Datasheet for ABIN6941138

# anti-CD80 antibody (AA 35-142)

2 Images

Go to Product page

## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | CD80 |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 35-142 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This CD80 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | ELISA, Coating (Coat) |

## Product Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Immunogen: | Recombinant fragment of human CD80 protein (around aa 35-142) (exact sequence is proprietary) |
| Clone: | C80-2723 |
| Isotype: | IgG2b kappa |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A/G |

## Target Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Target: | CD80 |
| Alternative Name: | CD80 (CD80 Products) |
| Background: | T cell proliferation and lymphokine production are triggered by occupation of the TCR by |

## Target Details

| | |
|---|---|
| | antigen, followed by a costimulatory signal that is delivered by a ligand expressed on antigen presenting cells. The B7-related cell surface proteins CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are expressed on antigen presenting cells bind the homologous T cell receptors CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated protein-4) and CD28 and trigger costimulatory signals for optimal T cell activation. CTLA-4 shares 31 % overall amino acid identity with CD28 and it has been proposed that CD28 and CTLA-4 are functionally redundant. SLAM is a novel receptor on T cells that, when engaged, potentiates T cell expansion in a CD28-independent manner. B7, also designated BB1, is another ligand or counter receptor for CD28 and CTLA-4 that is expressed on the antigen-presenting cell. |
| Molecular Weight: | 60kDa |
| Gene ID: | 941 |
| UniProt: | P33681 |
| Pathways: | TCR Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process, Cancer Immune Checkpoints |

## Application Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Application Notes: | Positive Control: Raji or Ramos cells. Tonsil, Spleen or Thymus.<br>Known Application: ELISA (For coating, order Ab without BSA), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

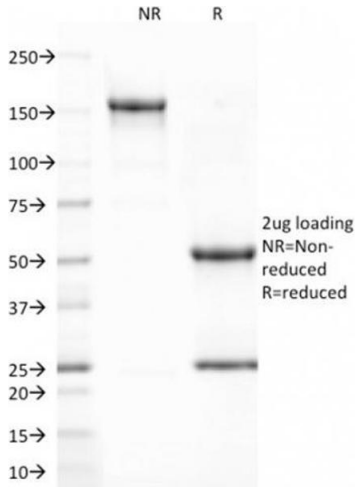
## Handling

| | |
|---|---|
| Concentration: | 200 µg/mL |
| Buffer: | 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA & 0.05 % azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-80 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required. |

## Handling

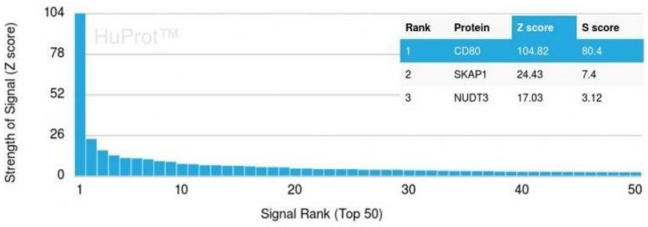
| | |
|---|---|
| Expiry Date: | 24 months |

## Images




### SDS-PAGE

**Image 1.** SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD80 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (C80/2723). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.




### Protein Array

**Image 2.** Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD80 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (C80/2723) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SDs) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SDs) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.