Purified Anti-Mouse CD28 Antibody[PV-1], Functional Grade

catalog number: **AN008320**

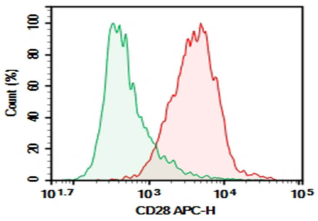
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

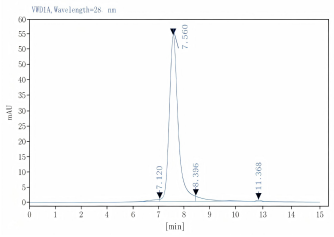
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant MouseCD28 protein
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone	PV-1
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Activ	Reported in the literaturee
Stim	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD28 Antibody[PV-1], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Armenian Hamster IgG, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Armenian Hamster IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD3 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody. Analysis of CD3+ cell population.



Monomer purity ≥97% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

CD28 is a 44 kD glycoprotein, also known as Tp44 or T44. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, expressed on thymocytes, most peripheral T cells, and NK cells. In association with CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2), CD28 acts as the second signal for T and NK cell activation and proliferation. The 37.51 antibody has been reported to augment in vitro T cell proliferation and cytokine production, and promote CTL development.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Samuel Bertin, et al. Nat Immunol. 2014 Nov;15(11):1055-1063.