Recombinant B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301442L**

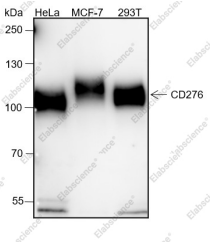
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human B7-H3/CD276 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C211065
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000
IF	1:50
IP	1:25-1:100
FCM	1:50-1:100

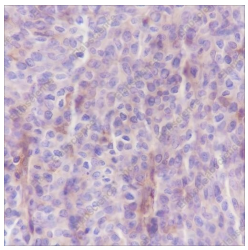
Data



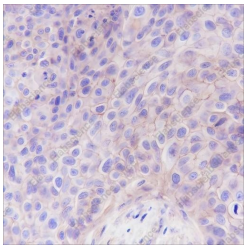
Western Blot with B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: MCF-7, Lane 3: 293T

Observed-MW:110 kDa

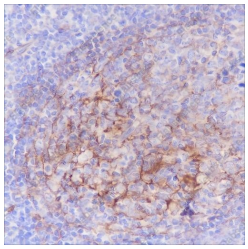
Calculated-MW:57 kDa



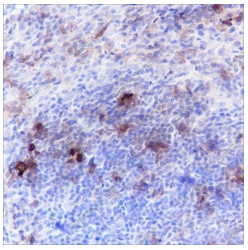
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



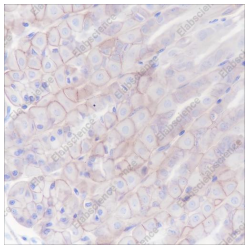
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung squamous carcinoma using B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



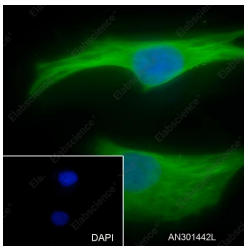
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



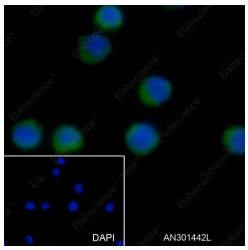
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen using B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse stomach using B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed HeLa cells using anti-B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed THP-1 cells using anti-B7-H3/CD276 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

May participate in the regulation of T-cell-mediated immune response. May play a protective role in tumor cells by inhibiting natural-killer mediated cell lysis as well as a role of marker for detection of neuroblastoma cells. May be involved in the development of acute and chronic transplant rejection and in the regulation of lymphocytic activity at mucosal surfaces. Could also play a key role in providing the placenta and fetus with a suitable immunological environment throughout pregnancy. Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 appear to be redundant in their ability to modulate CD4 T-cell responses. Isoform 2 is shown to enhance the induction of cytotoxic T-cells and selectively stimulates interferon gamma production in the presence of T-cell receptor signaling.