## Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD28

Catalog # / Size: 2114600 / 100 µg

2114595 / 25 µg

Clone: CD28.2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with

Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal

conditions.

V-CD28.05

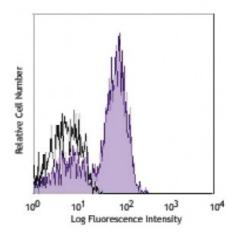
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop

Number:

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood

lymphocytes stained with CD28.2

Alexa Fluor® 700

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

Recommended **Usage:** 

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. The suggested use of this reagent is ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

**Application** Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections4, and in vitro T cell costimulation<sup>5-8</sup>. This clone was tested inhouse and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue. The CD28.2 antibody co-stimulates T cell proliferation and cytokine production in the presence of suboptimal amounts of anti-CD3 antibody. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μq, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 302914). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 302934) with a lower endotoxin limit than

**Application References:**  1. Schlossman S, et al. Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.

2. Nunes J, et al. 1993. Biochem. J. 293:835.

3. Calea-Lauri J, et al. 1999. J. Immunol. 163:62.

4. Tazi A, et al. 1999. J. Immunol. 163:3511. (IHC)

5. Marti F, et al. 2001. J. Immunol. 166:197. (Costim)

6. Jeong SH, et al. 2004. J. Virol. 78:6995. (Costim)

7. Rivollier A, et al. 2004. Blood 104:4029. (Costim)

8. Scharschmidt E, et al. 2004. Mol. Cell Biol. 24:3860. (Costim)

standard LEAF<sup>™</sup> purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

9. Sheng W, et al. 2007. Elsevier 580:6819. PubMed

10. Mitsuhashi M. 2007. Clin Chem.53:148. PubMed

11. Ye Z, et al. 2008. Infect. Immun. 76:2541. PubMed

12. Magatti M, et al. 2008. Stem Cells 26:182. (FA) PubMed

- 13. Yoshino N, et al. 2008. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)
- 14. Berg M, et al. 2008. J Leukoc Biol. 83:853. (IP) PubMed
- 15. Rout N, et al. 2010. PLoS One 5:e9787. (FC)
- 16. Leonard JA, et al. 2011. J. Virol. 85:6867. PubMed
- 17. Nomura T, et al. 2012. J. Virol. 86:6481. PubMed

## **Description:**

CD28 is a 44 kD disulfide-linked homodimeric type I glycoprotein. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is also known as T44 or Tp44. CD28 is expressed on most T lineage cells, NK cell subsets, and plasma cells. CD28 binds both CD80 and CD86 using a highly conserved motif MYPPY in the CDR3-like loop. CD28 is considered a major co-stimulatory molecule, inducing T lymphocyte activation and IL-2 synthesis, and preventing cell death. *In vitro* studies indicate that ligation of CD28 on T cells by CD80 and CD86 on antigen presenting cells provides a costimulatory signal required for T cell activation and proliferation.

## Antigen References:

- 1. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
- 2. June CH, et al. 1994. Immunol. Today 15:321.
- 3. Linskey PS, et al. 1993. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 11:191.