

Datasheet: MCA2873A647T

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RAT CD80:Alexa Fluor® 647
Specificity:	CD80
Other names:	B7-1
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	3H5
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	25 TESTS

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	■			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Rat		
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 - liquid		
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant		
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline		
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)		
Stabilisers	1% Bovine Serum Albumin		
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.05mg/ml		
Immunogen	HTLV-1 transformed Lewis-S1 cells.		
External Database Links	UniProt:		
	O55202	Related reagents	

Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised Balb/c mice were fused with cells of the P3U1 mouse myeloma cell line.
Specificity	<p>Mouse anti Rat CD80, clone 3H5 specifically recognizes rat CD80, otherwise known as B7-1, a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and member of the Ig superfamily, which acts as a ligand for both CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4), and is primarily expressed on antigen presenting cells (APCs) including dendritic cells.</p> <p>CD80 is a B cell activation antigen, which functions in the CD28-CD80/CD86 co-stimulatory pathway vital for T cell activation and proliferation. In contrast, the interaction of CD80 with CD152 has an inhibitory effect on T cell responses.</p> <p>Clone 3H5 has been shown to block the co-stimulatory activity of rat CD80.</p>
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1×10^6 cells in 100ul.
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maeda, K. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Characterization of rat CD80 and CD86 by molecular cloning and mAb. Int. Immunol. 9: 993-1000. 2. Damoiseaux, J.G. <i>et al.</i> (1998) Costimulatory molecules CD80 and CD86 in the rat; tissue distribution and expression by antigen-presenting cells. J Leukoc Biol. 64 (6): 803-9. 3. Kano, M. <i>et al.</i> (1998) A crucial role of host CD80 and CD86 in rat cardiac xenograft rejection in mice. Transplantation. 65: 837-43. 4. Hanabuchi, S. <i>et al.</i> (2000) Development of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1-transformed tumors in rats following suppression of T-cell immunity by CD80 and CD86 blockade. J Virol. 74: 428-35. 5. Tamatani, T. <i>et al.</i> (2000) AILIM/ICOS: a novel lymphocyte adhesion molecule. Int Immunol. 12: 51-5. 6. Dilek, N. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Control of transplant tolerance and intragraft regulatory T cell localization by myeloid-derived suppressor cells and CCL5. J Immunol. 188: 4209-16. 7. Ghiringhelli, F. <i>et al.</i> (2005) Tumor cells convert immature myeloid dendritic cells into TGF-beta-secreting cells inducing CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cell proliferation. J Exp Med. 202: 919-29. 8. Sacedón, R. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Glucocorticoid-mediated regulation of thymic dendritic cell function. Int Immunol. 11: 1217-24. 9. Kawai, T. <i>et al.</i> (2000) T(h)1 transmigration anergy: a new concept of endothelial cell-T cell regulatory interaction. Int Immunol. 12: 937-48. 10. MacPhee, I.A. <i>et al.</i> (2002) The Th2-response in mercuric chloride-induced autoimmunity requires continuing costimulation via CD28. Clin Exp Immunol. 129: 405-10. 11. MacPhee, I.A. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Blockade of OX40-ligand after initial triggering of the T helper 2 response inhibits mercuric chloride-induced autoimmunity. Immunology. 117: 402-8. 12. Yrlid, U. <i>et al.</i> (2006) A distinct subset of intestinal dendritic cells responds selectively to oral TLR7/8 stimulation. Eur J Immunol. 36: 2639-48. 13. Fan, C.B. <i>et al.</i> (2015) Alloantigen-specific T-cell hyporesponsiveness induced by dnIKK2 gene-transfected recipient immature dendritic cells. Cell Immunol. 297 (2): 100-7.
Storage	<p>Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.</p> <p>Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.</p> <p>This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.</p>
Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.

Acknowledgements The Alexa Fluor® dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, except for use in combination with microarrays, and are covered by pending and issued patents.

Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at:
10041: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10041.pdf>

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL:Alexa Fluor® 647 \(MCA1209A647\)](#)

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