

Rabbit Anti-CD28 antibody

SL8865R

Product Name:	CD28
Chinese Name:	CD28抗体
Alias:	CD 28; CD28 antigen; CD28 molecule; MGC138290; T cell antigen CD28; T cell specific surface glycoprotein; T cell specific surface glycoprotein CD28; Tp44; CD28_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	25kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD28:19- 120/220 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Involved in T-cell activation, the induction of cell proliferation and cytokine production and promotion of T-cell survival. SUBUNIT: Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Interacts with DUSP14. Binds to CD80/B7-1 and CD86/B7-2/B70. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. TISSUE SPECIFICITY:

Expressed in T-cells and plasma cells, but not in less mature B-cells. Human CD28 antigen is a 44 kDa disulfide linked homodimeric T cell specific surface glycoprotein. It is a cell adhesion molecule of the immunoglobulin superfamily which is constitutively expressed on most peripheral blood T lymphocytes (approximately 95% of CD4+ cells and 50% of CD8+ cells). Mature thymocytes exhibit higher levels of CD28 than the immature cells. Activation of T cells results in enhanced CD28 expression. T cell activation requires two combined signals provided by antigen presenting cells. The first is mediated via the T cell receptor following its interaction with antigenic peptide MHC complexes, and the second is delivered by accessory or costimulating molecules through their counter receptors on T lymphocytes. CD28 bears structural homology to CTLA 4 which is expressed at very low levels on the surface of CD4+ and CD8+ peripheral blood cells only following activation. CD28 is the natural receptor for the B7/BB 1 ligand (CD80) a 55-60 kDa glycoprotein which is expressed on activated B lymphocytes, on dendritic cells and on interferon gamma treated monocytes. The binding of B7 1/BB 1 molecules to CD28 is involved in T lymphocyte activation and in the initiation and maintenance of chronic inflammation.

Function:

Possibly involved in T-cell activation.

Subunit:

Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Interacts with DUSP14. Binds to CD80/B7-1 and CD86/B7-2/B70.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity: Expressed in **T**-cells and plasma cells, but not in less mature B-cells.

Similarity: Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS: P10747

Gene ID: 940

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 940Human

Entrez Gene: 12487Mouse

<u>Omim: 186760</u>Human







