

DESCRIPTION

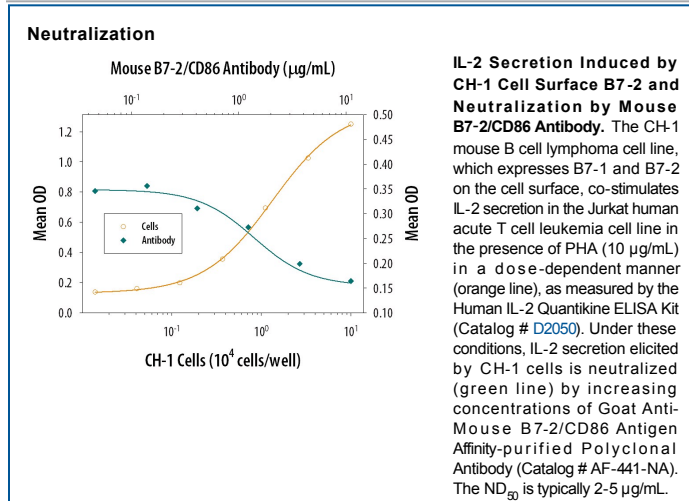
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse B7-2/CD86 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots (non-reducing and reducing conditions), less than 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human B7-2 is observed. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | <i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse B7-2/CD86 Extracellular domain |
| Endotoxin Level | <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Western Blot | 0.1 µg/mL | Recombinant Mouse B7-2/CD86 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 741-B2) |
| Neutralization | Measured by its ability to neutralize CH-1 cell surface B7-2-induced IL-2 secretion in the Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line. Linsley, P. <i>et al.</i> (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 87 :5031. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 2-5 µg/mL in the presence of 10 µg/mL PHA. | |

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | <p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

B7-1 and B7-2, together with their receptors CD28 and CTLA-4, constitute one of the dominant co-stimulatory pathways that regulate T- and B-cell responses. Although both CTLA-4 and CD28 can bind to the same ligands, CTLA-4 binds to B7-1 and B7-2 with a 20-100 fold higher affinity than CD28 and is involved in the down-regulation of the immune response. B7-1 is expressed on activated B cells, activated T cells, and macrophages. B7-2 is constitutively expressed on interdigitating dendritic cells, Langerhans cells, peripheral blood dendritic cells, memory B cells, and germinal center B cells. Additionally, B7-2 is expressed at low levels on monocytes and can be up-regulated through interferon γ . B7-1 and B7-2 are both members of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Mouse B7-2 is a 309 amino acid (aa) protein containing a putative 23 aa signal peptide, a 221 aa extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 44 aa cytoplasmic domain. Mouse B7-2 and B7-1 share 28% amino acid identity. Mouse and human B7-2 share 50% amino acid identity. However, it has been observed that both human and mouse B7-1 and B7-2 can bind to either human or mouse CD28 and CTLA-4, suggesting that there are conserved amino acids which form the B7-1/B7-2/CD28/CTLA-4 critical binding sites.

References:

1. Azuma, M. *et al.* (1993) *Nature* **366**:76.
2. Freeman, G.J. *et al.* (1993) *Science* **262**:909.
3. Freeman, G. *et al.* (1991) *J. Exp. Med.* **174**:625.
4. Selvakumar, A. *et al.* (1993) *Immunogenetics* **38**:292.
5. Chen, C. *et al.* (1994) *J. Immunol.* **152**:4929.
6. Freeman, G.J. *et al.* (1993) *J. Exp. Med.* **178**:2185.