ARG62931
anti-CD80 antibody [MEM-233]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MEM-233] recognizes CD80
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IP
Specificity	The clone MEM-233 reacts with CD80 (B7-1), a 60 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MEM-233
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD80
Species	Human
Immunogen	Extracellular domain of human CD80 fused to human IgG1(Fc)
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
FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml
IP	Assay-dependent

Application Note

* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 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 or below. 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: 941 Human Swiss-port # P33681 Human
Gene Symbol	CD80
Gene Full Name	CD80 molecule
Background	CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells and are essential for T cell activation, the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective roles in initiation or sustaining of the T cell immune response.
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]
Research Area	Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	33 kDa