

## ARG65496 anti-TCR beta (Vbeta5.3 related) antibody [MEM-262] (low endotoxin)

Package: 100 µg

Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MEM-262] recognizes TCR beta (Vbeta5.3 related)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, FuncSt, IP, WB
Specificity	The antibody MEM-262 recognizes an extracellular epitope on beta chains of the TCR expressed by HPB-ALL cell line [carrying V(beta5.3)] and a small subset of peripheral blood T cells. This subset is larger than that recognized by other V(beta5.3)-specific antibodies.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MEM-262
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	TCR beta (Vbeta5.3 related)
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human thymoma cell line HPB-ALL.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TCRB

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

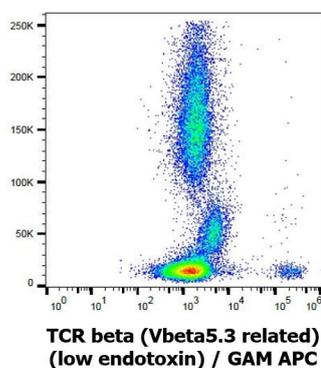
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Purification Note	0.2 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein.
Buffer	PBS
Concentration	1 mg/ml

<b>Storage instruction</b>	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.
<b>Note</b>	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

<b>Gene Symbol</b>	TRB
<b>Gene Full Name</b>	T cell receptor beta locus
<b>Background</b>	<p>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 beta locus. The beta locus includes V (variable), J (joining), diversity (D), and C (constant) segments. During T cell development, the beta chain is synthesized by a recombination event at the DNA level joining a D segment with a J segment; a V segment is then joined to the D-J gene. 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 additional of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase. Several V segments and one J segment of the beta locus are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. The beta locus also includes eight trypsinogen genes, three of which encode functional proteins and five of which are pseudogenes. Chromosomal abnormalities involving the T-cell receptor beta locus have been associated with T-cell lymphomas. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>

## Images



ARG65496 anti-TCR beta (Vbeta5.3 related) antibody [MEM-262] (low endotoxin) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood cells stained with ARG65496 anti-TCR beta (Vbeta5.3 related) antibody [MEM-262] (low endotoxin), followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.