

DESCRIPTION

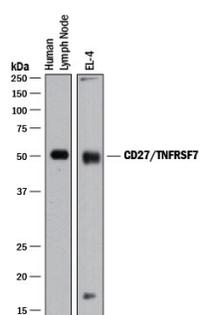
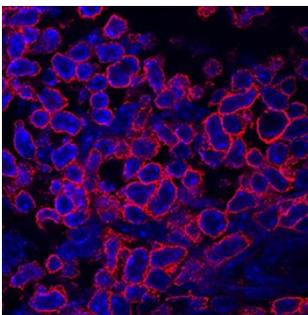
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|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Human/Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects human and mouse CD27/TNFRSF7 in Western blots. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD27/TNFRSF7 Thr21-Arg182 Accession # P41272 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Western Blot | 2 µg/mL | See Below |
| Flow Cytometry | 0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells | Mouse splenocytes |
| Immunocytochemistry | 3-15 µg/mL | See Below |
| CyTOF-ready | Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation. | |

DATA

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| <p>Western Blot</p>  <p>Detection of Human and Mouse CD27/TNFRSF7 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human lymph node tissue and EL-4 mouse lymphoblast cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse CD27/TNFRSF7 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF574) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for CD27/TNFRSF7 at approximately 50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p> | <p>Immunocytochemistry</p>  <p>CD27/TNFRSF7 in Mouse Splenocytes. CD27/TNFRSF7 was detected in immersion fixed mouse splenocytes using Goat Anti-Human/Mouse CD27/TNFRSF7 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF574) at 3 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to plasma membrane. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.</p> |
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | <p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

CD27 is a lymphocyte-specific member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) and is designated TNFRSF7 (1, 2). Mouse CD27 cDNA encodes a 250 amino acid (aa) residue type I transmembrane protein with a 20 aa putative signal peptide, a 162 aa extracellular region containing three TNFR cysteine-rich repeats, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 47 aa cytoplasmic region (3). Mouse and human CD27 share approximately 65% amino acid identity. CD27 exists as homodimers on the cell surface via an extracellular disulfide bond in the membrane-proximal region. A soluble form of CD27 is also produced during the immune response and is found in various body fluids (4). CD27 is expressed on subsets of T and B cells. The expression of CD27 is upregulated upon T-cell activation. Although CD27 appears to be a marker for human memory B cells, it is only expressed in a small population of mouse B cells in germinal centers and at sites of B cell stimulation, suggesting that mouse CD27 may be a marker for activated B cells (5). CD27 interacts with CD27 ligand (also named CD70 and TNFSF7), which is a member of the TNF ligand superfamily. Ligation of CD27 on T cells provides costimulatory signals that are required for T cell proliferation, clonal expansion and the promotion of effector T cell formation (1, 2). Ligation of CD27 on B cells has been shown to inhibit terminal differentiation of activated mouse B cells into plasma cells and enhances commitment to memory B cell responses (5).

References:

1. Croft, M. (2003) *Nature Reviews Immunol.* **3**:609.
2. Croft, M. (2003) *Cytokine and Growth Factor Reviews* **14**:265.
3. Gravestain, L.A. *et al.* (1993) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **23**:943.
4. Lens, S.M. *et al.* (1998) *Semin. Immunol.* **10**:491.
5. Raman, V.S. *et al.* (2003) *J. Immunol.* **171**:5876.