JA. Identification of a monoclonal antibody specific for a murine T3 polypeptide. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1987; 84(5):1374-1378. (Immunogen: Activation, Blocking, Cytotoxicity, Immunoprecipitation, Stimulation)

Nakano H, Yamazaki T, Miyatake S, Nozaki N, Kikuchi A, Saito T. Specific interaction of topoisomerase II beta and the CD3 epsilon chain of the T cell receptor complex. *J Biol Chem.* 1996; 271(11):6483-6489. (Biology: Immunoprecipitation)