


CD27 (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily 7); Clone LPFS2/4176 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	Item #	Volume
	RA0716-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0716-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0716-C1	1 ml

Description:

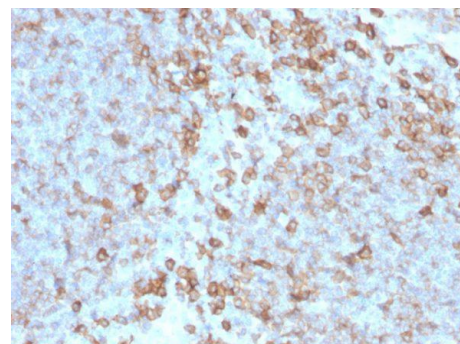
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant human CD27 protein fragment (aa 28-170) (exact sequence is proprietary)
Clone:	LPFS2/4176
Isotype:	IgG2b / Kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	939
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	12p13
Synonyms:	CD27 antigen, CD27L receptor, T-cell activation antigen CD27, T14, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 7, LPFS2; S152; T cell activation antigen S152; T-cell activation antigen CD27; T14; TNFRSF7; TNFSF7; Tp55; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 7
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	120kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a protein of a disulfide-linked 120kDa dimer, identified as CD27.
Background:	It is expressed on the majority of peripheral T cells, medullary thymocytes, memory-type B cells, and natural killer cells. It is a transmembrane phosphoglycoprotein that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. CD27 binds to its ligand CD70, a member of the TNF family, and induces T-cell co-stimulation and B-cell activation. It also interacts with TRAFs and is involved in activation of NF B and SAPK/JNK and induces apoptosis.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	Raji, Ramos cells. Human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Human tonsil and stomach tissues.
Cellular Localization:	Membrane
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2µg/ml Western Blotting: 2-4µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations:

- Not to be taken internally.
- For Research Use Only.
- This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
- Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
- Do not use past expiration date.
- Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with CD27-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LPFS2/4176).

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:

- Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
- Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
- This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

- De Rie MA, et al. Clin Exp Dermatol. 1996 Mar;21(2):104-11.

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

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