

Product datasheet for **AM33007PU-N**

Cd27 Hamster Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: LG.8A6]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	LG.8A6
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: In combination with LG.3A10, it is possible to develop a double determinant ELISA to detect soluble Mouse CD27. Flow Cytometry. Immunoprecipitation.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Hamster
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Monoclonal to murine CD27 were generated injecting a mixture of the mCD27tag expressing clones AR0524 and AR0530; Hamster spleen cells and SP2/0 murine myeloma cells were fused.
Specificity:	<i>LG.3A10</i> and <i>LG.8A6</i> see a different epitope. A combination can therefore be developed into a double determinant ELISA to detect soluble Mouse CD27. <i>LG.3A10</i> cross-react with Human CD27, <i>LG.8A6</i> does not.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	CD27 antigen



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 21940 Mouse P41272](#)

Background: CD27 (Cluster of Differentiation 247) is a tumor necrosis factor receptor. A tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR), or death receptor, is a trimeric cytokine receptor that binds tumor necrosis factors (TNF).
The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is required for generation and long-term maintenance of T cell immunity. It binds to ligand CD70, and plays a key role in regulating B-cell activation and immunoglobulin synthesis. The immune system has several effector mechanisms at its disposal to free the host of pathogens. Because these effector mechanisms can also damage the host, immune responses should be tightly controlled.
TNFR family members and their respective TNF related ligands have been implicated in the regulation of survival, proliferation, differentiation, and migration during adaptive immune responses. CD27 is a lymphoid cell-specific member of the TNFR family. Human and murine T, B, and NK cells can express CD27. In humans, CD27 expression distinguishes between naive and effector/memory stages of peripheral B and T lymphocytes.
On B cells, CD27 is only found after B cell receptor-induced activation. CD27-expressing B cells found in human peripheral blood all have undergone somatic hypermutation and therefore CD27 is considered a marker for memory B cells in humans. Resting T cells constitutively express CD27, while differentiation into effector T cells is accompanied by loss of CD27 expression.

Synonyms: TNFRSF7, CD27L receptor, T14