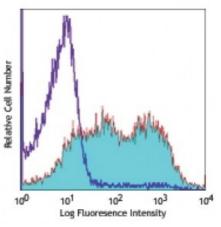
## **Product Data Sheet**

## Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human/mouse/rat CD278 (ICOS)

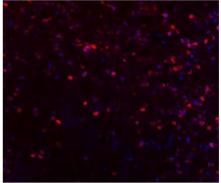
Catalog # / Size:	2167575 / 25 μg 2167580 / 100 μg
Clone:	C398.4A
Isotype:	Hamster IgG
Immunogen:	Mouse T cell clone D10.G4.1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Rat
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.5



PHA-stimulated human peripheral blood lymphocytes (3 days) stained with C398.4A Alexa Fluor® 647

## **Applications:**

Applications:	Immunofluorescence	and the second
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 $\leq 0.25$ microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.	
	* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.	Frozen mouse lymph no detected with anti-ICOS
Application Notes:	The C398.4A antibody is useful for flow cytometric analysis and is able to costimulate T cell activation and proliferation. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation1 and <i>in</i> <i>vitro</i> costimulation of T cell activation <sup>1,3,4</sup> . The LEAF <sup>TM</sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide- Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 313512).	Fluor® 647 (red) and C followed by BV421 <sup>™</sup> str (blue) secondary detect were acquired with an a widefield microscope (N Ti) and a CCD
Application References:	<ol> <li>Redoglia V, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Eur. J. Immunol.</i> 26:2781. (FC IP Costim)</li> <li>Yagi J, <i>et al.</i> 2003. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 171:783. (FC)</li> <li>Arimura Y, <i>et al.</i> 2002. <i>Int. Immunol.</i> 14:555. (Costim)</li> <li>Arimura Y, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 279:11408. (Costim)</li> </ol>	



n mouse lymph node section ted with anti-ICOS Alexa ® 647 (red) and CD4 biotin, ved by BV421<sup>™</sup> streptavidin ) secondary detection. Images acquired with an automated ield microscope (Nikon Eclipse d a CCD

ICOS, also known as inducible costimulatory molecule and H4, is a 47-57 kD **Description:** protein. This protein is homologous to the CD28/CTLA-4 proteins. ICOS is

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expressed on activated T cells and a subset of thymocytes. It is able to costimulate T cells proliferation. In addition, ICOS is involved in humoral immune responses (B cell germinal center formation). The ICOS ligand is B7h/B7RP-1 or B7-H2. ICOS stimulation has been shown to potentiate TCR-mediated IL-4 and IL-10 production and has been proposed to play a role in Th2 cell development.

 Antigen
 1. Redoglia V, et al. 1996. Eur. J. Immunol. 26:2781.

 References:
 2. Hutloff A, et al. 1999. Nature 397:263.

 3. Buonfiglio D, et al. 2000. Eur. J. Immunol. 30:3463.

 4. Coyle AJ, et al. 2