

iF488 Anti-Human TCRbV3.1(TRbV28) Antibody

Catalog Number:	107103, 107104
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	TCRbV3.1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	J0VI-3
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	iF488
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. iF488 has an excitation max at 491 nm and an emission max at 516 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm)
Isotype Control:	301505
RRID:	AB_3738758

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TCR β V3.1, more formally designated TRBV3-1, is a variable gene segment of the T cell receptor (TCR) β chain that contributes to antigen recognition by $\alpha\beta$ T lymphocytes. The TCR is central to adaptive immunity, enabling T cells to recognize peptide antigens presented by major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules. Use of the TRBV3-1 gene segment defines a subset of T cells with shared structural features in the variable region of their TCR β chain, contributing to repertoire diversity and antigen specificity.

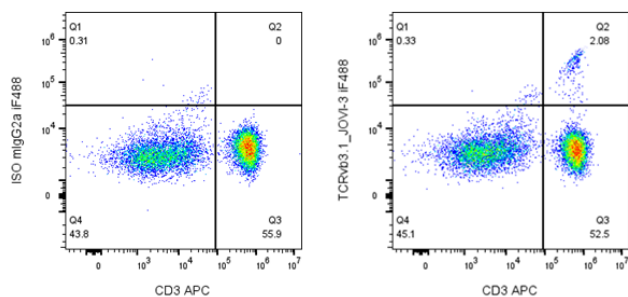
Structurally, TCR β V3.1 encodes part of the extracellular variable domain of the TCR β chain. During T cell development in the thymus, the TRBV3-1 gene recombines with diversity (D β) and joining (J β) gene segments through V(D)J recombination. This process, along with junctional diversity, generates a highly variable complementarity-determining region 3 (CDR3), which is the primary determinant of antigen specificity. The resulting TCR β chain pairs with a TCR α chain to form the complete $\alpha\beta$ TCR, which associates with the CD3 signaling complex to transduce activation signals. The functional "ligands" of TCR β V3.1-containing TCRs

are peptide-MHC complexes displayed on antigen-presenting cells. Antigen recognition is mediated through interactions between the TCR variable domains and both the peptide and the MHC molecule. In addition to conventional peptide antigens, certain TCR V β families, including TRBV3-1, can be selectively engaged by bacterial or viral superantigens. Superantigens bind outside the conventional peptide-binding groove, cross-linking specific TCR V β regions with MHC class II molecules and triggering massive, non-specific T cell activation.

TCR β V3.1 has been implicated in disease primarily through skewed or clonal expansion of TRBV3-1-expressing T cells. Such expansions have been reported in settings of superantigen exposure, chronic infection, autoimmune disease, and some T cell leukemias or lymphomas, where restricted TCR V β usage can reflect antigen-driven or malignant proliferation. Monitoring TRBV3-1 usage is therefore useful in studying immune dysregulation and T cell clonality.

In therapeutic and research contexts, TCR β V3.1 is mainly used as a biomarker rather than a direct drug target. Antibodies specific for TCR V β families enable detailed immune repertoire analysis by flow cytometry, aiding in the diagnosis of T cell malignancies and the study of antigen-specific immune responses. In adoptive T cell therapies and TCR-engineered approaches, understanding V β usage, including TRBV3-1, contributes to safety assessment and optimization of TCR specificity and function.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with APC Anti-human CD3 and either iF488 Anti-Human TCRbV3.1(TRbV28) clone JOVI-3 (right panel) or an isotype control (left panel).

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