www.innocyto.com.cn

InnoCyto Inc.

15375 Barranca Pkwy, Suite I-103
Irvine, CA 92618
Email: info@innocyto.com
Phone: 1-949-418-7543

In Vivo Star Anti-Mouse CD28 Antibody

Catalog Number:	512501, 512502, 512503
Size:	1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg
Target Name:	CD28, Tp44, T44
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	37.51-mg1
Application:	ELISA, WB, Flow cytometry, IHC, ICC, animal model study
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	Liquid
Product Description:	In vivo Grade Recombinant Anti-mouse CD28 Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1 Kappa
Antibody Type:	Recombinant
Purity:	>95% by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Storage Conditions:	4ºC
Grade:	In vivo
Recommended Usage:	This product is suitable for in vivo animal use. Optimal amounts need to be determined empirically for each experiment.
Hidden Synonyms:	InVivoMab, InVivoPlus, GoInVivo, In Vivo Gold

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD28 (Cluster of Differentiation 28) is a key costimulatory receptor expressed predominantly on T lymphocytes. It plays a vital role in the activation, proliferation, and survival of T-cells, complementing the antigen-specific signal delivered through the T-cell receptor (TCR). The engagement of CD28 is essential for full T-cell activation and the development of adaptive immune responses.

CD28 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Structurally, it exists as a homodimer on the T-cell surface and comprises three main parts: an extracellular Ig-like domain responsible for ligand binding, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic tail containing signaling motifs. The intracellular region includes a YMNM motif that recruits PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) and adaptors such as Grb2 and GADS, promoting downstream signaling cascades including activation of Akt and NF-κB pathways. CD28 interacts primarily with B7 family ligands CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2), expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs) such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells. The binding of CD28 to these ligands, in conjunction with TCR engagement, enhances cytokine production (notably interleukin-2), cell metabolism, and survival, processes crucial for mounting effective immune responses.

Aberrant CD28 signaling is implicated in several pathological conditions. Overactivation can contribute to autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, where excessive T-cell stimulation leads to tissue damage. Conversely, reduced CD28 expression or signaling with aging (immunosenescence) can impair immune responses, leading to increased infection risk. Certain malignancies also exploit CD28 pathways to modulate immune evasion.

CD28 has been a therapeutic target and tool in immunotherapy. The development of CTLA-4-Ig fusion proteins (such as abatacept and belatacept) competitively blocks CD28-B7 interactions, reducing T-cell activation in autoimmune disorders and preventing transplant rejection. Conversely, engineered chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cells often include CD28 intracellular domains to amplify antitumor activity by strengthening T-cell signaling. However, uncontrolled CD28 activation has proven hazardous, as exemplified by the TGN1412 trial, underscoring the need for careful modulation in therapeutic settings.

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