

Product Name: Recombinant Rhesus Macaque ICOS (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV2023

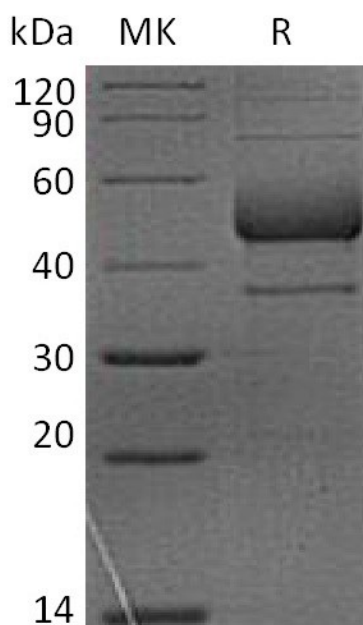


Summary

Name	ICOS/CD278/Inducible T-cell costimulator/AILIM
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Rhesus Macaque Inducible T-cell Costimulator is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly20-Lys140 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	H9Z062
Host	Human Cells
Species	Rhesus macaque
Predicted Molecular Mass	40.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Inducible T-cell costimulator; activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule; CD278; AILIM; CVID1; ICOS

Background

Inducible T-cell costimulator, also known as activation-inducible lymphocyte immunomediatory molecule, CD278, AILIM, CVID1 and ICOS, belongs to the CD28 and CTLA4 cell surface receptor family.. ICOS contains one Ig-like V-type domain and exists as a homodimer with disulfide-linked. ICOS is highly expressed on tonsillar T-cells and can be induced by PMA and ionomycin, ICOS plays an important role in cell-cell signaling, immune responses, and regulation of cell proliferation. Defects in ICOS are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 1, which is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.