

Recombinant Human CD3E (C-hFc) Catalog No: BP187

Description Recombinant Human T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Asp23-Asp126 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-

terminus.

Expression System Human

Alternative name T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD3 Epsilon Chain; T-Cell Surface Antigen T3/Leu-4 Epsilon Chain;

CD3e; CD3E; T3E

Accession No. P07766
Predicted 38.4kDa

Molecular Weight

Apparent Molecular Weight 35-45kDa

Quality Control Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by TAL test.

Formulation PBS, 0.01%Tween 80, pH 7.4

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples

are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

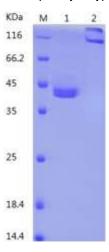
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

Background CD3 epsilon (T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD3 Epsilon), is a single-pass type I membrane

glycoprotein, that belongs to the Ig (Immunoglobulin) superfamily. CD3E contains 1 Ig-like domain and 1 ITAM domain. CD3E, together with CD3-gamma, CD3-delta and CD3-zeta, and the T-cell receptor alpha/beta and gamma/delta heterodimers, forms the T cell receptor-CD3 complex. This complex is essential for 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 important role in T-cell development. Defects in CD3E gene cause severe immunodeficiency. CD3E gene has also been linked to a

susceptibility to type I diabetes in women.

SDS-PAGE



M: Marker

1: Sample in reducing conditions

2: Sample in non-reducing conditions

