abcam

ab25663

PE Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [UC7-13D5]

Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [UC7-13D5] conjugated to PE - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with mouse samples. Clone [UC7-13D5] is a Armenian Hamster monoclonal antibody cited in 16 publications.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Armenian hamster
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.3 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	UC7-13D5
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Specificity	ab25663 is specific for the gamma-delta heterodimer and plate-bound ab25663 activates gamma-delta TRC-bearing cells. This antibody does not react with alpha-beta TCR-expressing T cells.
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Cd3d

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 CD247/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. In addition of this role of signal transduction in T-cell activation, CD3D plays an essential role in thymocyte differentiation. Indeed, participates in correct intracellular TCR-CD3 complex assembly and surface expression. In absence of a functional TCR-CD3 complex, thymocytes are unable to differentiate properly (PubMed:10935641). Interacts with CD4 and CD8 and thus serves to establish a functional link between the TCR and coreceptors CD4 and CD8, which is needed for activation and positive selection of CD4 or CD8 T-cells.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Store in the dark

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The TCR gamma + TCR delta also known as gamma delta T-cell receptor is a part of the T-cell receptor (TCR) family. It has alternative names like gammadelta TCR or simply TCRδ/γ. The gamma and delta chains form a heterodimer that is part of the cell surface receptor complex. This complex is important for ligand recognition

	and immune response. The mass of the TCR gamma and TCR delta chains is not specified but they form between ZAP-70 and the CD3 complex on the surface of a subset of T-cells. These receptors are mainly expressed on gamma delta T-cells which are a minor population of T-cells in peripheral blood but more abundant in mucosal tissues and epithelial layers.
Biological function summary	TCR gamma and TCR delta are involved in recognizing antigens without presentation by major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules. The receptor complex allows these cells to respond to a diverse range of non-peptide antigens mostly derived from microbial origin including phosphoantigens and lipids. This enables gamma delta T-cells to bridge innate and adaptive immunity. They do not always require antigen processing and can recognize antigens directly contributing efficiently to immune surveillance and early response to infections and cellular stress.
Pathways	TCR gamma and TCR delta are important in the signaling networks that mediate immune responses. They are involved in pathways such as the nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways. These pathways promote the activation proliferation and differentiation of T-cells upon antigen recognition. The TCR complex including CD3 plays a role in these signal transduction events and ZAP-70 a protein tyrosine kinase is key for initiating these pathways upon TCR activation.
Associated diseases and disorders	Mutations or dysregulation in TCR gamma and TCR delta can lead to immune-related conditions. For example abnormalities in these receptors have been linked to autoimmune diseases such as celiac disease and multiple sclerosis. Their role in these disorders is related to faulty recognition and response to autoantigens leading to inappropriate immune responses. Additionally gamma delta T-cells and their receptors are of interest in cancer research as they participate in tumor immunosurveillance. Connections with molecules like CD3 and ZAP-70 facilitate ongoing exploration for therapeutic interventions targeting immune-related pathologies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

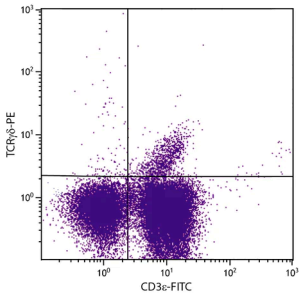
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody [UC7-13D5] (ab25663)

TCR gamma + TCR delta Flow Cytometry staining using armenian hamster Anti-TCR gamma + TCR delta antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of C57BL/6 mouse mesenteric lymph node cells labeling TCR gamma + TCR delta using ab25663 at 0.3 µg/10^6 cells. CD3ε is labeled using a Rat Anti-Mouse CD3ε (FITC) antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.