Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD3

Product Information

 Material Number:
 559974

 Size:
 0.1 mg

 Concentration:
 0.5 mg/ml

 Clone:
 G4.18

Immunogen: PHA-stimulated rat lymph node and spleen cells

Isotype:Mouse (BALB/c) IgG3, κ Reactivity:QC Testing: Rat

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing protein stabilizer and ≤0.09% sodium

azide.

Description

The G4.18 antibody reacts with the T-cell receptor-associated CD3 cell-surface antigen found on thymocytes, peripheral T lymphocytes, and dendritic epidermal T cells. It has been reported that CD3 expression is down-regulated within 24 hours in concanavalin A-stimulated rat T cells, and soluble mAb inhibits the allogeneic mixed-lymphocyte proliferative response and cell-mediated cytotoxicity to allogeneic target cells. In vivo treatment with G4.18 mAb prevents cardiac and skin allograft rejection, resulting in donor-specific tolerance. Pre-incubation of splenocytes with the alternate anti-rat CD3 monoclonal antibody, 1F4 (Cat. No. 556970), blocks staining with mAb G4.18.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C.

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

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Cytotoxicity	Reported
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
(Co)-stimulation	Reported
Inhibition	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported
Immunofluorescence	Reported
Western blot	Reported

Recommended Assay Procedure:

For IHC, we recommend the use of purified G4.18 mAb in our special formulation for immunohistochemistry, Cat. No. 550295.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	<u>Name</u>	Size	Clone	
554838	PE Mouse Anti-Rat CD4	0.2 mg	OX-35	
559976	PE Mouse Anti-Rat CD8a	0.1 mg	OX-8	
553403	FITC Rat Anti-Mouse IgG3	0.5 mg	R40-82	
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal	
553486	Purified Mouse IgG3, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	A112-3	
555988	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse IgG/IgM	0.5 mg	Polyclonal	

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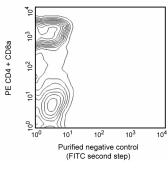
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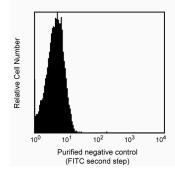
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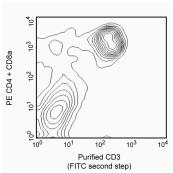
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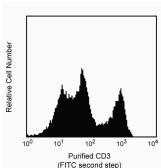
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CD3e expression in spleen and thymus. LOU splenocytes were simultaneously stained with PE Mouse Anti-Rat CD4 (Cat. No. 554838, left panels), PE Mouse Anti-Rat CD8a (Cat. No. 559976/554857, left panels) and Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD3 (bottom left panel) monoclonal antibodies, followed by FITC Rat Anti-Mouse IgG3 (Cat. No. 553403, left panels). Please note that Cd3- CD4+ monocytes and CD3- CD8a+ NK cells may be found in the rat spleen. LOU thymocytes were stained with Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD3 mAb (bottom right panel), followed by FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig (Cat. No. 554001, right panels). Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACScan™ flow cytometry system.

Product Notices

- . Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 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.
- 4. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.
- 5. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
- For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.

References

Brenan M, Rees DJ. Sequence analysis of rat integrin alpha E1 and alpha E2 subunits: tissue expression reveals phenotypic similarities between intraepithelial lymphocytes and dendritic cells in lymph. Eur J Immunol. 1997; 27(11):3070-3079. (Clone-specific: Immunofluorescence, Western blot)

Morris DL, Komocsar WJ. Immunophenotyping analysis of peripheral blood, splenic, and thymic lymphocytes in male and female rats. J Pharmacol Toxicol

Methods. 1997; 37(1):37-46. (Clone-specific)

Naper C, Vaage JT, Lambracht D, et al. Alloreactive natural killer cells in the rat: complex genetics of major histocompatibility complex control. Eur J Immunol.

1995; 25(5):1249-1256. (Clone-specific: Cytotoxicity)
Nelson DJ, McMenamin C, McWilliam AS, Brenan M, Holt PG. Development of the airway intraepithelial dendritic cell network in the rat from class II major histocompatibility (Ia)-negative precursors: differential regulation of la expression at different levels of the respiratory tract. *J Exp Med.* 1994; 179(1):203-212. (Clone-specific: Immunohistochemistry)

Nicolls MR, Aversa GG, Pearce NW, et al. Induction of long-term specific tolerance to allografts in rats by therapy with an anti-CD3-like monoclonal antibody.

. 1993; 55(3):459-468. (Immunogen: (Co)-stimulation, Flow cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunoprecipitation, Inhibition, Stimulation)
Strickland D, Kees UR, Holt PG. Regulation of T-cell activation in the lung: alveolar macrophages induce reversible T-cell anergy in vitro associated with inhibition of interleukin-2 receptor signal transduction. *Immunology*. 1996; 87(2):250-258. (Biology)

Upham JW, Strickland DH, Bilyk N, Robinson BW, Holt PG. Alveolar macrophages from humans and rodents selectively inhibit T-cell proliferation but permit T-cell activation and cytokine secretion. *Immunology*. 1995; 84(1):142-147. (Biology)

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559974 Rev. 18 Page 2 of 2