

## Recombinant Mouse CD86/B7-2 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSM041272

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

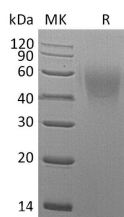
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86;Activation B7-2 antigen;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;ETC-1;CD86;B7;B7-2;B7.2;B70;Cd2812;CLS1;ETC-1;Ly-58;Ly58;MB7;MB7-2;TS/A-2
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Val24-Lys244
<b>Accession</b>	P42082
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	25.9 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	35-85 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (B7-2) is a glycosylated protein in the B7 family. B7 family members are transmembrane cell surface molecules that play important roles in immune activation and the maintenance of immune tolerance. Mouse CD86 shares 59% and 81% aa sequence identity with human and rat CD86, respectively. It contains 1 Ig-like C2-type domain and 1 Ig-like V-type domain. It is highly expressed on activated antigen presenting cells. CD86 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. It is expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes and promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.