

FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (B7-1) (16-10A1) Antibody

Catalog # ATB10117

Specification

FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (B7-1) (16-10A1) Antibody - Product Information

Application Isotype Concentration Reactivity Formulation

Host

FC Armenian Hamster IgG 0.5 mg/mL Mouse 10 mM NaH2PO4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN3, 0.1% gelatin, pH7.2 Armenian Hamster

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Gene ID Gene Name Alternative Name(s) B7, Ly-53 12519 Cd80

Format FITC

Preparation

This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation. It is recommended to store the product undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Application Notes

This antibody preparation has been quality-tested for flow cytometry using mouse spleen cells, or an appropriate cell type (where indicated). The amount of antibody required for optimal staining of a cell sample should be determined empirically in your system.

Storage Conditions 2-8°C protected from light

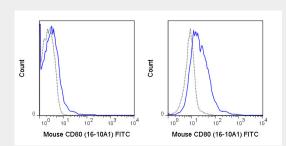
FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (B7-1) (16-10A1) Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>



• <u>Cell Culture</u> FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (B7-1) (16-10A1) Antibody - Images



C57BI/6 splenocytes were unstimulated (left panel) or stimulated for 3 days with LPS (right panel) and stained with 0.25 ug FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (ATB10117) (solid line) or 0.25 ug FITC Armenian Hamster isotype control (dashed line).

FITC Anti-Mouse CD80 (B7-1) (16-10A1) Antibody - Background

The 16-10A1 antibody reacts with mouse CD80, also known as B7-1, a 55 kDa type I transmembrane protein ligand for CD152 (CTLA-4) and for CD28, a co-stimulatory receptor for the T cell receptor (TCR). CD28 also binds a second B7 ligand known as CD86 (B7-2). Both CD80 and CD86 are expressed on activated B cells and antigen-presenting cells. These ligands trigger CD28 signaling in concert with TCR activation to drive T cell proliferation, induce high-level expression of IL-2, impart resistance to apoptosis, and enhance T cell cytotoxicity. The interaction / co-stimulatory signaling between the B7 ligands and CD28 or CTLA-4 provides crucial communication between T cells and B cells or APCs to coordinate the adaptive immune response.