

Mouse Anti-Human GL50 (B7-H2) mAb

Catalog No: #CM035

Package Size: #CM035-1 25ug #CM035-2 100ug

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Anti-Human GL50 (B7-H2) mAb
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	20B10
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Applications	FC/ELISA
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human B7-H2 in FACS.
Immunogen Description	L929/B7-H2 transfected cells
Other Names	ICOS Ligand , B7-H2 , ICOSLG
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and reconstitute with sterile PBS
Storage	Store protected from light at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

Application Details

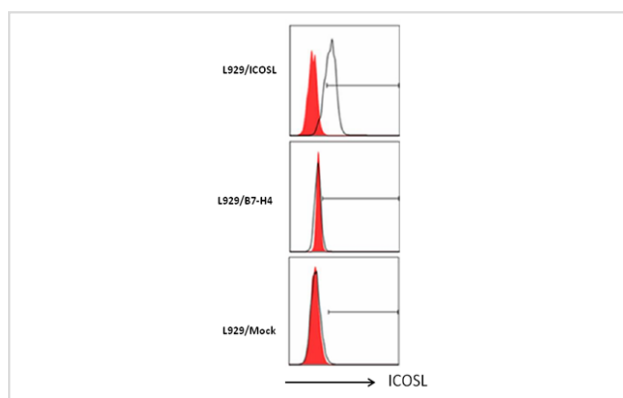
Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse immunized with L929/B7-H2 transfected cells). The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by protein G affinity chromatography.

Product Notices: This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test.

We typically use 1 $\times 10^6$ cells in a 100- μ l experimental sample (per test).

An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.

Images



Flow cytometric analysis of ICOSL expression on L929/ICOSL transfected cells. L929/ICOSL transfected cells were stained with either Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control or Mouse Anti-Human ICOSL antibody. L929/B7-H4 transfected cells and L929/Mock cells were stained with Mouse Anti-Human ICOSL antibody respectively. Fluorescence histograms showing the expression of ICOSL (or Ig Isotype control staining) were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable cells. Flow cytometric analysis was performed using a Beckman FC 500 Flow Cytometer System

Product Description

Inducible co-stimulator ligand (ICOSL), also known as B7-H2, is a member of the B7 family of co-stimulatory molecules related to B7-1 and B7-2. It is a transmembrane glycoprotein with extracellular IgV and IgC domains, and binds to ICOS on activated T cells, thus delivers a positive costimulatory

signal for optimal T cell function. The structural features of ICOSL are crucial for its costimulatory function. Some studies show that ICOSL displays a marked oligomerization potential, resembling more like B7-1 than B7-2. B7-H2-dependent signaling may play an active role in a proliferative response rather than in cytokine and chemokine production. The CD28/B7 and ICOS/B7-H2 pathways are both critical for costimulating T cell immune responses. Deficiency in either pathway results in defective T cell activation, cytokine production and germinal center formation.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only