CD28 (37.51.1): sc-12727



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

T cell proliferation and lymphokine production are triggered by occupation of the TCR by antigen, followed by a costimulatory signal that is delivered by a ligand expressed on antigen presenting cells. The B7-related cell surface proteins CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are expressed on antigen presenting cells, bind the homologous T cell receptors CD28 and CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated protein-4) and trigger costimulatory signals for optimal T cell activation. CTLA-4 shares 31% overall amino acid identity with CD28 and it has been proposed that CD28 and CTLA-4 are functionally redundant. SLAM is a novel receptor on T cells that, when engaged, potentiates T cell expansion in a CD28-independent manner. B7, also designated BB1, is another ligand or counterreceptor for CD28 and CTLA-4 that is expressed on the antigen-presenting cell.

REFERENCES

- Chambers, C.A., et al. 1997. Lymphoproliferation in CTLA-4-deficient mice is mediated by costimulation-dependent activation of CD4+ T cells. Immunity 7: 885-895.
- Deshpande, M., et al. 2002. A novel CD28 mRNA variant and simultaneous presence of various CD28 mRNA isoforms in human T lymphocytes. Hum. Immunol. 63: 20-23.
- Krummel, M.F. and Allison, J.P. 2011. Pillars article: CD28 and CTLA-4 have opposing effects on the response of T cells to stimulation. The journal of experimental medicine. 1995. 182: 459-465. J. Immunol. 187: 3459-3465.
- 4. Körmendy, D., et al. 2013. Impact of the CTLA-4/CD28 axis on the processes of joint inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis. Arthritis Rheum. 65: 81-87.
- Yu, X., et al. 2013. Artificial antigen-presenting cells plus IL-15 and IL-21 efficiently induce melanoma-specific cytotoxic CD8+ CD28+ T lymphocyte responses. Asian Pac. J. Trop. Med. 6: 467-472.
- 6. Ewing, M.M., et al. 2013. T-cell co-stimulation by CD28-CD80/86 and its negative regulator CTLA-4 strongly influence accelerated atherosclerosis development. Int. J. Cardiol. 168: 1965-1974.
- 7. Chen, L. and Flies, D.B. 2013. Molecular mechanisms of T cell co-stimulation and co-inhibition. Nat. Rev. Immunol. 13: 227-242.
- 8. Yamaguchi, T., et al. 2013. Construction of self-recognizing regulatory T cells from conventional T cells by controlling CTLA-4 and IL-2 expression. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 110: E2116-E2125.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Cd28 (mouse) mapping to 1 C2.

SOURCE

CD28 (37.51.1) is a Syrian hamster monoclonal antibody raised against the extracellular fomain of CD28 of mouse origin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Also available azide-free for biological studies, sc-12727 L, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

CD28 (37.51.1) is available conjugated to either phycoerythrin (sc-12727 PE) or fluorescein (sc-12727 FITC), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

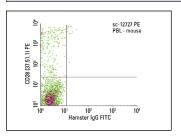
APPLICATIONS

CD28 (37.51.1) is recommended for detection of CD28 of mouse origin by immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 μ g per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

Suitable for use as control antibody for CD28 siRNA (m): sc-29982, CD28 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29982-SH and CD28 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29982-V.

Molecular Weight of CD28 monomer: 44 kDa. Molecular Weight of CD28 homodimer: 90 kDa.

DATA



CD28 (37.51.1) PE: sc-12727 PE. FCM analysis of mouse peripheral blood leukocytes. Quadrant markers were set based on the isotype control, normal syrian hamster IgG.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Noboru, Y., et al. 2006. Effects of 1-Kestose and nystose on the intestinal microorganisms and immune system in mice. J. Appl. Glycosci. 53: 175-180.
- Lou, Q., et al. 2014. The C-type lectin OCILRP2 costimulates EL4 T cell activation via the DAP12-Raf-MAP kinase pathway. PLoS ONE 9: e113218.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.