

ARG20951 anti-CD80 antibody [1G10]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rat Monoclonal antibody [1G10] recognizes CD80
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	BL, FACS, IP
Specificity	Mouse CD80. The clone 1G10 blocks binding of CTLA-4 to CD80 but it does not block stimulation of T cells by natural antigen-presenting cells.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1G10
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	CD80
Antigen Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Activated 5C2 cells
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	B7.1; CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.1; CD28LG; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80; B7-1; CD28LG1; B7; LAB7; Activation B7-1 antigen; CD antigen CD80; BB1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	BL	Assay-dependent
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Calculated Mw	33 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links

[GeneID: 12519 Mouse](#)

[Swiss-port # Q00609 Mouse](#)

Gene Symbol

CD80

Gene Full Name

CD80 antigen

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a membrane receptor that is activated by the binding of CD28 or CTLA-4. The activated protein induces T-cell proliferation and cytokine production. This protein can act as a receptor for adenovirus subgroup B and may play a role in lupus neuropathy. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Function

Involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte activation. T-cell proliferation and cytokine production is induced by the binding of CD28, binding to CTLA-4 has opposite effects and inhibits T-cell activation. [UniProt]