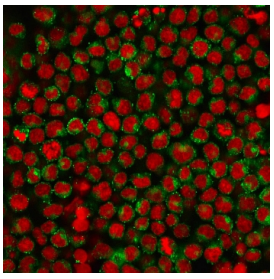
CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody [clone LPFS2/1611] (V8229)

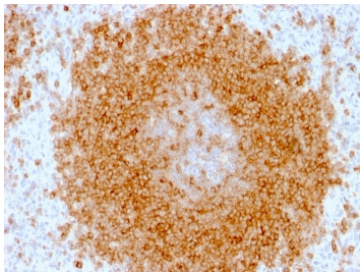
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8229-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8229-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8229SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

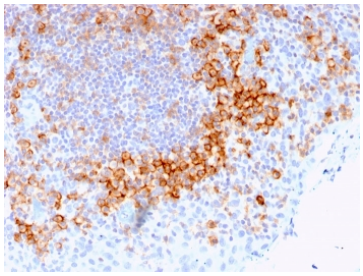
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	LPFS2/1611
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P26842
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) : Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/10^6 cells in 0.1ml Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody is available for research use only.



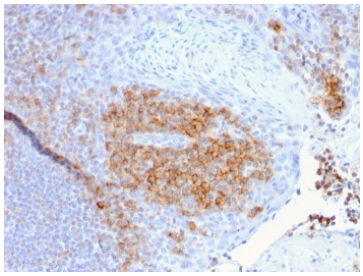
CD27 Antibody for IF. Immunofluorescence analysis of CD27 / TNFRSF7 expression in human Ramos B-cell lymphoma cells using CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody clone LPFS2/1611. CD27 signal (green) shows distinct membranous localization outlining individual lymphocyte cells, while nuclei are counterstained with Reddot (red). The clear peripheral staining pattern is consistent with CD27 as a cell surface receptor and supports its use as a marker of activated and memory B cells in immunofluorescence-based immune profiling.



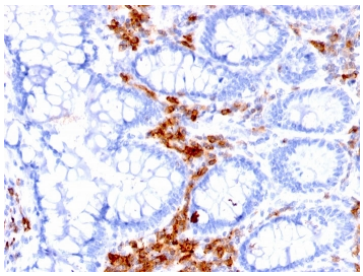
IHC staining of FFPE human spleen with CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



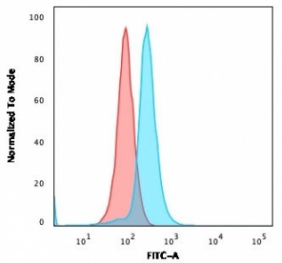
IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil with CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



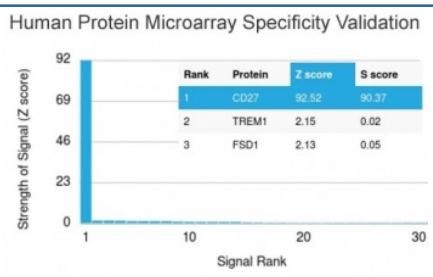
IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil with CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



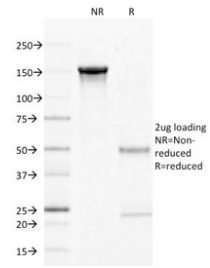
IHC staining of FFPE human colon with CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Flow cytometry testing of human Ramos cells with CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611); Red=isotype control, Blue= CD27 antibody.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD27 antibody (clone LPFS2/1611). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the LPFS2/1611 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody (clone LPFS2/1611) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

CD27, also known as TNF receptor superfamily member 7 (TNFRSF7), is a type I transmembrane receptor expressed on T lymphocytes, memory B cells, and subsets of natural killer cells, where it regulates immune activation, survival, and differentiation. CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody is uniquely positioned for high-resolution visualization of CD27 at the cell surface, enabling precise detection of lymphocyte populations and their spatial organization in fluorescence-based assays. CD27 antibody reagents are widely used in immunofluorescence to define immune cell subsets, evaluate receptor distribution, and characterize cell-cell interactions within complex tissue and cellular environments.

CD27 antibody, also referred to as TNFRSF7 antibody or CD27 lymphocyte marker antibody in the literature, is particularly well suited for immunofluorescence due to its distinct and biologically consistent membranous localization. In IF assays, CD27 produces a clear peripheral fluorescence signal outlining the plasma membrane of lymphocytes, creating strong contrast against nuclear counterstains such as DAPI and cytoplasmic markers. This sharp membrane-associated pattern enables confident identification of CD27-positive cells and supports accurate segmentation of lymphocyte populations in both single-cell and tissue imaging contexts.

CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody is especially valuable for co-localization studies, where it can be combined with established immune markers such as CD3 for T cells, CD20 for B cells, or activation-associated proteins to define functional immune subsets. This enables detailed analysis of memory B cell compartments and activated T cell populations, as well as investigation of immune synapse formation and cell-cell signaling interfaces. The ability to visualize CD27 alongside complementary markers enhances interpretation of immune architecture and cellular interactions in both normal and disease settings.

In immunofluorescence analysis of tissue sections, CD27 staining highlights lymphocyte-rich regions including tonsil, spleen, and lymph node, where clustered membranous signal delineates immune cell zones and supports visualization of tissue organization. In tumor-associated samples, CD27-positive lymphocytes can be observed within the tumor microenvironment, providing insight into immune infiltration patterns and enabling spatial assessment of immune context within solid tumors. These features make CD27 a useful marker for studying immune distribution and microenvironmental structure using fluorescence imaging approaches.

In cultured immune cells and cell line models, CD27 localization remains predominantly cell surface-associated, consistent with its role as a receptor mediating interactions between immune cells. This stable membrane localization supports reproducible fluorescence detection across experimental systems and facilitates quantitative image analysis of receptor expression and distribution. When combined with appropriate fixation and permeabilization strategies, CD27 immunofluorescence enables both surface-focused and broader cellular imaging workflows.

Overall, CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody provides robust and well-defined membranous fluorescence signal, supporting high-resolution visualization of lymphocyte populations, immune subset identification, and co-localization-based analysis of immune interactions in both tissue and cell-based immunofluorescence applications.

This antibody is part of a broader CD27 antibody collection designed to support diverse immunological research

applications.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD27 Antibody for IF / CD27 Immunofluorescence Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant full-length human CD27 protein was used as the immunogen for this CD27 antibody.

Storage

Store the CD27 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

TNFRSF7 antibody, CD27 immunofluorescence antibody, CD27 membrane marker antibody, CD27 lymphocyte marker antibody for IF, CD27 immune cell surface antibody