

Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1651**Specification****Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q5ZPR3
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	57235

Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **80381****Other Names**

CD276, B7-H3, B7H3, B7RP-2, B7 homolog 3

Target/Specificity

B7 homolog 3 (B7-H3, CD276) is a member of the B7 family of cell surface ligands that regulate T cell activation and immune responses. B7-H3 is a membrane protein with an extracellular region that includes two Ig-like V-type domains and two IgG-like C2-type domains, and a short intracellular domain. B7-H3 is a regulatory molecule for immune reactions, such as T cell proliferation and IFN- γ production. In colon cancers, B7-H3 inhibits T-cell cytotoxicity, and blocking B7-H3 function enhances T-cell cytotoxicity toward cancer cells. B7-H3 is expressed by antigen presenting cells, activated T cells, and a few normal tissues, including placenta and prostate. In cancer, B7-H3 is expressed in various tumor types including prostate, breast, colon, lung, and gastric cancers. The B7-H3 expression level correlates with tumor growth, invasion, metastasis, malignant stage, and recurrence rate. The inhibition or blockade of B7-H3 function could be an important immunotherapeutic approach for several types of cancer

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

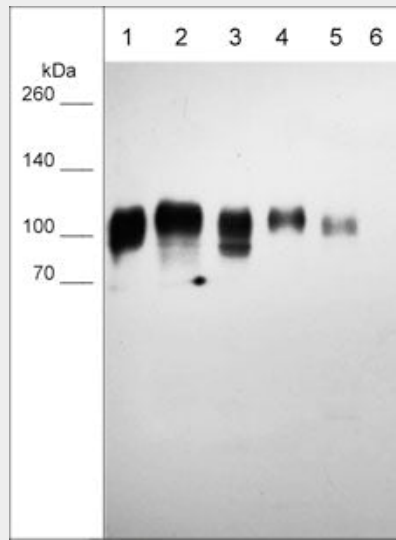
Blue Ice

Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Protocols

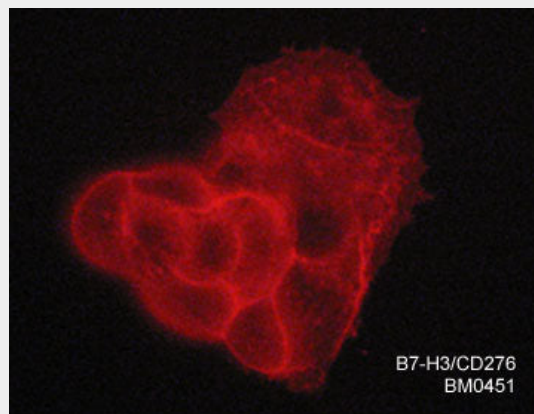
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

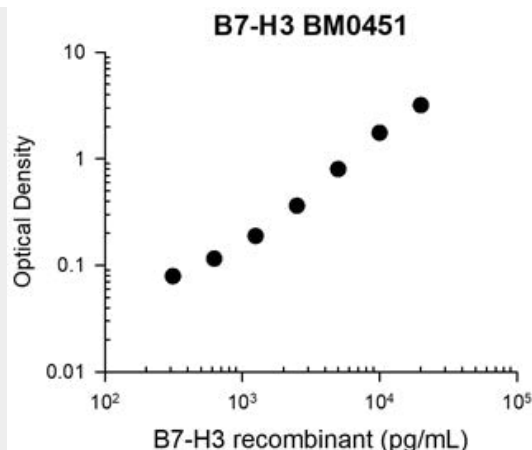
Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Images



Western blot of human LNCaP prostate adenocarcinoma (lane 1), MCF-7 breast ductal carcinoma (lane 2), NCI-H28 pleural mesothelioma (lane 3), A431 epidermoid carcinoma (lane 4), MDAMB-231 breast carcinoma (lane 5) and Jurkat T-cell line (lane 6). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-B7-H3/CD276 (BM0451) at 1:500.



Immunocytochemical labeling of B7-H3 in aldehyde fixed human MCF-7 breast ductal carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-B7-H3/CD276 (BM0451). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.



Representative Standard Curve using mouse monoclonal anti-B7-H3 (BM0451) for ELISA capture of human recombinant B7-H3 extracellular region with a His-tag. Captured protein was detected by suitable anti-His-tag antibody followed by appropriate secondary antibody HRP conjugate.

Anti-B7-H3/CD276 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Background

B7 homolog 3 (B7-H3, CD276) is a member of the B7 family of cell surface ligands that regulate T cell activation and immune responses. B7-H3 is a membrane protein with an extracellular region that includes two Ig-like V-type domains and two IgG-like C2-type domains, and a short intracellular domain. B7-H3 is a regulatory molecule for immune reactions, such as T cell proliferation and IFN- γ production. In colon cancers, B7-H3 inhibits T-cell cytotoxicity, and blocking B7-H3 function enhances T-cell cytotoxicity toward cancer cells. B7-H3 is expressed by antigen presenting cells, activated T cells, and a few normal tissues, including placenta and prostate. In cancer, B7-H3 is expressed in various tumor types including prostate, breast, colon, lung, and gastric cancers. The B7-H3 expression level correlates with tumor growth, invasion, metastasis, malignant stage, and recurrence rate. The inhibition or blockade of B7-H3 function could be an important immunotherapeutic approach for several types of cancer