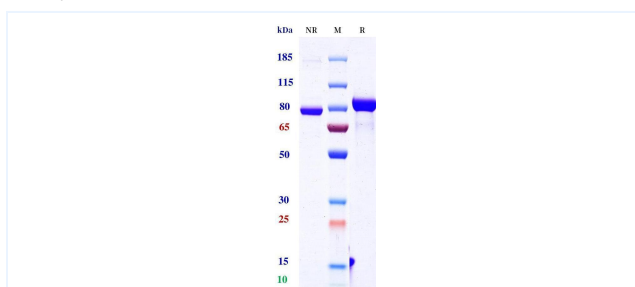


Product Details

Product name:	Anti-CD3 & DLL3 (Tarlatabab Biosimilar)	SKU:	BIO1015SM
Target Name:	CD3 & DLL3	Size:	100ug/ 1mg/ 5mg
Target Uniprot:	P07766 & Q9NYJ7	Concentration:	Lyophilized
Clone#:	Tarlatabab (Bispecific)	Isotype:	HLE-BiTE
Reactivity:	Human	Calculated M.W.:	105.2 kDa
Application:	ELISA, Bioactivity: FACS, Functional assay, Research in vivo	Endotoxin:	<0.001 EU/ug
Formulation:	100 mM Pro-Ac 20mM Arg pH 5.0	Conjugation:	None
Storage:	-20°C for 2 years under sterile conditions; -20°C for 1 year under sterile conditions; Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.	Expression System:	CHO
Reconstitution:	Dissolve with sterile ddH ₂ O	Purification:	Protein A

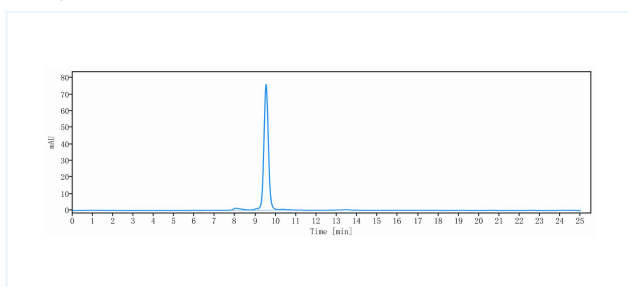
Data

Purity: SDS-PAGE



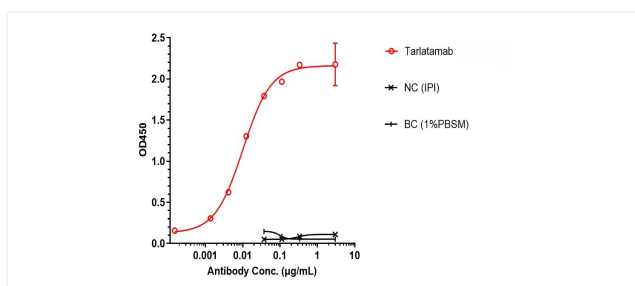
Anti-CD3 & DLL3 Reference Antibody (Tarlatabab) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

Purity: SEC-HPLC



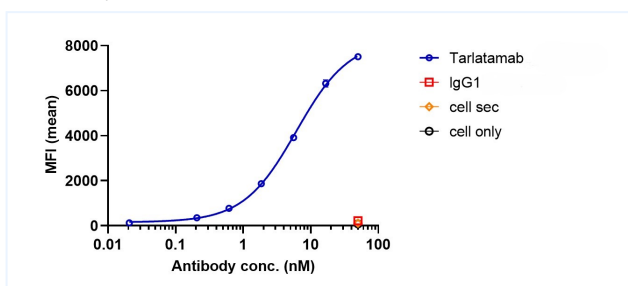
The purity of Anti-CD3 & DLL3 Reference Antibody (Tarlatabab) is 94.53%, determined by SEC-HPLC.

ELISA



Tarlatabab bound to DLL3 protein, and then rebounded to secondary antibodies (Anti-human-IgG-Fc-HRP), and read OD450. As shown in fig, Tarlatabab bound to huPD-1-his, and the EC₅₀ was 0.010 nM.

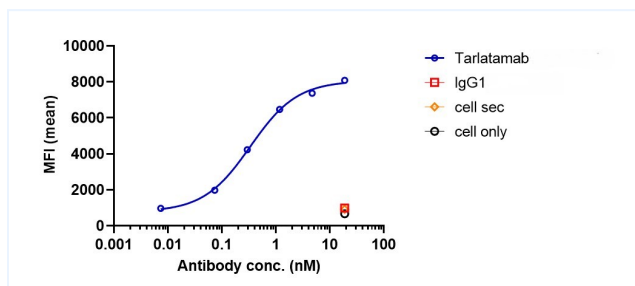
Bioactivity: FACS



Tarlatabab bound to huCD3e-jurkat cells, and then rebounded to fluorescent secondary antibodies (Anti-human IgG, Fcy PE), and read by flow cytometry. As shown in fig, Tarlatabab bound to huCD3e-jurkat cells, and the EC₅₀ was 6.141 nM.

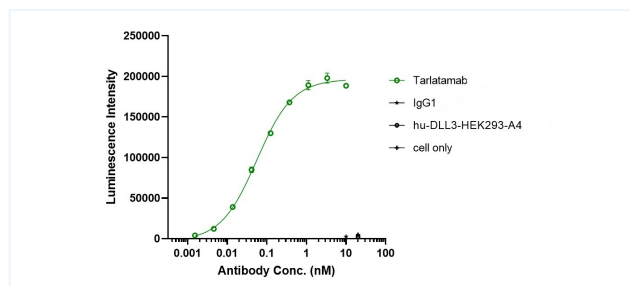
Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Bioactivity: FACS



Tarlatamab bound to hu-DLL3-HEK293 cells, and then rebounded to fluorescent secondary antibodies (Anti-human IgG, Fcy PE), and test by flow cytometry. As shown in fig, Tarlatamab bound to hu-DLL3-HEK293 cells, and the EC50 was 0.337 nM.

Function: Luciferase



Co-incubation of Tarlatamab with Jurkat cells, then with the addition of hu-DLL3-HEK293 cells for 6 hours. Bright-Lite was used to detect the fluorescent signal. As shown in fig, Tarlatamab was able to activate the NF-AT signaling pathway, and the EC50 was 0.056 nM.