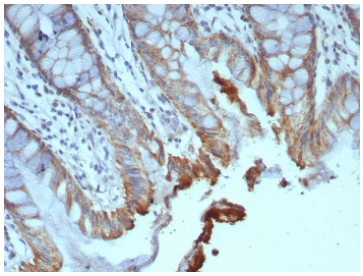
B7RP-1 Antibody / Immune Costimulatory Ligand [clone ICOSL/7700] (V4842)

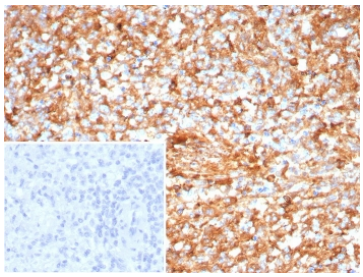
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4842-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4842-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4842SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	ICOSL/7700
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	O75144
Localization	Cell Surface, Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This B7RP-1 Antibody / Immune Costimulatory Ligand is available for research use only.



B7RP-1 Antibody Colon Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human colon carcinoma tissue stained with clone ICOSL/7700. Tumor epithelial cells display membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining consistent with expression of B7-related protein 1 / ICOSLG, an immune costimulatory ligand involved in adaptive immune signaling and regulation of T-cell activation within the tumor microenvironment. Adjacent stromal tissue demonstrates comparatively reduced staining intensity. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



B7RP-1 Antibody Human Spleen IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human spleen tissue stained with clone ICOSL/7700. Immune cell populations within splenic white pulp regions display strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining consistent with expression of B7-related protein 1 / ICOSLG on antigen-presenting and activated immune cell populations involved in adaptive immune costimulation signaling. The inset image shows a PBS-only negative control processed without primary antibody, confirming minimal non-specific background staining. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

B7-related protein 1 (B7RP-1), also known as ICOS ligand (ICOSL), ICOSLG, CD275, and B7-H2, is a membrane-associated immune regulatory protein involved in adaptive immune activation and lymphocyte costimulation signaling. B7RP-1 Antibody / Immune Costimulatory Ligand is useful for studying antigen-presenting cell biology, tumor immune interactions, and T-cell activation pathways associated with adaptive immunity. B7RP-1 antibody, also referred to as ICOS ligand antibody and CD275 antibody in the literature, recognizes a B7 family costimulatory ligand that binds the inducible T-cell costimulator receptor (ICOS) expressed on activated T lymphocytes.

B7RP-1 is primarily expressed on antigen-presenting cells including dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, and activated B cells, although expression has also been identified in endothelial cells, epithelial tissues, and selected tumor-associated cell populations. The protein is localized predominantly to the plasma membrane where it contributes to immune synapse formation and communication between antigen-presenting cells and T lymphocytes. Interaction between ICOS and B7RP-1 promotes T-cell proliferation, cytokine secretion, follicular helper T-cell differentiation, and maintenance of adaptive immune responses associated with germinal center biology and humoral immunity.

Because B7RP-1 functions within immune checkpoint signaling networks, this target has attracted increasing attention in immuno-oncology and inflammatory disease research. Altered expression of ICOSLG within tumor microenvironments may influence antitumor immunity, immune escape mechanisms, and responsiveness to immunomodulatory therapies. Expression has also been associated with chronic inflammatory signaling, autoimmune disease pathways, and regulation of activated lymphocyte populations. These functions support continued investigation of B7RP-1 as a marker of adaptive immune regulation and immune communication within both normal and diseased tissues.

Immunohistochemistry analysis commonly demonstrates membranous and cytoplasmic staining patterns in epithelial and immune-associated cell populations consistent with its role in adaptive immune activation pathways. A mouse monoclonal clone ICOSL/7700 antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry studies examining immune checkpoint ligand expression in tumor and lymphoid tissues. Because B7RP-1 functions at the interface of antigen presentation and T-cell costimulation, this target remains highly relevant for studies focused on tumor immunology, immune regulation, and adaptive immune signaling mechanisms. Researchers investigating broader T-cell costimulation pathways may also be interested in our ICOSL Antibody / T-Cell Costimulation Marker page featuring additional validation modalities including immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and protein microarray specificity analysis.

Researchers investigating immune checkpoint biology, adaptive immune activation, and T-cell costimulation pathways may also be interested in our ICOSL Antibody / T-Cell Costimulation Marker page featuring additional validation modalities including immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, immunohistochemistry, and protein microarray specificity analysis.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the B7RP-1 Antibody / Immune Costimulatory Ligand should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment of human ICOSLG/B7RP-1 protein (within amino acids 1-300) was used as the immunogen for the B7RP-1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the B7RP-1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

B7RP-1 antibody, ICOSL antibody, ICOS ligand antibody, CD275 antibody, B7-H2 antibody

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