

**CD278/ICOS (PN0432) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YA0247  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human   |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | ELISA   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | CD278/ICOS  |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | ICOS AILIM  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Inducible T-cell costimulator (Activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule) (CD antigen CD278)           |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 29851   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q9Y6W8  |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Purified recombinant Human CD278  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD278/ICOS protein.                             |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Phosphate-buffered solution   |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell             |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | ELISA 1:5000-100000   |
| <b>Purification :</b>        | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified  |
| <b>Concentration :</b>       | Please check the information on the tube  |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b>   | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)   |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>        | Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);T_Cell_Receptor;Intestinal immune network for IgA production;Primary immunodeficiency; |

**Background :** The protein encoded by This gene belongs to the CD28 and CTLA-4 cell-surface receptor family. It forms homodimers and plays an important role in cell-cell signaling, immune responses, and regulation of cell proliferation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Function :** disease: Defects in ICOS are the cause of ICOS deficiency (ICOSD) [MIM:607594]. ICOSD is a form of common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) characterized by recurrent bacterial infections of the respiratory and digestive tracts characteristic of humoral immunodeficiency. There is absence of other complicating features of CVID such as splenomegaly, autoimmune phenomena, or sarcoid-like granulomas and absence of clinical signs of overt T-cell immunodeficiency. A severe disturbance of the T-cell-dependent B-cell maturation occurs in secondary lymphoid tissue. B-cells exhibit a naive IgD<sup>+</sup>/IgM<sup>+</sup> phenotype and the numbers of IgM memory and switched memory B-cells are substantially reduced. Enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines, up-regulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion

**Subcellular Location :** [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . ; [Isoform 2]: Secreted .

**Expression :** Activated T-cells. Highly expressed on tonsillar T-cells, which are closely associated with B-cells in the apical light zone of germinal centers, the site of terminal B-cell maturation. Expressed at lower levels in thymus, lung, lymph node and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in the medulla of fetal and newborn thymus.

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