

**TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center)**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP20913a**Specification****TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information**Primary Accession [P01850](#)  
Other Accession [A0A5B9](#)**TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information****Other Names**T-cell receptor beta-1 chain C region,  
TRBC1**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 104-116 of HUMAN TRBC1

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information****Name** TRBC1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.7}**Function**

Constant region of T cell receptor (TR) beta chain (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24600447" target="\_blank"&gt;24600447&lt;/a&gt;). Alpha-beta T cell receptors are antigen specific receptors which are essential to the immune response and are present on the

**TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References**Yanagi Y.,et al.Nature 308:145-149(1984).  
Tunnacliffe A.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:5068-5072(1985).  
Rowen L.,et al.Science 272:1755-1762(1996).  
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).

cell surface of T lymphocytes. Recognize peptide-major histocompatibility (MH) (pMH) complexes that are displayed by antigen presenting cells (APC), a prerequisite for efficient T cell adaptive immunity against pathogens (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25493333" target="\_blank">25493333</a>). Binding of alpha-beta TR to pMH complex initiates TR-CD3 clustering on the cell surface and intracellular activation of LCK that phosphorylates the ITAM motifs of CD3G, CD3D, CD3E and CD247 enabling the recruitment of ZAP70. In turn, ZAP70 phosphorylates LAT, which recruits numerous signaling molecules to form the LAT signalosome. The LAT signalosome propagates signal branching to three major signaling pathways, the calcium, the mitogen- activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase and the nuclear factor NF-kappa- B (NF-kB) pathways, leading to the mobilization of transcription factors that are critical for gene expression and essential for T cell growth and differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382891" target="\_blank">9382891</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23524462" target="\_blank">23524462</a>). The T cell repertoire is generated in the thymus, by V-(D)-J rearrangement. This repertoire is then shaped by intrathymic selection events to generate a peripheral T cell pool of self-MH restricted, non- autoaggressive T cells. Post-thymic interaction of alpha-beta TR with the pMH complexes shapes TR structural and functional avidity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15040585" target="\_blank">15040585</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane.

#### **TRBC1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)