

**Product Name: Recombinant Mouse B7-2 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHM1667**

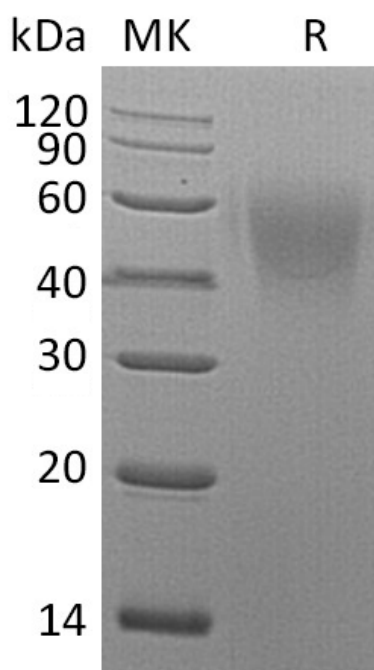


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	B7-2/CD86/T-lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Mouse T-lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val24-Lys244 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P42082
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	25.9 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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

**Product Name: Recombinant Mouse B7-2 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHM1667**



### Alternative Names

T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86; Activation B7-2 antigen; Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1; ETC-1; CD86

### Background

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.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.