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

Catalog Number: **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. Cynomolgus and Rhesus CD86 sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus, Rhesus

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, 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℃ to -80℃.

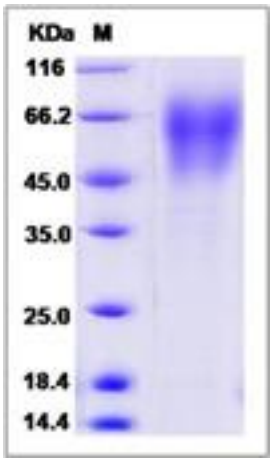
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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.

References

1.Chen YQ, *et al.* (2006) CD28/CTLA-4--CD80/CD86 and ICOS--B7RP-1 costimulatory pathway in bronchial asthma. Allergy. 61(1): 15-26. 2.Rau FC, *et al.* (2009) B7-1/2 (CD80/CD86) direct signaling to B cells enhances IgG secretion. J Immunol. 183(12): 7661-71. 3.Dai ZS, *et al.* (2009) Defective expression and modulation of B7-2/CD86 on B cells in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Int J Hematol. 89(5): 656-63.