

# CD27 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78105

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P26842</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Chromatography
<b>Calculated MW</b>	29137

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	939
<b>Other Names</b>	CD27
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CD27 ( <a href="#">HGNC:11922</a> )
<b>Function</b>	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: <a href="#">28011863</a> ). The CD70-CD27 signaling pathway mediates antigen- specific T-cell activation and expansion which in turn provides immune surveillance of B-cells (PubMed: <a href="#">28011863</a> ). Mechanistically, CD70 ligation activates the TRAF2-PTPN6 axis that subsequently inhibits LCK phosphorylation to promote phenotypic and transcriptional adaptations of T-cell memory (PubMed: <a href="#">38354704</a> ). 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).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

Found in most T-lymphocytes.

**Background**

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CD27 is a 50-55 kD type I membrane protein also known as S152 and T14. It is a lymphocyte-specific member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. CD27 is expressed on medullary thymocytes, virtually all mature T cells, some B cells, and NK cells. CD27 binds to CD70 and plays an important role in costimulation of T cell activation, and regulation of B cell differentiation and proliferation. The cytoplasmic domains of CD27 have also been shown to interact with TRAF2 and TRAF5 to elicit NF- $\kappa$ B and SAPK/JNK activation.

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