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CD3e (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH10840

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P07766
Other Accession	916, 3003
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Clone Names	
Calculated MW	23147

Additional Information

Gene ID	916
Other Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain, T-cell surface antigen T3/Leu-4 epsilon chain, CD3e, CD3E, T3E
Application Note	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from rabbit anti-serum by Protein A. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD3e (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD3E
Synonyms	T3E
Function	Part of the TCR-CD3 complex present on T-lymphocyte cell surface that plays an essential role in adaptive immune response (PubMed:15294938, PubMed:15546002, PubMed:2470098, PubMed:40592325, PubMed:8490660). When antigen presenting cells (APCs) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), TCR-mediated signals are transmitted across the cell membrane by the CD3 chains CD3D, CD3E, CD3G and CD247/CD3Z (PubMed:2470098, PubMed:40592325). All CD3 chains contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based

activation motifs (ITAMs) in their cytoplasmic domain (PubMed:2470098, PubMed:40592325). Upon TCR engagement, these motifs become phosphorylated by Src family protein tyrosine kinases LCK and FYN, resulting in the activation of downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:2470098, PubMed:40592325). CD3E ITAM phosphorylation creates docking sites for the protein kinase ZAP70 leading to ZAP70 phosphorylation and its conversion into a catalytically active enzyme (By similarity). In addition of this role of signal transduction in T-cell activation, CD3E plays an essential role in correct T-cell development (By similarity). Also participates in internalization and cell surface down-regulation of TCR-CD3 complexes via endocytosis sequences present in CD3E cytosolic region (PubMed:10384095, PubMed:26507128). In addition to its role as a TCR coreceptor, it serves as a receptor for ITPRIPL1 (PubMed:38614099). Ligand recognition inhibits T-cell activation by promoting interaction with NCK1, which prevents CD3E-ZAP70 interaction and blocks the ERK- NFkB signaling cascade and calcium influx (PubMed:12110186, PubMed:38614099).

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

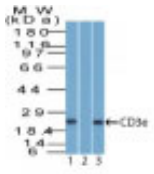
Background

Recognizes the -chain of CD3, which consists of five different polypeptide chains (designated as γ, δ, ε, ζ, and η) with MW ranging from 16-28kDa. The CD3 complex is closely associated at the lymphocyte cell surface with the T cell antigen receptor (TCR). Reportedly, CD3 complex is involved in signal transduction to the T cell interior following antigen recognition. The CD3 antigen is first detectable in early thymocytes and probably represents one of the earliest signs of commitment to the T cell lineage. In cortical thymocytes, CD3 is predominantly intra-cytoplasmic. However, in medullary thymocytes, it appears on the T cell surface. CD3 antigen is a highly specific marker for T cells, and is present in majority of T cell neoplasms.

References

Cibull ML et. al. Histopathology, 1989, 15(6):599-605. | Mason DY et. al. Journal of Clinical Pathology, 1989, 42(11):1194-200

Images



Western Blot of CD3e in human Jurkat cells (1) absence and (2) presence of immunizing peptide. (3) Mouse thymus probed with CD3e Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody.