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FITC Anti-Human CD80 Antibody

Catalog Number:	113707, 113708
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	CD80, B1, B7-1, BB1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	2D10
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	FITC
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage & Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 uL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. FITC has an excitation max at 493 nm and an emission max at 525 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm)
Isotype Control:	301415

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Human :contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}, also known as B7-1, is a key co-stimulatory molecule expressed primarily on professional antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells, B cells, and macrophages. It plays a central role in regulating T cell activation by providing the “second signal” required for full immune activation, complementing T cell receptor (TCR) recognition of antigen.

Structurally, CD80 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It consists of two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains (one V-like and one C-like), a transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. CD80 can form homodimers on the cell surface, which may enhance its binding avidity and functional activity during immune synapse formation.

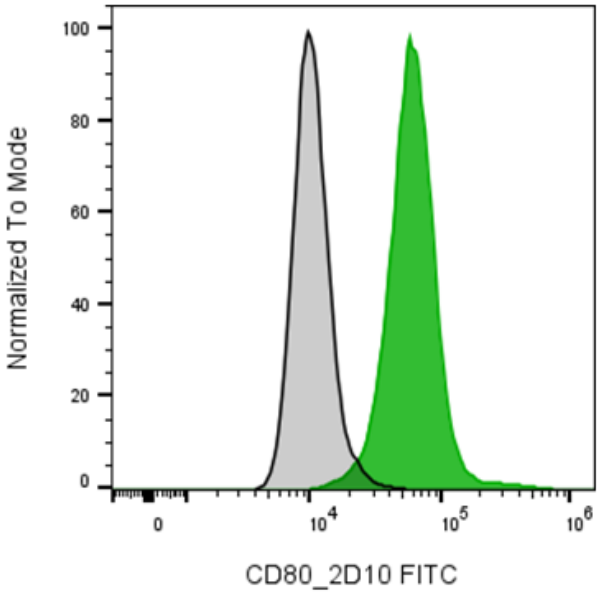
Functionally, CD80 interacts with two primary ligands on T cells: :contentReference[oaicite:1]{index=1} and :contentReference[oaicite:2]{index=2}. Binding to CD28 delivers a co-stimulatory signal that promotes T cell proliferation, cytokine

production, and survival. In contrast, engagement with CTLA-4 transmits inhibitory signals that suppress T cell responses and maintain immune homeostasis. Thus, CD80 is a critical regulator balancing immune activation and inhibition.

In disease, dysregulation of CD80 expression or signaling is implicated in autoimmunity, chronic infections, and cancer. Overactivation of CD80-CD28 signaling can contribute to autoimmune disorders, while tumors may exploit the CD80–CTLA-4 pathway to suppress anti-tumor immunity.

Therapeutically, CD80 is indirectly targeted in immunotherapy. Agents such as :contentReference[oaicite:3]{index=3} block CTLA-4, enhancing CD80/CD28-mediated T cell activation. Additionally, engineered cells expressing CD80 are being explored to boost immune responses in cancer and vaccine strategies.

PRODUCT DATA



Human Daudi cells were stained with FITC Anti-Human CD80 clone 2D10 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).

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