ARG20989
anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [UC7-13D5]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Hamster Monoclonal antibody [UC7-13D5] recognizes TCR gamma + TCR delta
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	Depletion, FACS, IP
Specificity	Mouse TCRγδ. The clone UC7-13D5 is specific for the γδ heterodimer and plate-bound UC7-13D5 activates γδ TCR-bearing cells. This antibody does not react with αβ TCR-expressing T cells.
Host	Hamster
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	UC7-13D5
Isotype	IgG3
Target Name	TCR gamma + TCR delta
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Mouse T cell clone G8
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TCR gamma: TCRG TCR delta: TCRD; TCRDV1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
Depletion	Assay-dependent
FACS	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
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 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. 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

Database links	GeneID: 12500 Mouse Swiss-port # P04235 Mouse
Gene Symbol	TRG; TRD
Gene Full Name	T cell receptor gamma locus; T cell receptor delta locus
Background	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]
Highlight	Related products: TCR antibodies; TCR Duos / Panels; Anti-Hamster IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: New antibody panels and duos for Tumor immune microenvironment
Calculated Mw	19 kDa