

ANTIBODIES FOR CANCER RESEARCH

Abbexa is a supplier of biological tools, providing the scientific community with primary antibodies, secondary antibodies, proteins, ELISA kits and enzymes as well as other kits and tools for use in research.

Working with various laboratories across the World, we aim to develop relevant, high quality, tested products for the biomedical research market.



CTLA-4



PI3K

PDL1

Ί

SHP2

RAS

BATF

CD80/CD86

Ŷ

CTLA-4

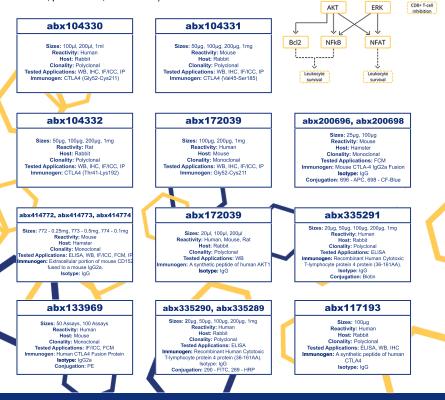
CD3

T-cell anergy

CTLA4 is a CD28 homologue, a protein receptor that functions as an immune checkpoint by negatively regulating T-lymphocyte immune responses.

CD28 and CTLA4 compete for CD80 and CD86; CTLA4 has a higher binding affinity, and can therefore sequester the costimulatory CD28 secondary signal for T cell activation.

If CTLA-4 signalling is greater than CD28, T lymphocytes undergo anergy (resulting in reduced: IL-2 production, proliferation, and survival).



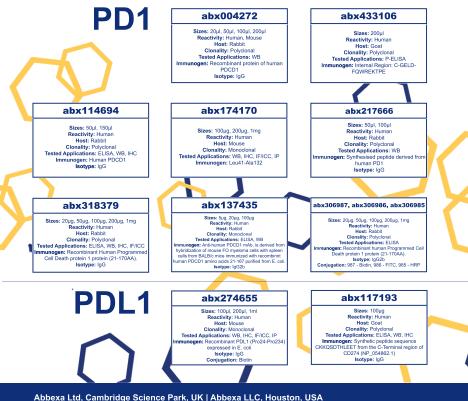


PDL1, PD1

PD-1/PD-L1 signalling pathway negatively regulates immune responses, preventing an autoimmune response against native cells in immune-privileged sites – implicated in mediating tumour immunity.

PD-1 is an immune checkpoint expressed on T lymphocytes. Ligands to PD-1 include: PD-L1 and PD-L2. PD-L1 expression on 'normal' tissues is a crucial mechanism of physiological peripheral immune tolerance, to negatively regulate autoimmune responses. PD-L1 is expressed on cancer cells - helps tumours to evade the immune system, creating an immunosuppressive environment.

If bound to PD-1 is bound to PD-L1 it causes anergy or apoptosis of the lymphocyte, preventing T-cell mediated destruction of cells; including tumour cells.



W: www.abbexa.com | E: info@abbexa.com | T: +44 (0) 1223 755950 | US T: +1 832 327 7413

PDL1, PD1

abbexa 🔶



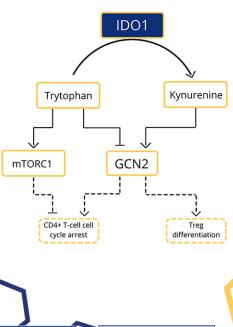
IDO1

abbexa 🔶

IDO1 is a tryptophan catabolic enzyme; it catalyses the conversion of tryptophan to kynurenine.

The increase in kynurenine (and subsequent depletion in tryptophan) has immunosuppressive effects, by activating T regulatory cells (Tregs) and myeloid-derived suppressor cells, which then inhibits the functions of effector T and natural killer cells.

Although this is a crucial mechanism in 'normal' immune cell functioning, cancer cells exploit this pathway (IDO1 is overexpressed in vast majority of cancers) to promote tumour progression, neovascularisation, and cancer immune evasion.



