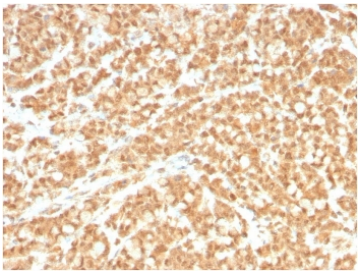
ICOS Ligand Antibody / Immune Checkpoint Ligand [clone ICOSL/3260] (V7774)

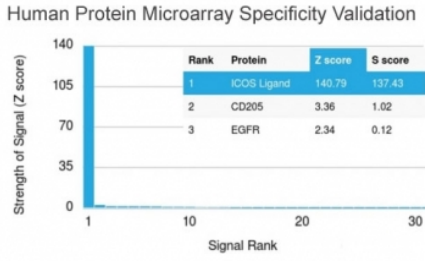
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7774-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7774-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7774SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

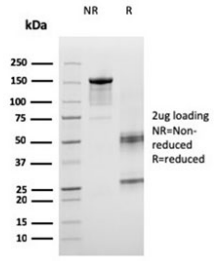
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	ICOSL/3260
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	O75144
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free format for coating) Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This ICOS Ligand Antibody / Immune Checkpoint Ligand is available for research use only.



ICOS Ligand Antibody Colon Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human colon carcinoma tissue stained with clone ICOSL/3260. Tumor epithelial cells display diffuse membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining consistent with expression of Inducible T-cell costimulator ligand / ICOSLG, an immune checkpoint-associated B7 family ligand involved in adaptive immune signaling and regulation of T-cell activation within the tumor microenvironment. Stromal elements demonstrate comparatively weaker background staining. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min and allow to cool before testing.



ICOS Ligand Antibody Protein Microarray Validation. Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using clone ICOSL/3260. These results demonstrate high specificity of the mouse monoclonal antibody for Inducible T-cell costimulator ligand / ICOSLG, an immune checkpoint-associated B7 family protein involved in adaptive immune signaling and T-cell activation pathways. Z- and S-score analysis confirms strong preferential binding to the intended target relative to non-specific proteins represented on the HuProt(TM) array. The Z-score represents the signal strength generated by antibody binding to an individual protein relative to the overall array background, while the S-score reflects the relative specificity gap between the top-ranked target and subsequent proteins on the array.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free ICOS Ligand antibody (clone ICOSL/3260) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Inducible T-cell costimulator ligand (ICOSLG) is an immune checkpoint-associated surface glycoprotein that regulates adaptive immune activation through interaction with the inducible T-cell costimulator receptor (ICOS). ICOS Ligand Antibody / Immune Checkpoint Ligand is useful for investigating T-cell activation, immune checkpoint signaling, and tumor immunology pathways. ICOS Ligand antibody, also known as ICOSL antibody, CD275 antibody, and B7-H2 antibody in the literature, recognizes a key costimulatory ligand involved in communication between antigen-presenting cells and activated T lymphocytes.

ICOSLG belongs to the B7 family of immune regulatory proteins and is predominantly localized to the plasma membrane of dendritic cells, macrophages, activated B cells, and selected epithelial or endothelial cell populations. Engagement of ICOS by ICOSLG promotes T-cell proliferation, cytokine secretion, follicular helper T-cell differentiation, and maintenance of germinal center responses. Through these activities, ICOSLG contributes to immune homeostasis, adaptive immune coordination, and regulation of inflammatory signaling cascades.

Interest in ICOSLG has expanded substantially in immuno-oncology and checkpoint therapy research because altered ICOS-ICOSLG signaling may influence tumor immune evasion, lymphocyte exhaustion, and responsiveness to immunomodulatory therapies. Expression of ICOSLG has also been examined in chronic inflammatory disease, autoimmune pathology, and tumor-associated immune infiltrates. Immunohistochemistry analysis frequently demonstrates membranous and cytoplasmic staining patterns consistent with immune checkpoint ligand expression in activated immune cell populations and selected epithelial tissues.

A mouse monoclonal clone ICOSL/3260 antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry and protein microarray specificity validation studies examining adaptive immune regulation and checkpoint signaling pathways. Because ICOSLG functions as a central mediator of T-cell costimulation and immune communication, this target remains highly relevant for studies focused on tumor immunology, antigen presentation, and immune regulatory biology. Researchers investigating broader adaptive immune activation pathways may also be interested in our ICOSL Antibody / T-Cell Costimulation Marker page featuring additional validation modalities including immunofluorescence and flow cytometry.

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 ICOS Ligand Antibody / Immune Checkpoint Ligand should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant human partial protein (amino acids 23-149) was used as the immunogen for the ICOS Ligand antibody.

Storage

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

Alternate Names

ICOSL immune checkpoint antibody, CD275 immune marker antibody, B7-H2 antibody, ICOSLG immune ligand antibody, T-cell activation ligand antibody

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