

Technical Data Sheet

PE Anti-Mouse TCR β chain Antibody

Catalog Number: 200407, 200408

Size: 25 tests, 100 tests

Target Name: TCR β chain, TCR- β

Regulatory Status: RUO

Product Details

Clone: H57-597-M2a

Application: Flow Cytometry

Reactivity: Mouse

Format: PE

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 and 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 μ L of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 μ L volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. PE has an excitation max at 565 nm and an emission max at 575 nm.

Excitation Laser: Blue Laser (488 nm) Green/Yellow laser (532/561nm)

Isotype Control: [301509](#)

Background Information

The mouse T cell receptor (TCR) β chain is a critical component of the heterodimeric $\alpha\beta$ TCR complex expressed on most mature T lymphocytes. Together with the TCR α chain, it confers antigen specificity to T cells, enabling the recognition of peptide fragments presented by major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules on antigen-presenting cells. This recognition event is essential for initiating adaptive immune responses, including T cell activation, proliferation, and differentiation into effector and memory subsets.

Structurally, the TCR β chain is composed of variable (V), diversity (D), joining (J), and constant (C) gene segments that undergo somatic recombination during T cell development in the thymus. This recombination process generates the highly variable complementarity-determining region 3 (CDR3), which contributes most significantly to antigen specificity. The β chain pairs non-covalently with the TCR α chain, forming the antigen-binding site. Each chain contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, a variable domain involved in antigen binding and a constant domain that stabilizes structure, along with a transmembrane segment and a short cytoplasmic tail. The TCR complex also associates with CD3 signaling molecules (CD3 γ , CD3 δ ,

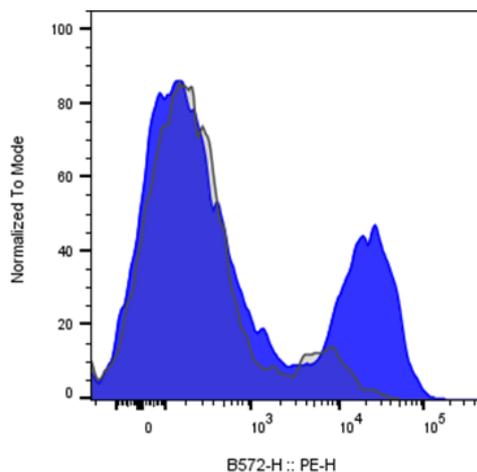
CD3 ϵ , and CD3 ζ), which transduce activation signals through immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs).

The ligands for the mouse TCR β chain are peptide antigens bound to MHC class I or II molecules. Engagement of the $\alpha\beta$ TCR with these peptide-MHC complexes triggers receptor conformational changes that initiate intracellular signaling cascades involving kinases such as Lck and ZAP-70, leading to T cell activation and effector function.

In disease, alterations in TCR β chain expression or repertoire diversity can contribute to immune dysfunction. Restricted TCR β repertoires are associated with autoimmune diseases, such as experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE, a model for multiple sclerosis), and with impaired immune defense in infections or cancer. Somatic mutations or skewed TCR β usage have also been observed in T cell lymphomas and leukemia.

The mouse TCR β chain has significant therapeutic and experimental relevance. It serves as a model for studying clonal selection, antigen recognition, and tolerance mechanisms. In immunotherapy, manipulation of TCR β sequence diversity underpins TCR-engineered T cell strategies for cancer and infection control. Furthermore, analyzing mouse TCR β repertoires provides insights into vaccine efficacy, autoimmune mechanisms, and immune reconstitution following bone marrow transplantation.

Product Data



Mouse splenocytes stained with either PE Anti-Mouse TCR β chain clone H57-597-M2a (blue histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).