Product Data Sheet

PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD28

Catalog # / Size: 2114610 / 100 tests

2114605 / 25 tests

Clone: CD28.2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 and unconjugated

antibody.

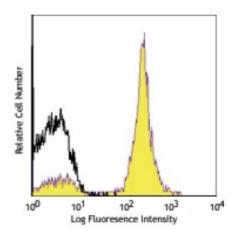
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: V-CD28.05

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD28.2 PerCP/Cy5.5

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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections4, and *in vitro* T cell costimulation⁵⁻⁸. 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/ μ g, Azide-Free, 0.2 μ m 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

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

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. P. W. A. J. 2004. J. VIIOI. 10.0995. (COSUIII)

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

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

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.