

Recombinant Human CD28 Protein(hIgG1 Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100448

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

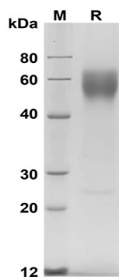
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human CD28 protein Asn19-Pro152, with an C-terminal hIgG1 Fc
Calculated MW	39.6 kDa
Observed MW	55-70 kDa
Accession	P10747-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human CD28 proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human CD28 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 55-70 kDa

Background

CD28 (Cluster of Differentiation 28) is a disulphide-bonded glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily, and structurally consists of a single Ig V-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular domain. Mouse CD28 is constitutively expressed on the surface of all murine T cells and on developing thymocytes as disulfide-linked homodimers or as monomers. CD28 can binds the B7-1 and B7-2 ligand, and together perform important functions in the T and B cell response pathways. B7/CD28 family members, which can augment or antagonize T-cell receptor signaling, in the regulation of central and peripheral T-cell tolerance. CD28 is thus involved in T-cell activation, the induction of cell proliferation and cytokine production and promotion of T-cell survival.