

**CD276/B7H3 (PN0582) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0239
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD276/B7H3
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD276 B7H3 PSEC0249 UNQ309/PRO352
<b>Protein Name :</b>	CD276 antigen (4Ig-B7-H3) (B7 homolog 3) (B7-H3) (Costimulatory molecule) (CD antigen CD276)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	80381
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q5ZPR3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD276
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD276/B7H3 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);
<b>Background :</b>	The protein encoded by This gene belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily,

and thought to participate in the regulation of T-cell-mediated immune response. Studies show that while the transcript of This gene is ubiquitously expressed in normal tissues and solid tumors, the protein is preferentially expressed only in tumor tissues. Additionally, it was observed that the 3' UTR of This transcript contains a target site for miR29 microRNA, and there is an inverse correlation between the expression of This protein and miR29 levels, suggesting regulation of expression of This gene product by miR29. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for This gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]

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**Function :**

May participate in the regulation of T-cell-mediated immune response. May play a protective role in tumor cells by inhibiting natural-killer mediated cell lysis as well as a role of marker for detection of neuroblastoma cells. May be involved in the development of acute and chronic transplant rejection and in the regulation of lymphocytic activity at mucosal surfaces. Could also play a key role in providing the placenta and fetus with a suitable immunological environment throughout pregnancy. Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 appear to be redundant in their ability to modulate CD4 T-cell responses. Isoform 2 is shown to enhance the induction of cytotoxic T-cells and selectively stimulates interferon gamma production in the presence of T-cell receptor signaling., induction: By LPS in monocytes and by ionomycin in T and B lymphocytes. Up-regulated in cells mediating rejection of human transplants

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**Subcellular Location :**

Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

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**Expression :**

Ubiquitous but not detectable in peripheral blood lymphocytes or granulocytes. Weakly expressed in resting monocytes. Expressed in dendritic cells derived from monocytes. Expressed in epithelial cells of sinonasal tissue. Expressed in extravillous trophoblast cells and Hofbauer cells of the first trimester placenta and term placenta.

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