

Human B7-1,CD80 ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5289

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Description

Product Name	Human B7-1,CD80 ELISA Kit
Specificity	Human
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,V35-N242
Other Names	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80; Activation B7-1 antigen; BB1; CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.1; B7; CD80; CD80; CD28LG, CD28LG1, LAB7;
Accession No.	P33681
Uniprot	P33681
GeneID	941;
Cell Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membraneprotein.

Application Details

sensitivity:10pg mlDetect Range:62.5pg ml-4000pg ml
sample_type:cell culture supernates and serum.capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from mouse
detection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goatgene_name:CD80protein_name:T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80
gene_full_name:T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80tissue_specificity: Expressed on activated B-cells macrophagesand dendritic cells.
sequence_similarities:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. tmb_incubation:15-20minresearch_category:immunology|adaptive immunity|b cells|cd|stem cells|hematopoietic progenitors|lymphoid|b lymphocytic lineage|myeloid|dendritic cell lineage|monocytic lineage

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Human B7-1,CD80

Background

protein_function: Involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte activation. T-cell proliferation and cytokineproduction is induced by the binding of CD28, binding to CTLA-4has opposite effects and inhibits T-cell activation..The protein CD80(Cluster of Differentiation 80) is a molecule found on activated B cells and monocytes which provides a costimulatory signal necessary for T cell activation and survival. It is also known as B7-1. The cDNA for B7-1 predicts a type I membrane protein, i.e., one synthesized with a signal peptide that is cleaved upon translocation across the endoplasmic membrane. The protein is predicted to contain 2 extracellular domains structurally similar to those of Ig, a hydrophobic transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic domain. The CD80 and CD86 genes encode B7-1 and B7-2, respectively, which are structurally similar members of the immunoglobulin superfamily expressed on a variety of hematopoietic cell types. B7-1 and B7-2 provide a costimulatory signal to T cells by interacting with CD28 and CTLA4.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only