

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse B7-H3 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2741E
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived mouse B7-H3 Val29-Phe244 Accession # Q8VE98.1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

T cells require a signal induced by the engagement of the T cell receptor and a "costimulatory" signal(s) through distinct T cell surface molecules for optimal T cell expansion and activation. Members of the B7 superfamily of counter-receptors were identified by their ability to interact with costimulatory molecules found on the surface of T cells. Members of the B7 superfamily include B7-1 (CD80), B7-2 (CD86), B7-H1 (PD-L1), B7-H2 (B7RP-1), B7-H3, and PD-L2 (1). B7-H3 is expressed at very high levels in immature dendritic cells at moderate levels on mature dendritic cells, LPS stimulated immature dendritic cells and LPS stimulated monocytes, and at low levels on resting monocytes. B7-H3 binds to activated T cells via an as-of-yet identified receptor. B7-H3 co-stimulates proliferation of T cells and interferon-γ (IFN-γ) production and enhances the induction of cytotoxic T cells. B7-H3 shares 20 - 27% amino acid (aa) identity with other B7 family members (2). Murine B7-H3 is a 259 aa protein containing an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. Mouse and human B7-H3 share 87% aa identity (3).

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