## Anti-Mouse TCR Gamma/Delta Antibody, Clone GL3, Biotin

## **Antibodies**

Hamster (Armenian) monoclonal IgG2 antibody against mouse T cell receptor gamma/delta, biotin-conjugated

Catalog #60104BT 500 μg 0.5 mg/mL #60104BT.1 100 μg 0.5 mg/mL #60104BT.2 50 μg 0.5 mg/mL



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# **Product Description**

The GL3 antibody reacts with the  $\delta$  chain of the murine T cell receptor  $\gamma/\delta$  (TCR $\gamma/\delta$  or TCR gamma/delta), a subtype of the TCR involved in the recognition of both peptide and lipid antigens. TCR $\gamma/\delta$  comprises a heterodimer (~ 80 kDa in humans) of disulfide-linked  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  subunits that associates with CD3 on the cell surface. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. TCR $\gamma/\delta$  is expressed on a subpopulation of T cells in the circulation but may be found on up to 50% of the T cells in epithelial cell-rich tissues. TCR $\gamma/\delta$  T cells have been identified in the thymus, epidermis, intestinal and pulmonary epithelia, peritoneum, peripheral lymphoid tissues, and reproductive organ mucosa. These cells have roles in oral and tumor-associated tolerance as well as autoimmune disease, and have been described as a link between the adaptive and innate immune responses. Once activated, they secrete effector cytokines in a subtype- and context-specific manner. Most  $\gamma/\delta$  T cells are CD4-/CD8-, though some express CD8. A subset, known as dendritic epidermal T cells, are CD90+ (Thy-1+). The GL3 antibody recognizes an epitope in the constant region of the  $\delta$  chain, and can reportedly activate TCR $\gamma/\delta$ + cells.

Target Antigen Name: T Cell Receptor Gamma/Delta

Alternative Names: Gamma/Delta TCR, gdTCR, TCRgd, TCR γ/δ, T cell receptor delta chain, T cell receptor gamma chain, T cell

receptor y/δ, T3D, T3G

Gene ID: 110066/110067

Species Reactivity: Mouse

Host Species: Hamster (Armenian)

Clonality: Monoclonal

Clone: GL3

Isotype: IgG2, kappa

Immunogen: Mouse (C57BL/6J) intra-epithelial lymphocytes

Conjugate: Biotin

# **Applications**

Verified: CellSep, FC

Reported: CellSep, FC, IF, IHC

Special Applications: This antibody clone has been verified for purity assessments of cells isolated with EasySep<sup>TM</sup> kits, including

EasySep Mouse T Cell Isolation Kit (Catalog #19851).

Abbreviations: CellSep: Cell separation; ChIP: Chromatin immunoprecipitation; FA: Functional assay; FACS: Fluorescence activated cell sorting; FC: Flow cytometry; ICC: Immunocytochemistry; IF: Immunofluorescence microscopy; IHC: Immunohistochemistry; IP: Immunoprecipitation; RIA: Radioimmunoassay; WB: Western blotting

# **Properties**

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin

Purification: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The

solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Stability and Storage: Product stable at 2 - 8°C when stored undiluted. Do not freeze. For product expiry date, contact

techsupport@stemcell.com.

Directions for Use: For flow cytometry, the suggested use of this antibody is ≤ 0.25 µg per 1 x 10^6 cells in 100 µL. It is

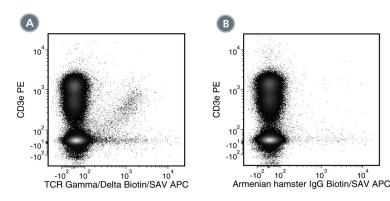
recommended that the antibody be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

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# **Antibodies**



## Data



(A) Flow cytometry analysis of C57BL/6 mouse lymph node cells labeled with Anti-Mouse TCR Gamma/Delta Antibody, Clone GL3, Biotin followed by streptavidin (SAV) APC and Anti-Mouse CD3e Antibody, Clone 145-2C11, PE (Catalog #60015PE).

(B) Flow cytometry analysis of C57BL/6 mouse lymph node cells labeled with a biotinylated Armenian hamster IgG isotype control antibody followed by SAV APC and Anti-Mouse CD3e Antibody, Clone 145-2C11, PE.

## Related Products

For a complete list of antibodies, including other conjugates, sizes and clones, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, visit www.stemcell.com/antibodies or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

### References

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- 2. Kasten KR et al. (2010) Interleukin-7 (IL-7) treatment accelerates neutrophil recruitment through gamma delta T-cell IL-17 production in a murine model of sepsis. Infect Immun 78(11): 4714–22. (FC)
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- 4. Stewart CA et al. (2007) Germ-line and rearranged Tcrd transcription distinguish bona fide NK cells and NK-like gammadelta T cells. Eur J Immunol 37(6): 1442–52. (FC)
- 5. Cardona AE et al. (2003) CC chemokines mediate leukocyte trafficking into the central nervous system during murine neurocysticercosis: role of gamma delta T cells in amplification of the host immune response. Infect Immun 71(5): 2634–42. (IF, IHC)
- 6. Skelsey ME et al. (2001) Gamma delta T cells are needed for ocular immune privilege and corneal graft survival. J Immunol 166(7): 4327–33. (FA/Blocking, FC)
- 7. Yañez DM et al. (1999) Gamma delta T-cell function in pathogenesis of cerebral malaria in mice infected with Plasmodium berghei ANKA. Infect Immun 67(1): 446–8. (Depletion)
- 8. Skeen MJ & Ziegler HK. (1993) Induction of murine peritoneal gamma/delta T cells and their role in resistance to bacterial infection. J Exp Med 178(3): 971–84. (Depletion. FC)
- 9. Goodman T et al. (1992) A T-cell receptor gamma delta-specific monoclonal antibody detects a V gamma 5 region polymorphism. Immunogenetics 35(1): 65–8. (FC)
- 10. Goodman T & Lefrancois L. (1989) Intraepithelial lymphocytes. Anatomical site, not T cell receptor form, dictates phenotype and function. J Exp Med 170(5): 1569–81. (FA, FC, IP)

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