



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Purified Anti-Human CD152 Antibody[9D9]

catalog number: AN008120P

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

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human CD152 protein

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG2b, κ

Clone 9D9

Purification >98%, Protein A/G purified

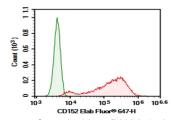
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer.

Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM 2 µg/mL(0.5×10⁶-1×10⁶ cells)

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Human CD152 gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD152 Antibody[9D9] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse

IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor[®] 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

CTLA-4 and CD28, together with their ligands B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T- and B-cell responses. CTLA-4 and CD28 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. Both CTLA-4 and CD28 are composed of a single Ig V-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular domain. CTLA-4 and CD28 are both expressed on the cell surface as disulfide-linked homodimers or as monomers. The genes encoding these two molecules are closely linked on Human chromosome 2. CTLA-4 was originally identified as a gene that was specifically expressed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes. However, CTLA-4 transcripts have since been found in both Th1 and Th2, and CD4+ and CD8+ T cell clones. Whereas, CD28 expression is constitutive on the surfaces of 95% of CD4+ T cells and 50% of CD8+ T cells and is down regulated upon T cell activation, CTLA-4 expression is upregulated rapidly following T cell activation and peaks approximately 24 hours following activation. Although both CTLA-4 and CD28 can bind to the same ligands, CTLA-4 binds to B7-1 and B7-2 with 20-100-fold higher affinity than CD28. The physiological role of CTLA-4 in T cell costimulation is currently being studied.

For Research Use Only

 Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
 Tel: 1-832-243-6086
 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

 Web: www.elabscience.com
 Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
 Rev. V1.2