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CD27 (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily 7) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 203.6]
Catalog # AH12677

Product Information

Application	IF, FC
Primary Accession	P26842
Other Accession	939, 355307
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG3, kappa
Clone Names	203.6
Calculated MW	29137

Additional Information

Gene ID	939
Other Names	CD27 antigen, CD27L receptor, T-cell activation antigen CD27, T14, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 7, CD27, CD27, TNFRSF7
Application Note	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD27 (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily 7) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD27 (HGNC:11922)
Function	Costimulatory immune-checkpoint receptor expressed at the surface of T-cells, NK-cells and B-cells which binds to and is activated by its ligand CD70/CD27L expressed by B-cells (PubMed:28011863). The CD70-CD27 signaling pathway mediates antigen- specific T-cell activation and expansion which in turn provides immune surveillance of B-cells (PubMed:28011863). Mechanistically, CD70 ligation activates the TRAF2-PTPN6 axis that subsequently inhibits LCK phosphorylation to promote phenotypic and transcriptional adaptations of T-cell memory (PubMed:38354704). In addition, activation by CD70 on early progenitor cells provides a negative feedback signal to leukocyte differentiation during immune activation and thus modulates hematopoiesis (By similarity). Negatively regulates the function of

	Th2 lymphocytes in the adipose tissue (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Found in most T-lymphocytes.

Background

Recognizes a protein of a disulfide-linked 120kDa dimer, identified as CD27 (Workshop VI; Code 6T-028). CD27 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 NFB and SAPK/JNK and induces apoptosis.

References

Kishimoto T et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing VI. P67-71, Garland Publishing, New York, 1997