

Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD80 Antibody[16-10A1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0992US

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

Description

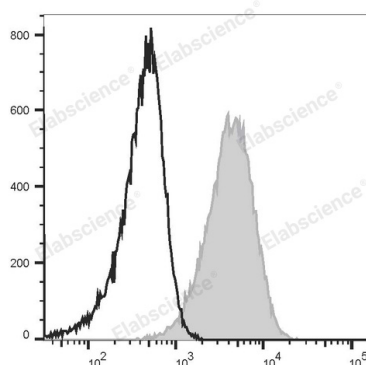
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone No.	16-10A1
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Red 780 Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[PIP] [Product E-AB-F09853S]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Red 780
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Red 780 is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 770 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells in 100 µL volume].
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Data



RAW264.7 cells are stained with Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD80 Antibody (filled gray histogram) or Elab Fluor® Red 780 Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Activation B7-1 antigen;B7;Cd80;T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80
Uniprot ID	Q00609
Gene ID	12519

For Research Use Only

Background

CD80 is a 60 kD highly glycosylated protein. It is a member of the Ig superfamily and is also known as B7-1, B7, and Ly-53. CD80 is constitutively expressed on dendritic cells and monocytes/macrophages, and inducibly expressed on activated B and T cells. The ligation of CD28 on T cells with CD80 and CD86 (B7-2) on antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells) elicits co-stimulation of T cells resulting in enhanced cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD80 appears to be expressed later in the immune response than CD86. CD80 can also bind to CD152, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.