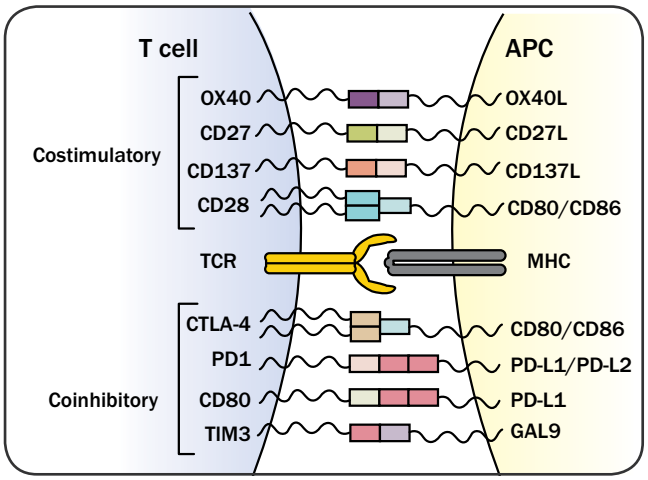
ANTIBODIES FOR CANCER IMMUNOLOGY IMMUNOTHERAPY RESEARCH

NOVUS BIOLOGICALS a bio-techne brand

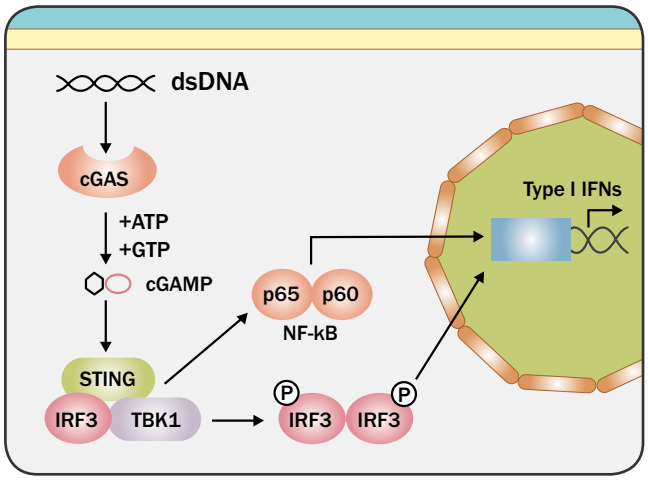
Immune Checkpoint Blockade

Investigate co-stimulatory and co-inhibitory molecules with high-quality, multi-application validated antibodies. Co-inhibitory and co-stimulatory molecules play a critical role in T cell activation and tumor cell recognition and killing. Along with MHC/TCR engagement, co-signaling molecules direct the outcome of T cell activation. In the context of cancer, tumor cells exploit the upregulation of co-inhibitory molecules to promote their own survival and avoid immune recognition.



STING Pathway

Interrogate the STING Pathway by Western blot, IHC, or Flow. STING (Stimulator of Interferon Genes) is a detector of intracellular viral molecules and double stranded DNA. Activation of STING triggers phosphorylation of downstream NAK/TBK1 and IRF3 to activate immunity and a type I interferon response. The ability of STING agonists to activate a potent anti-tumor immune response has driven increased interest in the pathway for cancer immunotherapy.

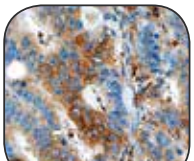


VISTA/PD-1H Antibody
NBP1-88967

IHC: VISTA staining of human kidney.

(3 Publications)

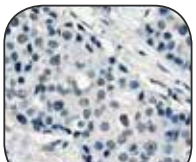
PD-L1 Antibody
MAB1561



IHC: PD-L1 staining of human colon cancer.

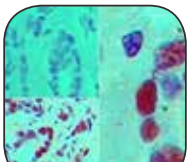
(1 Publication)

IRF3 Antibody (2G3)
NBP1-47812



IHC: IRF3 staining of adenocarcinoma of colon tissue.

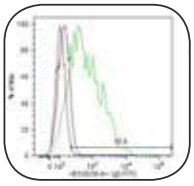
STING Antibody
NBP2-24683



IHC: STING staining of human breast tumor.

(5 Publication)

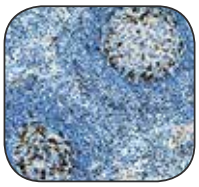
LAG-3 Antibody
NBP1-97657



Flow: LAG-3 FITC staining in resting and PHA activated lymphocytes.

(9 Publications)

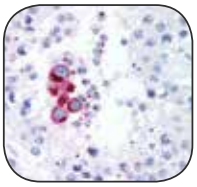
PD-1 Antibody
AF1086



IHC: PD-1 staining of human lymph node.

(9 Publications)

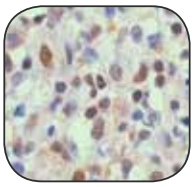
NAK/TBK1 Antibody
NB100-56705



IHC: TBK1 on human testis.

