Cynomolgus/Rhesus CD86 / B7-2 Protein (His Tag) (HPLC-verified)

Catalog Number: HPLC-90270-C08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
CD86

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus/rhesus CD86 (XP_005548057.1/Q9BDM4) (Met1-His239) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

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

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

Predicted N terminal: Leu 20

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant cynomolgus/rhesus CD86 comprises 231 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 26.7 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 54-66 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannnitol 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

Stability & Storage:
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

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

CD86, also known as B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-2 (referred to as B7), 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. 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.

References