

## Recombinant Human CD86/B7-2 Protein (aa 1-239,His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031474

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

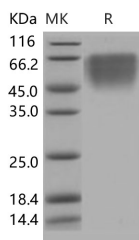
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	T-Lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86;Activation B7-2 Antigen;B70;BU63;CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B7.2;FUN-1;CD86;CD28LG2;B7-2;B7.2;CD28LG2;LAB72
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-His 239
<b>Accession</b>	NP_008820.2
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	26.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	55-60 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Immobilized human CD86 at 20 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human CD28 with a linear ranger of 32-800 ng/ml.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD86; also known as B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-2 (referred to as B70); is a member of the cell surface immunoglobulin superfamily. B7-2 exists predominantly as a monomer on cell surfaces and interacts with two co-stimulatory receptors CD28 and cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) expressed on T cells; and thus induces the signal pathways which regulate T cell activation and tolerance; cytokine production; and the generation of CTL. It is indicated that contacts between B and T helper cells mediated by CD86 encourage signals for the proliferation and IgG secretion of normal B cells and B cell lymphomas. Recent study has revealed that CD86 also promotes the generation of a mature APC repertoire and promotes APC function and survival. CD86 has an important role in chronic hemodialysis; allergic pulmonary inflammation; arthritis; and antiviral responses; and thus is regarded as a promising candidate for immune therapy.

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