Product Name: Recombinant Human B7-2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0124

Summary

Name	B7-2/CD86/T-lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human CD86 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala24-Pro247 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH40261.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	26.69 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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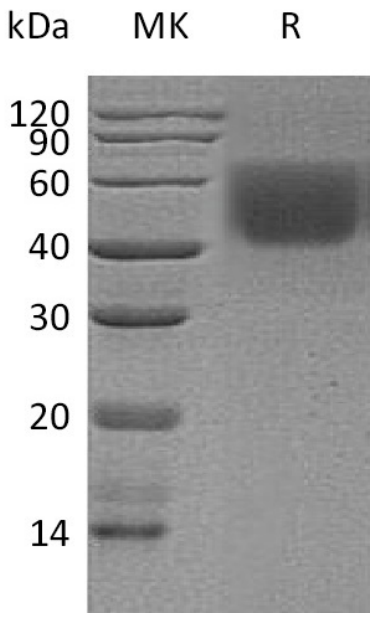

Alternative Names

T-Lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86; Activation B7-2 Antigen; B70; BU63; CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B7.2; FUN-1; CD86; CD28LG2

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) domainand 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.