General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
B7; B7-1; B7.1; BB1; CD28LG; CD28LG1; LAB7

Protein Construction:
The mature form of human B7-1 (NP_005182.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Asn 242) with five amino acids (DDDK) at the C-terminus was expressed and purified.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing
Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Val 35

Molecular Mass:
The mature recombinant human B7-1 consists of 214 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 25.5 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, rhB7-1 migrates as approximately 45 kDa band in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

The B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-1 (referred to as B7), also known as CD80, is a member of cell surface immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on the surface of antigen-presenting cells including activated B cells, macrophages and dendritic cells. As costimulatory ligands, B7-1 which exists predominantly as dimer and the related protein B7-2, interact with the costimulatory receptors CD28 and cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) expressed on T cells, and thus constitute one of the dominant pathways that regulate T cell activation and tolerance, cytokine production, and the generation of CTL. The B7/CD28/CTLA4 pathway has the ability to both positively and negatively regulate immune responses. CD80 is thus regarded as promising therapeutic targets for autoimmune diseases and various carcinomas.

References