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## TRGC2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-12892R

Target Protein: TRGC2
Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted:Human)

Predicted MW: 22 kDa Entrez Gene: 6965 Swiss Prot: P03986

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRGC2: 61-160/189.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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

to, the eet proceeds to rearrange the seta and alpha toel. 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]