Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus B7-2 (C-Fc)

C EnkiLife

Catalog #: PHV1942

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 Cynomolgus T-lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86 is

produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala19-His240 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-

terminus.

Accession # G7NXR4

Host Human Cells

Species Cynomolgus

Predicted Molecular Mass 52.5 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine,

pH 7.5.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -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

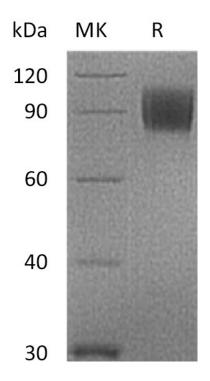
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute 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 isoform 1; Activation B7-2 antigen; 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. 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.