

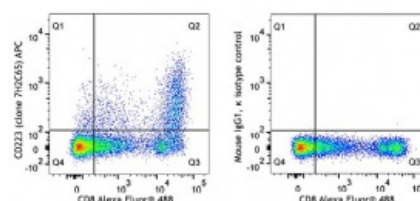
**APC anti-human CD223 (LAG-3)**

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| <b>Catalog # / Size:</b> | 2446055 / 25 tests<br>2446060 / 100 tests  |
| <b>Clone:</b>            | 7H2C65   |
| <b>Isotype:</b>          | Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$   |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>        | Human LAG-3 transfected cells.   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>       | Human  |
| <b>Preparation:</b>      | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and unconjugated antibody. |
| <b>Formulation:</b>      | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>    | Lot-specific   |

**Applications:**

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| <b>Applications:</b>      | Flow Cytometry  |
| <b>Recommended Usage:</b> | 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 $\mu$ l per million cells or 5 $\mu$ l per 100 $\mu$ l of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. |

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| <b>Application Notes:</b> | The staining of clone 7H2C65 cannot be blocked by clone 11C3C65, which is another anti-human CD223 (LAG-3) antibody. |
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CD3/CD28/IL-2 stimulated (three days) peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were stained with CD8 Alexa Fluor® 488 and CD223 (Clone 7H2C65) APC (Left) or mouse IgG1

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| <b>Application References:</b> | 1. Castelli C, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>Oncoimmunology</i> 3(11):e967146.<br>2. Poirier N, <i>et al.</i> 2011. <i>Clin. Exp. Immunol.</i> 164:265.<br>3. Juno JA, <i>et al.</i> 2015. <i>Retrovirology</i> 12:17.<br>4. Casati C, <i>et al.</i> |
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| <b>Description:</b> | CD223, also known as LAG-3, is a 70 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is involved in T-cell signaling. Similar to CD4, CD223 binds MHC class II, but with a higher affinity. CD223 negatively regulates T-cell activation. It is expressed by activated T-cells and natural killer cells (NKs), as well as regulatory T-cells. It is transiently expressed on the surface of activated T-cells in acute conditions but high expression is maintained under tolerizing conditions. CD223 deficiency results in reduced tumor growth. CD223 and PD-1 can act in synergy and reverse exhausted phenotypes, improve tumor rejection, and control viral load. |
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| <b>Antigen References:</b> | 1. Castelli C, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>Oncoimmunology</i> 3(11):e967146.<br>2. Poirier N, <i>et al.</i> 2011. <i>Clin. Exp. Immunol.</i> 164:265. |
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3. Juno JA, *et al.* 2015. *Retrovirology* 12:17.
4. Casati C, *et al*