



CD28 Antibody [CD28.2]

CATALOG NUMBER: 76-725

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	FACS, Func, IHC, IP
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	The CD28.2 monoclonal antibody specifically binds with the human 44 kDa homodimeric trans-membrane glycoprotein CD28, expressed on the surface of most mature T lymphocytes, plasma cells, and thymocytes.
HOST SPECIES:	Mouse

Properties

PURIFICATION:	The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.
PHYSICAL STATE:	liquid
BUFFER:	Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.
CONCENTRATION:	0.5 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	Mouse IgG1, kappa
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Tp44, CD28
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	CD28
GENE ID:	920

Background

BACKGROUND:	The CD28.2 monoclonal antibody specifically binds with the human 44 kDa homodimeric trans-membrane glycoprotein CD28, expressed on the surface of most mature T lymphocytes, plasma cells, and thymocytes. CD28 is a ligand for B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86), a co-stimulator of T lymphocytes, and enhances the interaction between T and B lymphocytes. It has been reported that the T lymphocytes stimulation to produce IL-2 depends on the monoclonal antibody involved, which suggests that the CD28 molecule presents some subregions with distinct functions. The CD28.2 antibody induces Ca ²⁺ influx in Jurkat T lymphocytes. Other studies have shown that CD28 is involved in the signal transduction.
REFERENCES:	<p>1) Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York</p> <p>2) Nuns, J., Klasen, S., Ragueneau, M., Pavon, C., Couez, D., Mawas, C., ... Olive, D. (1993). CD28 mAbs with distinct binding properties differ in their ability to induce T cell activation: analysis of early and late activation events. International immunology, 5(3), 311-315.</p> <p>3) Karlsson, I., Malleret, B., Brochard, P., Delache, B., Calvo, J., Le Grand, R., Vaslin, B. (2007). FoxP3+ CD25+</p>

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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