



Product Data Sheet

Human CD3 Antibodies and Conjugates

<input type="checkbox"/> Cat# AB-13710	Mouse Anti-Human CD3-FITC IgG	Size: 100 ug
<input type="checkbox"/> Cat# AB-13810	Mouse Anti-Human CD3-biotinylated IgG	Size: 100 ug
<input type="checkbox"/> Cat# AB-14410	Mouse Anti-Human CD3 IgG, Unlabeled	Size: 100 ug

The CD3 (cluster of differentiation 3) T-cell co-receptor is a protein complex and is composed of four distinct chains. In mammals, the complex contains a CD3 γ chain, a CD3 δ chain, and two CD3 ϵ chains. These chains associate with a molecule known as the T-cell receptor (TCR) and the ζ -chain to generate an activation signal in T lymphocytes. The TCR, ζ -chain, and CD3 molecules together comprise the TCR complex. The CD3 γ , CD3 δ , and CD3 ϵ chains are highly related cell-surface proteins of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing a single extracellular immunoglobulin domain. Containing aspartate residues, the transmembrane region of the CD3 chains is negatively charged, a characteristic that allows these chains to associate with the positively charged TCR chains.

The intracellular tails of the CD3 molecules contain a single conserved motif known as an immuno receptor tyrosine-based activation motif or ITAM for short, which is essential for the signaling capacity of the TCR. CD3 is initially expressed in the cytoplasm of pro-thymocytes, the stem cells from which T-cells arise in the thymus. The pro-thymocytes differentiate into common thymocytes, and then into medullary thymocytes, and it is at this latter stage that CD3 antigen begins to migrate to the cell membrane. The antigen is found bound to the membranes of all mature T-cells, and in virtually no other cell type, although it does appear to be present in small amounts in Purkinje cells.

This high specificity, combined with the presence of CD3 at all stages of T-cell development, makes it a useful immunohistochemical marker for T-cells in tissue sections. The antigen remains present in almost all T-cell lymphomas and leukaemias, and can therefore be used to distinguish them from superficially similar B-cell and myeloid neoplasms. Because CD3 is required for T-cell activation, drugs (often monoclonal antibodies) that target it are being investigated as immunosuppressant therapies (e.g., orelizumab) for type 1 diabetes and other autoimmune diseases.

Isotype Controls for mouse IgG2a

Catalog#	ProdDescription
20102-102	Mouse IgG2a isotype control, purified
20102-102-B	Mouse IgG2a-Biotin conjugate
20102-102-F	Mouse IgG2a-FITC conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-FP	Mouse IgG2a-FITC-PE conjugate
20102-102-HP	Mouse IgG2a-HRP conjugate (isotype control)
20102-102-PC5	Mouse IgG2a-PE-Cy5 conjugate
20102-102-PE	Mouse IgG2a-PE conjugate (isotype control)

Cat# AB-14410, unlabeled

The antibody is supplied in PBS, pH 7.4, and 0.05% azide in either **lyophilized** (100 ug/100 tests) or **liquid** form (see lot specific volume indicated on the vial). Reconstitute powder in PBS. Store at -2-4oC. Stability is ~6-12 months. Do not freeze and thaw.

Cat# AB-13710 FITC-conjugate

Purified antibody (IgG2a) was coupled to FITC at F/P ratio ~5. The antibody is supplied in PBS, pH 7.4, 1% BSA (see lot sp concn on the vial) or in powder form. Reconstitute powder in PBS. Store at -20oC in suitable aliquots. Stability is ~6-12 months. Do not freeze/thaw.

Suggested conjugate dilutions are 1:20-1:500 for immunofluorescence. Or 1 test equivalent of antibody per million cells.
Absorption @495 nm Emission @528 nm

Cat# AB-13810, Biotin-conjugate

Purified antibody (IgG2a) was coupled to Biotin at F/P ratio ~10-20:1. The antibody is supplied in PBS, pH 7.4, 1% BSA in either lyophilized or liquid form (see lot sp. conc on the vial). Reconstitute powder in PBS in 100 ul or more. Store at -20oC in suitable aliquots. Stability is ~6-12 months. Do not freeze and thaw. No preservatives have been added. Sodium azide (0.1%) or merthiolate (0.05%) can be added if necessary to prevent bacterial growth.

Suggested conjugate dilutions are 1:5,000-1:30,000 ELISA. For other applications use as needed.

References: Beaten D (2000) Ann. Rheum. Dis. 59, 945-953; Beverly PCL (1981) Eur. J. Immunol. 11, 329; Viglietta V (2004) J. Exp. Med. 199, 971-979

Catalog#	ProdDescription
CD03-D1-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD(16+56) PE
CD03-D2-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD16 PE
CD03-D3-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD19 PE
CD03-D4-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD4 PE
CD03-D5-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD8 PE
CD03F-100	Anti-Human CD3-FITC conjugate
CD03P-100	Anti-Human CD3-PE conjugate
CD03PC-100	Anti-Human CD3-PE-Cy5-conjugate
CD03-T1-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD19 PE/CD45 PE-Cy5
CD03-T2-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD4 PE/ CD45 PE-Cy5
CD03-T3-100	Anti-Human CD3 FITC/CD8 PE/CD45 PE-Cy5
CD03UL-100	Anti-Human CD3 IgG, unlabeled
AB-13710	Mouse Anti-Human CD3-FITC IgG
AB-13810	Mouse Anti-Human CD3-biotinylated IgG
AB-14410	Mouse Anti-Human CD03 IgG, Unlabeled

AB-14410 160726SV