

PD-L2 Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78505
Synonyms:	PDL2; PD-L2; Butyrophilin B7-DC; CD273, PDCD1 ligand 2; PDCD1L2; PDCD1LG2; B7DC; bA574F11.2; Btdc
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9BQ51 (L20-T220)
Gene ID:	80380
Molecular Weight:	40-52 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	PD-L2 Protein is integral to the costimulatory signal crucial for T-cell proliferation and IFNG production, operating in a PDCD1-independent manner. Its interaction with PDCD1, however, functions to inhibit T-cell proliferation by impeding cell cycle progression and cytokine production. The intricate interplay between PD-L2 and PDCD1 underscores its role as a regulatory checkpoint in modulating immune responses, influencing the activation and function of T cells. This molecular interaction adds a layer of complexity to the dynamic mechanisms governing T-cell behavior, highlighting PD-L2's versatile role in immune regulation.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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