

**ICOS Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73896****Specification****ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y6W8</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29851**Other Names**

ICOS; AILIM; Inducible T-cell costimulator; Activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule; CD278

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ICOS**Synonyms** AILIM**Function**

Stimulatory receptor expressed in activated or antigen- experienced T-cells that plays an important role in the immune response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9930702" target="\_blank">9930702</a>). Upon binding to its ligand ICOSL expressed on antigen presenting cells (APCs), delivers costimulatory signals that enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines including IL10, up-regulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B-cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33033255" target="\_blank">33033255</a>). Also acts as a costimulatory receptor critical for the differentiation of T follicular regulatory cells upon immune challenges such as viral infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27135603" target="\_blank">27135603</a>). Mechanistically, potentiates TCR-induced calcium flux by

augmenting PLCG1 activation and actin remodeling (By similarity). In addition, activates PI3K signaling pathways independently of calcium flux (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30523347" target="\_blank">30523347</a>). Essential both for efficient interaction between T and B-cells and for normal antibody responses to T-cell dependent antigens. Prevents the apoptosis of pre-activated T-cells. Plays a critical role in CD40-mediated class switching of immunoglobulin isotypes (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

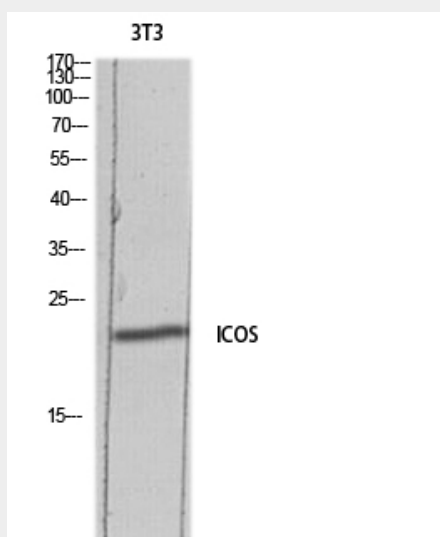
Activated T-cells. Highly expressed on tonsillar T- cells, which are closely associated with B-cells in the apical light zone of germinal centers, the site of terminal B-cell maturation Expressed at lower levels in thymus, lung, lymph node and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in the medulla of fetal and newborn thymus

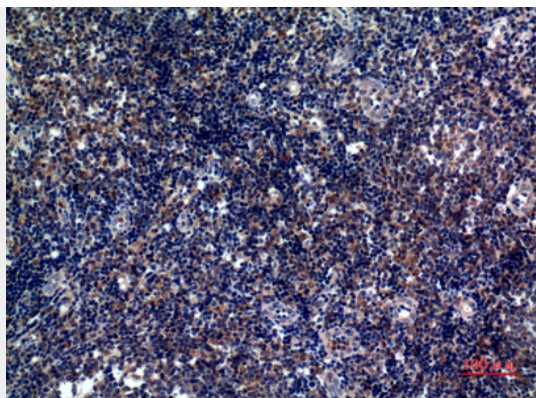
### ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### **ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines, up- regulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B-cells. Essential both for efficient interaction between T and B-cells and for normal antibody responses to T-cell dependent antigens. Does not up- regulate the production of interleukin-2, but superinduces the synthesis of interleukin-10. Prevents the apoptosis of pre-activated T-cells. Plays a critical role in CD40-mediated class switching of immunoglobulin isotypes (By similarity).