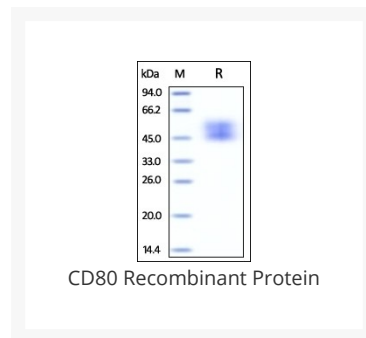




# CD80 Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 96-085



## Ψ Specifications

<b>SPECIES:</b>	Cynomolgus monkey
<b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b>	HEK293 cells
<b>SEQUENCE:</b>	Ala 37 - Ser 160
<b>FUSION TAG:</b>	His Tag
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	This recombinant protein can be used for WB. For research use only.
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	25.8 kDa

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURITY:</b>	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>BUFFER:</b>	PBS, pH7.4
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Lyophilized Protein should be stored at -20 °C or lower for long term storage. Upon reconstitution, working aliquots should be stored at -20 °C or -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	CD80
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	CD80, B7, B7-1, B7.1, BB1, CD28LG, CD28LG1, LAB7
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	G7MKE2
<b>GENE ID:</b>	732518

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	<p>B7-1 and B7-2, together with their receptors CD28 and CTLA4, constitute one of the dominant co-stimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. Although both CTLA4 and CD28 can bind to the same ligands, CTLA4 binds to B7.1 and B7.2 with a 20-100 fold higher affinity than CD28 and is involved in the downregulation of the immune response. B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-1 (referred to as B7) also known as cluster of Differentiation 80 (CD80), is a member of cell surface immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on activated B cells, activated T cells, macrophages and dendritic cells. It is the ligand for two different proteins on the T cell surface: CD28 (for autoregulation and intercellular association) and CTLA-4 (for attenuation of regulation and cellular disassociation). CD80 works in tandem with CD86 to prime T cells. CD80 plays a role in induction of innate immune responses by activating NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-signaling pathway in macrophages. CD80 is thus regarded as promising therapeutic targets for autoimmune diseases and various carcinomas.</p>
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	<p>1) Peach RJ., et al., 1995, J. Biol. Chem. (UNITED STATES) 270 (36): 21181-7.</p> <p>2) Stamper CC., et al., 2001, Nature (England) 410 (6828): 608-11.</p> <p>3) Bhatia S., et al., 2005, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 102: 15569-15574.</p> <p>4) Khan N., et al., 2007, Int. Immunol. 19:477-486.</p>

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