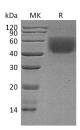
Recombinant Human CD86/B7-2 Protein (Val185Ile, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033722

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

| Description | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | 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 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Ala24-Pro247 |
| Accession | AAH40261.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 26.7 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 57-66 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Loaded Human B7-2-His on HIS1K Biosensor, can bind Mouse CTLA-4-Fc with an affinity constant of 5.65 nM as determined in BLI assay. |
| Properties | |
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | 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. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |
| Data | |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

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Background

The protein is the receptor that involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4. It may play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-cells within 24 hours after activation. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation. The protein interacts with MARCH8, human herpesvirus 8 MIR2 protein, adenovirus subgroup B fiber proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses. It is expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes and promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation. It contains 1 Ig-like C2-type(immunoglobulin-like) domain.