anti-human CD80 APC -conjugated

APC -conjugated monoclonal antibody MEM-233 to human CD80

Cat-No: **21270806** 500 μl

Clone: MEM-233

Specificity: The antibody 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.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is adjusted for direct use. o reconstitution is necessary.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2)

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis

References:

- *Vasilevko V and others: DNA Cell Biol. 2002 Mar;21(3):137-49.
- *Yadav D and others: J Immunol. 2004 Sep 15;173(6):3631-9.
- *Thomas IJ and others: J Immunol. 2007 Nov 1;179(9):5936-46.
- *Eri R and others: Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2008 Jan 9

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 antigenpresenting 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.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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