ARG21165
anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [TCR-1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [TCR-1] recognizes TCR gamma + TCR delta
Tested Reactivity	Chk, Snk
Tested Application	Depletion, FACS, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP
Specificity	The clone TCR-1 precipitates a heterodimer of 90 kDa (two bands of 50 kDa and 40 kDa upon reduction) on chicken peripheral blood T cells. Deglycosylation of the heterodimer yields two polypeptides of 35 kDa and 32 kDa.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	TCR-1
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	TCR gamma + TCR delta
Species	Chicken
Immunogen	Outbred chicken thymocytes and Ig-negative blood lymphocytes
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TCR gamma: TCRG TCR delta: TCRD; TCRDV1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
Depletion	Assay-dependent
FACS	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	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

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]