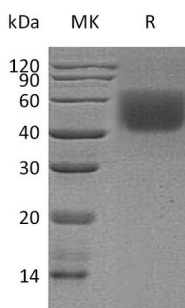


## Summary

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>                     | B7-2/CD86/T-lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86   |
| <b>Purity</b>                   | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Endotoxin level</b>          | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.  |
| <b>Construction</b>             | Recombinant Human CD86 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala24-Pro247 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.  |
| <b>Accession #</b>              | AAH40261.1   |
| <b>Host</b>                     | Human Cells  |
| <b>Species</b>                  | Human  |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b> | 26.69 KDa  |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                 | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.   |
| <b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>    | Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>           | Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human B7-2 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0124**



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**Alternative Names**

T-Lymphocyte Activation Antigen CD86; Activation B7-2 Antigen; B70; BU63; CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B7.2; FUN-1; CD86; CD28LG2

**Background**

The protein is the receptor that 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. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation. The protein interacts with MARCH8, human herpesvirus 8 MIR2 protein, adenovirus subgroup B fiber proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses. It is expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes and promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation. It contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain and 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.