

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

Catalog Number: 90270-C02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

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 the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus/Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (87.0±5.3) % 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: Leu 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus/rhesus CD86 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 461 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 52.2 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 76-86 and 34 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

Storage:

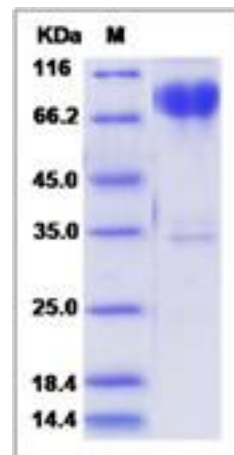
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

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. 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.

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