

B7-2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms: CD28LG2;B7-2;LAB72;B70;B7.2

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the Human CD86 (NP_008820.4) (Met1-His239) was expressed with a c-terminal AVI tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus (Fc-AVI). The expressed protein was biotinylated in vivo by the Biotin-Protein ligase (BirA enzyme) which is co-expressed.

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: NP_008820.4

Molecular Weight: 53.7 kDa (predicted); 92 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Immobilized CTLA-4 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His) (Cat#TMPY-04348) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind B7-2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc & Avi), Biotinylated (Cat#TMPY-07031), the EC50 is 3.5-11.0 ng/mL.

Purity: ≥ 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CD86, also known as B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-2 (referred to as B70), is a member of the cell surface

immunoglobulin superfamily. B7-2 exists predominantly as a monomer on cell surfaces and interacts with two co-stimulatory receptors CD28 and cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) expressed on T cells, and thus induces the signal pathways which regulate T cell activation and tolerance, cytokine production, and the generation of CTL. It is indicated that contacts between B and T helper cells mediated by CD86 encourage signals for the proliferation and IgG secretion of normal B cells and B cell lymphomas. A recent study has revealed that CD86 also promotes the generation of a mature APC repertoire and promotes APC function and survival. CD86 has an important role in chronic hemodialysis, allergic pulmonary inflammation, arthritis, and antiviral responses, and thus is regarded as a promising candidate for immune therapy. Cancer Immunotherapy Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint Detection: Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: FCM Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: IP Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: WB Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Proteins Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

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