

**CD3 epsilon Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP90324****Specification**

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**CD3 epsilon Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07766</a>
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
CD3ε; FLJ18683; T3E; TCRE;	

Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	23147 Da

**CD3 epsilon Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD3 epsilon
Description	The CD3 complex mediates signal transduction. When T cells encounter antigens via the T cell receptor (TCR), information about the quantity and quality of antigens is relayed to the intracellular signal transduction machinery . This activation process depends mainly on CD3 (Cluster of Differentiation 3), a multiunit protein complex that directly associates with the TCR. CD3 is composed of four polypeptides: ζ, γ, ε and δ.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**CD3 epsilon Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CD3E**Synonyms** T3E**Function**

Part of the TCR-CD3 complex present on T-lymphocyte cell surface that plays an essential role in adaptive immune response. When antigen presenting cells (APCs) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), TCR- mediated signals are transmitted across the cell membrane by the CD3 chains CD3D, CD3E, CD3G and CD3Z. All CD3 chains contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) in their cytoplasmic domain. Upon TCR engagement, these motifs become phosphorylated by Src family protein tyrosine kinases LCK and FYN, resulting in the activation of downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2470098" target="\_blank">2470098</a>). In addition of this role of signal transduction in T-cell activation, CD3E plays an essential role in correct T-cell development. Initiates the TCR-CD3 complex assembly by forming the two heterodimers CD3D/CD3E and CD3G/CD3E. Also participates in internalization and cell surface down- regulation of TCR-CD3 complexes via endocytosis sequences present in CD3E cytosolic region (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10384095" target="\_blank">10384095</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26507128" target="\_blank">26507128</a>). In addition to its role as a TCR coreceptor, it serves as a receptor for ITPRIPL1. Ligand recognition inhibits T-cell activation by promoting interaction with NCK1, which prevents CD3E-ZAP70 interaction and blocks the ERK- NFkB signaling cascade and calcium influx (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38614099" target="\_blank">38614099</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**CD3 epsilon Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD3 epsilon Antibody - Images**