Tested Applications: ELISA, WB Immunogen: Full Length 1-403AA. Isotype: IgG

abx234127 Sizes: 100µg Reactivity: Human Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal

Sizes: 30µl, 100µl, 200µl Reactivity: Human, Rabbit, Sheep Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal Tested Applications: WB Immunogen: Human IDO1 fusion protein (200A- 400A).

abx412567

Sizes: 0.1ml

Reactivity: Human

Host: Sheen

Clonality: Polyclonal

Tested Applications: WB, IHC

mmunogen: Recombinant human indoleami

2.3-dioxygenase.

Isotype: IgG

abx415777

Sizes: 0.1mg Reactivity: Human Host: Mouse Clonality: Monoclonal Tested Applications: VB, HC Immunogen: Peptide corresponding to amino acids 78-184 of human IDO fused to GST. Isotype: IgG3

abx106970, abx105553, abx108391

Sizes: 20yg. 50yg. 100yg. 200yg. 1mg Restrivity: Human Constity: Polycional Tested Applications: ELISA Immunogen: Recombinant human indolearnine 2.3-dioxyganase 1 protein (1-403AA) isotype: IgG Conjugation: 553 - Bidin, 970 - FITC, 391 - HRP

abx109906

Sizes: 20µg, 50µg, 100µg, 200µg, 1mg Reactivity: Human Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal Tested Applications: ELISA, WB, HC, IF/ICC Immunogen: Recombinant human indoleamine 2.3-dioxygenase 1 protein (J-403AA) Isotype: IgG

abx113123

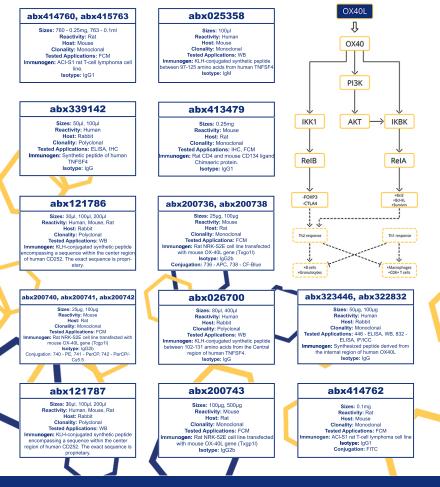
Sizes: 50µl, 150µl Reactivity: Human Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal Tested Applications: ELISA, WB Immunogen: Human IDO1 Isotype: IgG

OX40L



The OX40/OX40L pathway promotes a Th2 response; this favours humoral B cell response, resulting in the production of large antibody quantities (which provide little support for immune responses against cancer cells).

The Th1 response is dampened due to the high levels of nearby IL4, causing a reduction in the numbers of macrophages and CD8+ T cells; cells which are more effective than B cells and granulocytes for clearing cancers.



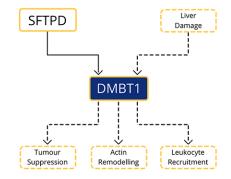
DMBT1



Deleted in Malignant Brain Tumours 1 protein (DMBT1) is a putative tumour suppressor originally identified by its disappearance in a cell line derived from a brain tumour.

It is thought to interact with various different immune cells, recruiting them to nearby pathogens and to tumour cells.

The deletion of DMBT1 is typically mediated by the loss of the q end from chromosome 10 (q26.13 or above), which occurs in around 80% of glioblastoma multiforme cases.



abx172078

Sizes: 200µg, 1mg Reactivity: Human Host: Mouse Clonality: Monoclonal Tested Applications: WB, IHC, IF/ICC, IP

abx213667

Sizes: 50µl, 100µl Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal Tested Applications: ELISA, IHC Immunogen: Synthetic Peptide of human DMBT1 Isotype: IgG

abx176133

Sizes: 50µg, 100µg, 200µg, 1mg Reactivity: Human Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polydonal Tested Applications: WB, IHC, IF/ICC, IP Immunogen: Cys2008-Arg2413

abx376242

Sizes: 20µl, 50µl, 100µl Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal Tested Applications: IHC Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein