

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

Catalog Number: PKSQ050017

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

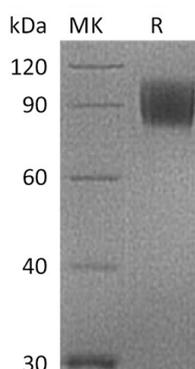
Description

Species	Cynomolgus macaques
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Cynomolgus macaques B7-2/CD86 protein Ala19-His240, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	52.5 kDa
Observed MW	70-100 kDa
Accession	G7NXR4
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg 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 of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (B7-2) is a glycosylated protein in the B7 family. B7 family members are transmembrane cell surface molecules that play important roles in immune activation and the maintenance of immune tolerance. It is highly expressed on activated antigen presenting cells. CD86 involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4. It may play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-cells within 24 hours after activation. It is expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes and promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.