

诱导协同刺激分子 CD278 抗体

产品货号： mlR2583

英文名称： ICOS

中文名称： 诱导协同刺激分子 CD278 抗体

别名： Activation inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule; Activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule; ALLIM; CD278; CD278 antigen; CVID1; ICOS; ICOS_HUMAN; Inducible costimulator; Inducible T cell co stimulator; Inducible T-cell costimulator; MGC39850.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 细胞膜受体 t-淋巴细胞

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)
not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 20kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ICOS:51-150/199 <Extracellular>

亚型： IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储存液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : 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

产品介绍 : The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the CD28 and CTLA-4 cell-surface receptor family. It forms homodimers and plays an important role in cell-cell signaling, immune responses, and regulation of cell proliferation.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

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).

Subunit:

Homodimer; disulfide-linked.

Subcellular Location:

Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein (Potential). Isoform 2: Secreted (Potential).

Tissue Specificity:

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.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated.

DISEASE:

Defects in ICOS are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 1 (CVID1) [MIM:607594]. CVID1 is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen. The defect results from a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins; the numbers of circulating B-cells is usually in the normal range, but can be low.

Similarity:

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

SWISS:

Q9Y6W8

Gene ID:

29851

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.