Human CD86 / B7-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10699-H08H

**General Information**

**Gene Name Synonym:**
B7-2; B7.2; B70; CD28LG2; LAB72

**Protein Construction:**
A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-His 239) of human B7-2 (NP_008820.2) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

**QC Testing**

**Purity:** > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Bio Activity:**
*Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.*
Im mobilized human CD86 at 20 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human CD28 with a linear range of 32-800 ng/ml.

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

**Predicted N terminal:** Leu 20

**Molecular Mass:**
The recombinant human B7-2 consists of 228 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 26.2 kDa. In SDS-PAGE, the apparent molecular mass of rhB7-2 is approximately 55-60 kDa due to glycosylation.

**Formulation:**
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normal lyophilized, 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**

**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.

**SDS-PAGE:**

![SDS-PAGE Image]

**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**