



# Mouse Anti-Human CD28 Monoclonal antibody, clone 9.3 (CABT-L4496)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Product Overview

The 9.3 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD28, a 45 kDa costimulatory receptor and a member of the Ig superfamily. CD28 is expressed by thymocytes, most peripheral T cells, and NK cells. CD28 is a receptor for CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). Signaling through CD28 augments IL-2 and IL-2 receptor expression as well as cytotoxicity of CD3-activated T cells. The 9.3 antibody has been shown to stimulate the proliferation of human T cells in vitro.

<b>Target</b>	Human CD28
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human T lymphocytes
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	9.3
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Functional Grade
<b>Applications</b>	in vitro T cell stimulation/activation
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	150 kDa
<b>Format</b>	0.2 µM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific

<b>Size</b>	5 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free]  Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/µg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction** The protein encoded by this gene is essential for T-cell proliferation and survival, cytokine production, and T-helper type-2 development. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

**Keywords** Tp44, T44

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Official Symbol</b>	CD28 molecule
<b>Synonyms</b>	Tp44, T44
<b>References</b>	Bushkin, Y., et al. (2015). "Profiling T cell activation using single-molecule fluorescence in situ hybridization and flow cytometry." <i>J Immunol</i> 194(2): 836-841. PubMed;