ILDR2/B7-2 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7835
Synonyms:	rCynIg-like domain-containing protein/B7-2, Fc; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 isoform 1; Activation B7-2 antigen; CD86
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	G7NXR4 (A19-H240)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	90-120 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A P L K I Q A Y F N E T A D L P C Q F A N S Q N R S L S E L V V F W Q N Q E N L V L N E V Y L G K E K F D S V H S K Y M G R T S F D P E S W T L R L H N L Q I K D K G L Y Q C I I H H K R P T G M I R I H Q M N S E L S V L A N F S Q P E I V P I S N I T E N M Y I N L T C S S I H G Y P E P E K M S V L L R T K N S T I E Y D G V M Q K S Q D N V T E L Y D V S I S L S V S F P D V T S N M T I F C V L E T D K T Q L L S S P F S I E L E D P Q P P P D H
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5.
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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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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