Product Data Sheet

Biotin anti-mouse CD28

Catalog # / Size: 1110515 / 50 µg

1110520 / 500 μg

Clone:

Isotype: Hamster IgG

C57BL/6 mouse T-cell lymphoma EL-4 Immunogen:

Reactivity: Mouse

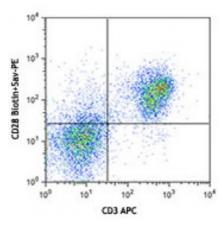
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, Formulation:

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD3 APC and Biotinylated CD28 (clone 37.51) (top) or Syrian Hamster IgG isotype control (bottom), followed by Sav-PE (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

immunoprecipitation1, in vitro

costimulation of T and NK cells1, in vitro blocking of allogeneic mixed leukocyte

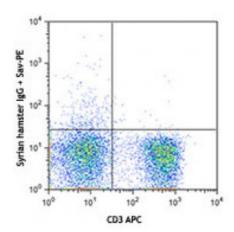
response and inhibition of MHC-

unrestricted CTL cytotoxicity^{3,4}, in vitro induction of thymocyte

differentiation^{2,5-9,11}, and

immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 102112). For in vivo studies or highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 102116) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies

(Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/microg).



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Application References:

- 1. Gross JA, et al. 1992. J. Immunol. 149:380. (IP, Costim)
- 2. Cibotti R, et al. 1997. Immunity 6:245. (Costim)
- 3. Masten BJ, et al. 1997. Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol. 16:335. (Block)
- 4. Nishio M, et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 157:4347. (Block)
- 5. Zhang N and He Y-W, 2005. J. Exp. Med. 202:395. (Costim)
- 6. Terrazas LI, et al. 2005. Intl. J. Parasitology. 35:1349. (Costim)
- 7. Perchonock CE, et al. 2006. Mol Cell Biol. 26(16):6005. (Costim)
- 8. Wang W, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:4885. (Costim)
- 9. Pua HH, et al. 2007. J. Exp. Med. 204:25. (Costim) 10. Perchonock CE, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 179:1768.
- 11. Barbi J, et al. 2007. Blood 110:2215.
- 12. Milpied P, et al. 2011. Blood 118:2993. PubMed
- 13. Cunningham NR, et al. 2011. Int Immunol. 23:693. PubMed

Description:

CD28 is a 44 kD glycoprotein, also known as Tp44 or T44. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, expressed on thymocytes, most peripheral T cells, and NK cells. In association with CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2), CD28 acts as the second signal for T and NK cell activation and proliferation. The 37.51 antibody has been reported to augment in vitro T cell proliferation and cytokine production, and promote CTL development.

Antigen References:

- 1. Barclay AN, et al. 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
- 2. Lenschow DJ, et al. 1996. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 14:233.
- 3. Gross JA, et al. 1992. J. Immunol. 149:380.