

ICOS Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73896**Specification****ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9Y6W8
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 29851**Other Names**

ICOS; AILIM; Inducible T-cell costimulator; Activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule; CD278

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ICOS**Synonyms** AILIM**Function**

Stimulatory receptor expressed in activated or antigen- experienced T-cells that plays an important role in the immune response (PubMed:9930702). Upon binding to its ligand ICOSL expressed on antigen presenting cells (APCs), delivers costimulatory signals that enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines including IL10, up-regulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B-cells (PubMed:33033255). Also acts as a costimulatory receptor critical for the differentiation of T follicular regulatory cells upon immune challenges such as viral infection (PubMed:27135603). Mechanistically, potentiates TCR-induced calcium flux by

augmenting PLCG1 activation and actin remodeling (By similarity). In addition, activates PI3K signaling pathways independently of calcium flux (PubMed:30523347). Essential both for efficient interaction between T and B-cells and for normal antibody responses to T-cell dependent antigens. Prevents the apoptosis of pre-activated T-cells. Plays a critical role in CD40-mediated class switching of immunoglobulin isotypes (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

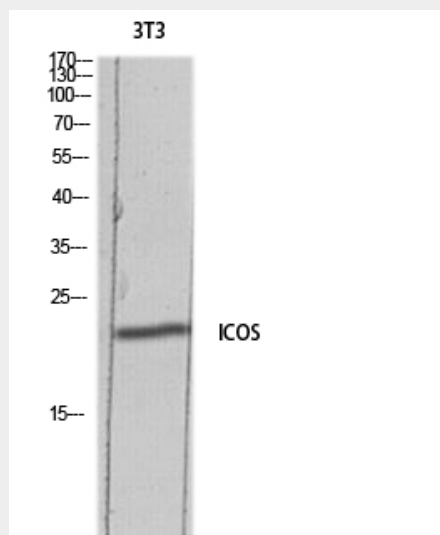
Activated T-cells. Highly expressed on tonsillar T- cells, which are closely associated with B-cells in the apical light zone of germinal centers, the site of terminal B-cell maturation Expressed at lower levels in thymus, lung, lymph node and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in the medulla of fetal and newborn thymus

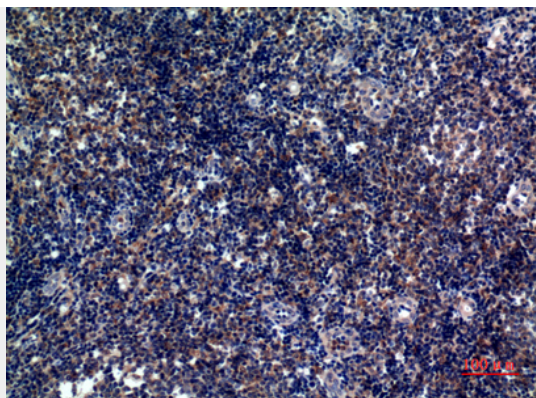
ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Images





ICOS Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Enhances all basic T-cell responses to a foreign antigen, namely proliferation, secretion of lymphokines, up- regulation of molecules that mediate cell-cell interaction, and effective help for antibody secretion by B-cells. Essential both for efficient interaction between T and B-cells and for normal antibody responses to T-cell dependent antigens. Does not up- regulate the production of interleukin-2, but superinduces the synthesis of interleukin-10. Prevents the apoptosis of pre-activated T-cells. Plays a critical role in CD40-mediated class switching of immunoglobulin isotypes (By similarity).