Production of specific monoclonal antibody against CD3 ϵ in olive flounder

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ABSTRACT

T cell activation is initiated by the binding of antigen to the specific T cell receptor (TCR) that triggers the formation of CD3-signal transduction complex and ends in proliferation and differentiation of antigen-specific T cells. CD3, an essential component of the CD3-TCR complex, has been classified into γ , δ , ε , and ζ chains. The CD3 γ , CD3 δ , and CD3 ε chains are highly related to cell surface proteins of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing a single extracellular immunoglobulin domain. In mammals, T cells were characterized by detecting one of the CD3 molecules through the use of specific antibody for CD3 ε . This suggests that CD3 molecules can be used as markers in identifying T cells in teleost fish; hence, it is essential to produce CD3-specific antibody. Western blot result showed a distinct band at approximately 15 kDa detecting the CD3 ε antibody has been produced, it can be used to detect the presence of a substance specific to it. The results from this study revealed that the CD3 ε monoclonal antibody produced could detect CD3 ε in olive flounder. However, cell markers for T cell differentiation in olive flounder were not fully investigated yet so we hope that this antibody could be useful in elucidating T cell differentiation in teleosts.

KEYWORDS

T cell activation, CD3E, teleost fish, monoclonal antibody, cell marker

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