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CD3E Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1389a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P07766
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	4E2
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	23147
Description	The protein encoded by this gene is the CD3-epsilon polypeptide, which together with CD3-gamma, -delta and -zeta, and the T-cell receptor alpha/beta and gamma/delta heterodimers, forms the T-cell receptor-CD3 complex. This complex plays an important role in coupling antigen recognition to several intracellular signal-transduction pathways. The genes encoding the epsilon, gamma and delta polypeptides are located in the same cluster on chromosome 11. The epsilon polypeptide plays an essential role in T-cell development. Defects in this gene cause immunodeficiency. This gene has also been linked to a susceptibility to type I diabetes in women.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of CD3E expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

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
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD3E Antibody 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

References

1. Nat Methods. 2005 Aug;2(8):591-8. 2. J Cell Physiol. 2006 Dec;209(3):695-700. Review. 3. J Biol Chem. 2006 Dec 1;281(48):36977-84. Epub 2006 Oct 5.

Images

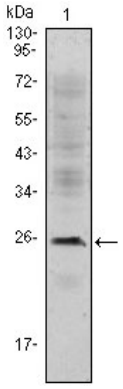
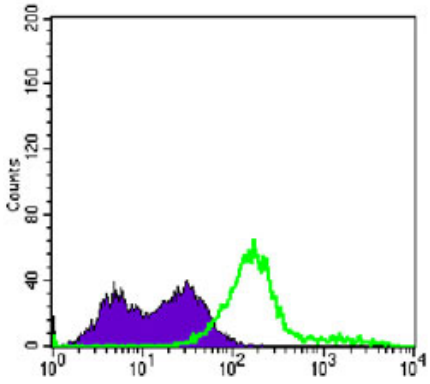


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CD3E mouse mAb against Jurkat (1) cell lysate.

Figure 2: Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using CD3E mouse mAb (green) and negative control (purple).



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