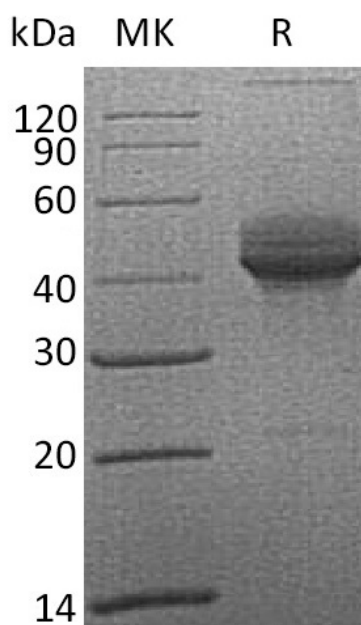


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	CD3E/CD3 epsilon/CD3ε/T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Cynomolgus T-cell Surface Glycoprotein CD3 Epsilon Chain is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln22-Asp117 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q95LI5
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Cynomolgus
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	38 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

**Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus CD3E (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHV2008**



### Alternative Names

CD3 epsilon; CD3e antigen; CD3e antigen, epsilon polypeptide (TiT3 complex); CD3e molecule, epsilon (CD3-TCR complex); CD3e; CD3-epsilon; FLJ18683; T3E; T-cell antigen receptor complex, epsilon subunit of T3; T-cell surface antigen T3/Leu-4 epsilon chain; T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain; TCRC

### Background

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain, also known as CD3E, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. CD3E contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain and 1 ITAM domain. CD3E, together with CD3-gamma, CD3-delta and CD3-zeta, and the T-cell receptor alpha/beta and gamma/delta heterodimers, forms the T cell receptor-CD3 complex. The CD3 epsilon subunit of the T cell receptor (TCR) complex contains two defined signaling domains, a proline-rich sequence and an immune tyrosine activation motifs (ITAMs), and this complex undergoes a conformational change upon ligand binding that is thought to be important for the activation of T cells. T cell receptor-CD3 complex plays an important role in coupling antigen recognition to several intracellular signal-transduction pathways. This complex is critical for T-cell development and function, and represents one of the most complex transmembrane receptors. CD3E plays an essential role in T-cell development, and defects in CD3E gene cause severe immunodeficiency. Homozygous mutations in CD3D and CD3E genes lead to a complete block in T-cell development and thus to an early-onset severe combined immunodeficiency phenotype.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.