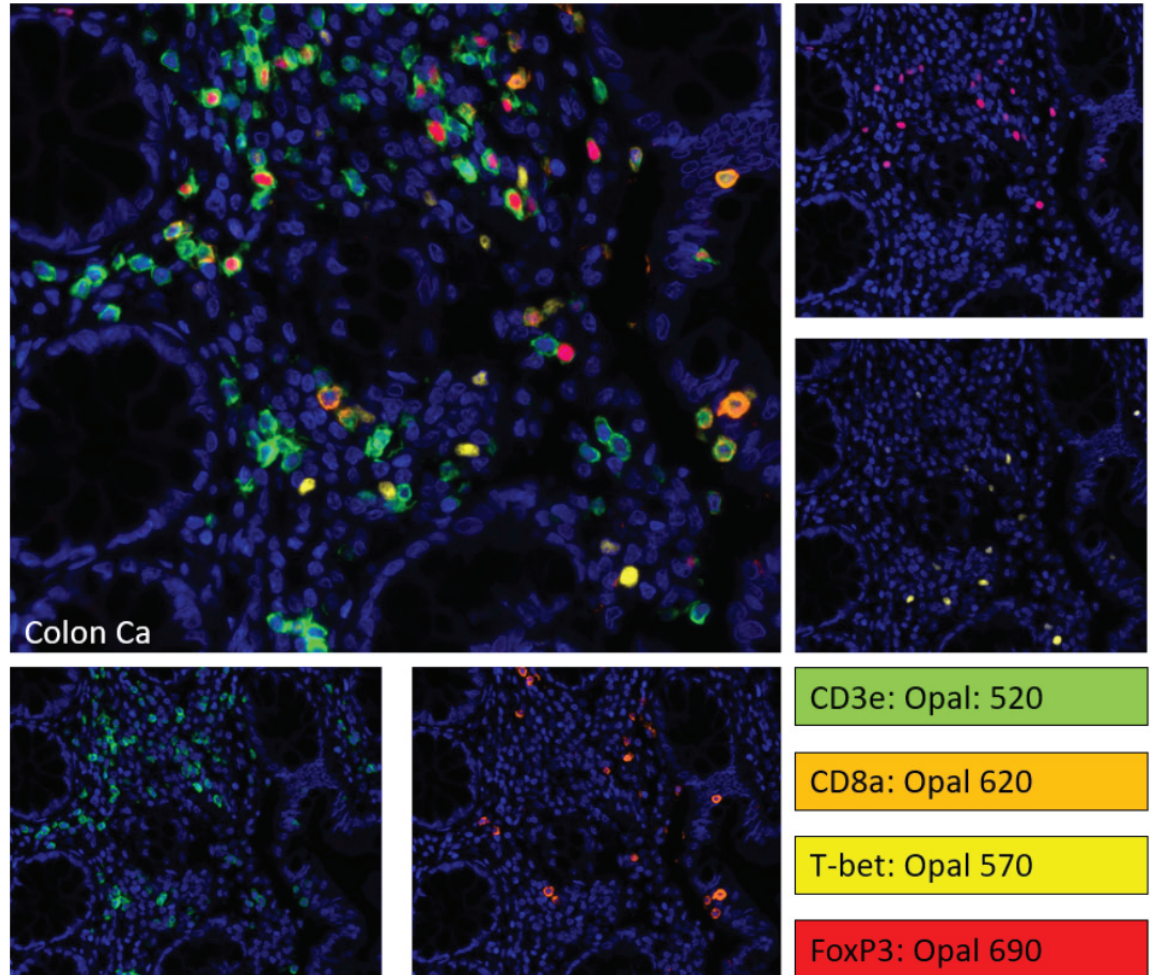


T Cell Markers

As central regulators of our immune system, T cells are crucial to overall body functions and act as primary defense against foreign bodies and the development of harmful diseases. Naïve T cells receive signals from antigen-presenting cells (APCs) that induce maturation and differentiation resulting in three types of effector cells: cytotoxic, helper, or regulatory (Suárez-Fueyo et al. 2018).

T cells have very individualistic properties that, when quantified, can provide significant diagnostic insight. For example, naïve cell count provides insight on the adaptability of the current immune system, effector cells are highly useful in assessing the method of treatment available to the affected patient, and memory cell presence is crucial to drug discovery and potential development of vaccines.



Detection of human CD3e (green), CD8 (orange), T-bet (yellow), and FoxP3 (red) in FFPE colon carcinoma by mIF. Rabbit anti-CD3e recombinant monoclonal [BL-298-5D12] (A700-016), rabbit anti-CD8 alpha recombinant monoclonal [BLR044F] (A700-044), rabbit anti-T-bet/TBX21 monoclonal [BLR110H] (A700-110), and rabbit anti-FoxP3 recombinant monoclonal [BLR034F] (A700-034). Secondary HRP-conjugated goat antirabbit IgG (A120-501P). Substrate Opal™ 220, 570, 620, and 690. Counterstain DAPI (blue).

Find more T Cell markers at fortislife.com/products/immunology

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