

CD3E Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13531b**Specification**

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P07766
Other Accession	O95L15 , NP_000724.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23147
Antigen Region	154-182

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - 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

Target/Specificity

This CD3E antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 154-182 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD3E.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CD3E Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - 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. 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 CD3Z. All CD3 chains contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) in their cytoplasmic domain. 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](#)). In addition of this role of signal transduction in T-cell activation, CD3E plays an essential role in correct T-cell development. Initiates the TCR-CD3 complex assembly by forming the two heterodimers CD3D/CD3E and CD3G/CD3E. Participates also in internalization and cell surface down- regulation of TCR-CD3 complexes via endocytosis sequences present in CD3E cytosolic region (PubMed:[10384095](#), PubMed:[26507128](#)).

Cellular Location

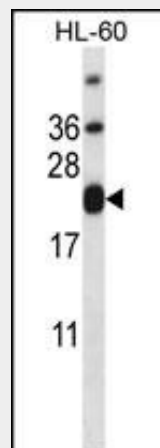
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

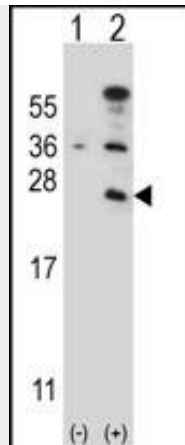
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - Images



CD3E Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13531b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CD3E antibody detected the CD3E protein (arrow).



Western blot analysis of CD3E (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal CD3E Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13531b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the CD3E gene.

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

CD3E Antibody (C-term) - References

- Bailey, S.D., et al. *Diabetes Care* 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
- Davila, S., et al. *Genes Immun.* 11(3):232-238(2010)
- Brophy, K., et al. *BMC Med. Genet.* 11, 76 (2010) :
- Talmud, P.J., et al. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 85(5):628-642(2009)
- Su, Z., et al. *Int. J. Mol. Med.* 24(4):437-444(2009)