

ARG42240 anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [V65]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [V65] recognizes TCR gamma + TCR delta
Tested Reactivity	Rat
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-Fr, IP
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody V65 recognizes an extracellular epitope of TCR gamma/delta, the subtype of T cell receptor expressed mainly in epithelial tissues and at the sites of infection.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	V65
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	TCR gamma + TCR delta
Species	Rat
Immunogen	TCR alpha/beta-negative CD3-positive Rat T cell hybridoma III.89.1.4 line.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TCR gamma: TCRG TCR delta: TCRD; TCRDV1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 µg/ml
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TRG; TRD
Gene Full Name	T cell receptor gamma locus; T cell receptor delta locus
Background	<p>TCR gamma: T cell receptors recognize foreign antigens which have been processed as small peptides and bound to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules at the surface of antigen presenting cells (APC). Each T cell receptor is a dimer consisting of one alpha and one beta chain or one delta and one gamma chain. In a single cell, the T cell receptor loci are rearranged and expressed in the order delta, gamma, beta, and alpha. If both delta and gamma rearrangements produce functional chains, the cell expresses delta and gamma. If not, the cell proceeds to rearrange the beta and alpha loci. This region represents the germline organization of the T cell receptor gamma locus. The gamma locus includes V (variable), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. During T cell development, the gamma chain is synthesized by a recombination event at the DNA level joining a V segment with a J segment; the C segment is later joined by splicing at the RNA level. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random addition of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase. Several V segments of the gamma locus are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. Somatic rearrangement of the gamma locus has been observed in T cells derived from patients with T cell leukemia and ataxia telangiectasia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Calculated Mw	19 kDa