Monoclonal Antibody to CD80
Pacific Blue™ conjugated (100 tests)

Clone: MEM-233
Isotype: Mouse IgG1
Specificity: The antibody MEM-233 reacts with CD80 (B7-1), a 60 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.

Regulatory Status: RUO
Immunogen: Extracellular domain of human CD80 fused to human IgG1(Fc)
Species Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usual: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.4 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

Expiration: See vial label
Lot Number: See vial label

Background: CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells and are essential for T cell activation; the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective roles in initiation or sustaining of the T cell immune response.
References:

*Vasilevko V, Ghochikyan A, Holterman MJ, Agadjanyan MG: CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are functionally equivalent in the initiation and maintenance of CD4+ T-cell proliferation after activation with suboptimal doses of PHA. DNA Cell Biol. 2002 Mar;21(3):137-49.