(17 Publications)

RelA/NFkB p65 Antibody
NB100-2176

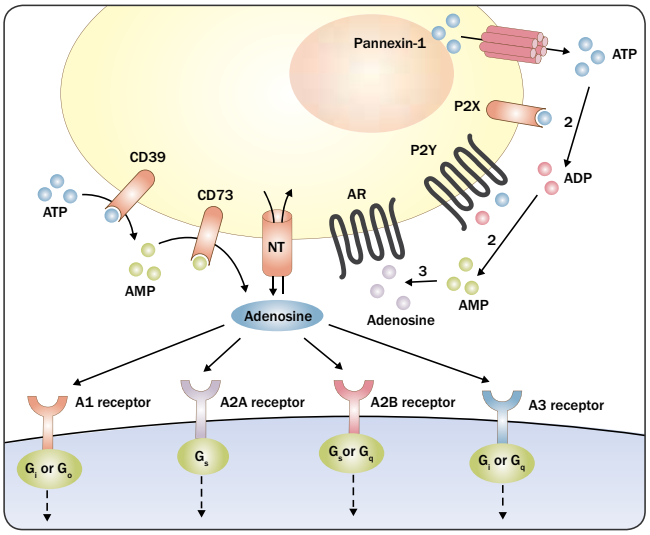


IHC: RelA staining of human DLBCL showing nuclear expression in the tumor cells.

(16 Publications)

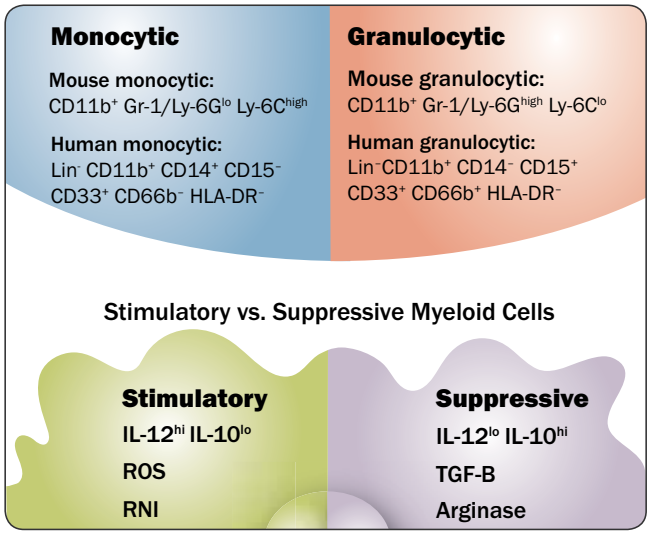
Purinergic Signaling

Quantify ATP levels and Probe Purinergic Signaling. Similar to inhibitory members of the B7 family, adenosine signaling dampens anti-tumor immunity. The purine nucleotide, ATP, is converted by extracellular receptors to adenosine. This molecule signals through G-protein coupled receptors, including the A2A receptor, to mediate immunosuppresive responses. It has been demonstrated that adenosine receptor blockade enhances anti-tumor immunity. Because of its potential to regulate immunity, adenosine signaling is considered next generation immune checkpoint blockade.



Myeloid Cell Biology and The Tumor Microenvironment

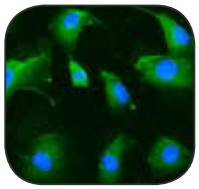
Understand the tumor microenvironment and myeloid cell biology with Novus antibodies. Suppressive myeloid cells in the tumor microenvironment inhibit anti-tumor immunity. By secreting suppressive and angiogenic molecules, tumor-associated macrophages and myeloid-derived suppressor cells promote tumor growth and survival. Understanding myeloid cell biology is key to developing improved immunotherapies.



Adenosine A2a Receptor
NB300-597

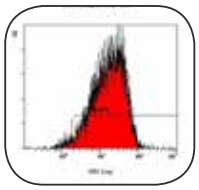
ICC/IF: Adenosine A2a receptor antibody staining in the cytoplasm of U251 cells.

CD39 Antibody
NBP1-90071



ICC/IF: CD39 antibody staining in human aortic valve endothelial cells.

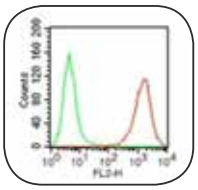
CD11b Antibody
NB110-40766



Flow: Detection of CD11 b/c in fixed Hela cells.

(14 Publications)

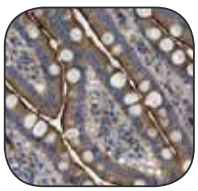
HLA-DR Antibody
NB100-77855



Flow: HLA-DR expression in BDCM cells.

(26 Publications)

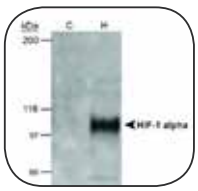
CD73 Antibody
NBP1-85740



IHC: CD73 antibody staining of human duodenum.

(3 Publications)

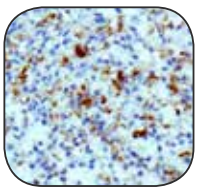
HIF-1 alpha Antibody
NB100-105



WB; HIF-1 alpha analysis of COS-7 nuclear extracts.

(580 Publications)

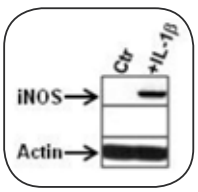
CD68 Antibody
NB100-683



IHC staining of CD68 in human spleen.

(26 Publications)

iNOS Antibody
NB300-605



WB: iNOS staining in stimulated astrocytes.

(12 Publications)