

B7-1 (1G10): sc-52446

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 CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated protein-4) and CD28 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

- Freeman, G.J., et al. 1991. Structure, expression, and T cell costimulatory activity of the murine homolog of the human B lymphocyte activation antigen B7. *J. Exp. Med.* 174: 625-631.
- Schwartz, R.H. 1992. Costimulation of T lymphocytes: the role of CD28, CTLA-4, and B7/BB1 in IL-2 production and immunotherapy. *Cell* 71: 1065-1068.
- Peach, R.J., et al. 1995. Both extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains of CD80 contain residues critical for binding T cell surface receptors CTLA-4 and CD28. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 21181-21187.
- Fargeas, C.A., et al. 1995. Identification of residues in the V domain of CD80 (B7-1) implicated in functional interactions with CD28 and CTLA-4. *J. Exp. Med.* 182: 667-675.
- Gribben, J.G., et al. 1995. CTLA-4 mediates antigen-specific apoptosis of human T cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 811-815.
- Cocks, B.G., et al. 1995. A novel receptor involved in T cell activation. *Nature* 376: 260-263.
- Harlan, D.M., et al. 1995. Potential roles of the B7 and CD28 receptor families in autoimmunity and immune evasion. *Clin. Immunol. Immunopath.* 75: 99-111.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Cd80 (mouse) mapping to 16 B5.

SOURCE

B7-1 (1G10) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against B7-1 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.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Available as phycoerythrin (sc-52446 PE) or fluorescein (sc-52446 FITC) conjugates for flow cytometry, 100 tests.

APPLICATIONS

B7-1 (1G10) is recommended for detection of B7-1 of mouse origin by immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

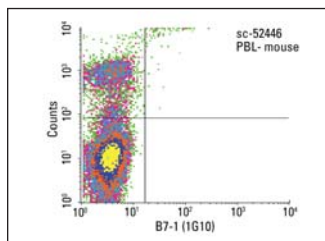
Suitable for use as control antibody for B7-1 siRNA (m): sc-37204, B7-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37204-SH and B7-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37204-V.

Molecular Weight of B7-1: 60 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



B7-1 (1G10): sc-52446. Indirect FCM analysis of mouse peripheral blood leukocytes stained with B7-1 (1G10), followed by PE-conjugated goat anti-rat IgG: sc-3740. Quadrant markers were set based on the isotype control, normal rat IgG_{2a}: sc-3883.

RESEARCH USE

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