ARG23536
anti-CD80 antibody [IL-A159]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [IL-A159] recognizes CD80. Mouse anti Bovine CD80 antibody, clone IL-A159 recognizes the bovine CD80 cell surface antigen, expressed by dendritic cells, activated macrophages and activated B cells. CD80 plays a key role in co-stimulation of T cells during the primary immune response.
Tested Reactivity	Bov, Sheep
Tested Application	FACS
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	IL-A159
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD80
Species	Bovine
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	Neat

Application Note: FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% 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

Gene Symbol	CD80
Gene Full Name	CD80 molecule
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]
Calculated Mw	33 kDa