B7-2/CD86 Protein, Cynomolgus (215a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78241
Synonyms:	CD86 molecule; CD86; B70; B7-2 antigen; B72; B7-2; BU63; FUN-1; LAB72; MGC34413; CD28LG2
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	G7NXR4 (Y26-H240)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	50-70 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Ig-like domain-containing protein is a protein with an Ig-like domain. Immunoglobulins (Ig) often have folded structures, and a central feature of the Ig fold structure is a nonlocal trans-β structure connecting two β-sheets. Ig folding is an important functional structure that is inseparable from the immune response and cell adhesion processes of vertebrates. The Ig-like domain is the classical structure of the constituent proteins of tailed double-stranded (ds) DNA phage particles. Phage Ig-like domains can be divided into three distinct sequence families, resembling classical immunoglobulin domains (I-Set), fibronectin type 3 repeats (FN3), and bacterial Ig-like domains (Big2). Ig-like domains are deceptive, able to be added to larger proteins through programmed ribosomal frameshifting, and are therefore not easily detected. The Ig-like domain may play an auxiliary role in phage infection by weakly interacting with carbohydrates on the bacterial cell surface.

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