

Rabbit Anti-TCRG/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL1450R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-TCRG/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的 T 细胞受体 γ 抗体
Alias	T cell receptor gamma; T cell receptor gamma alternate reading frame protein; T cell receptor gamma chain; T-cell receptor gamma-chain constant region; TCR gamma alternate reading frame protein; TCRG; TCRGC2; T-cell receptor gamma-2 chain C region; T-cell receptor gamma chain C region PT-gamma-1/2; TRGC2_HUMAN.
Research Area	immunology The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse,Rat(predicted:Human,Cow,Horse) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	22/35kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TCRGC2
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: 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]

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein (Potential).

Similarity:

Contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6965](#) Human

[Omim: 186970](#) Human

[SwissProt: P09693](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.