

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human PD-L2/B7-DC protein Leu20-Pro219, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # Q9BQ51.2
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Leu20
Structure / Form	Labeled with Alexa Fluor® 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Predicted Molecular Mass	23 kDa

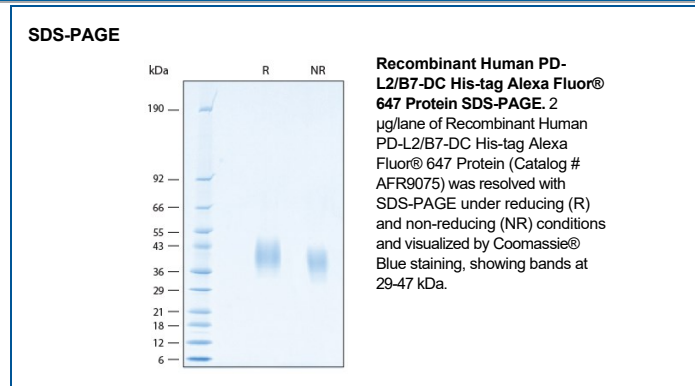
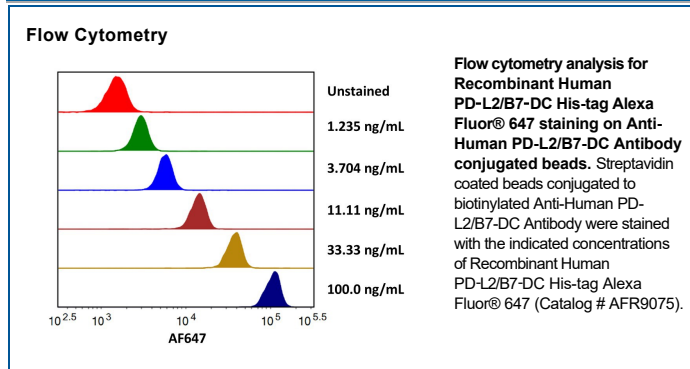
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	29-47 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by flow cytometry for its ability to bind anti-human PD-L2 Antibody conjugated beads. The concentration of Recombinant Human PD-L2/B7-DC His-tag Alexa Fluor® 647 (Catalog # AFR9075) that produces 50% of the binding response is 0.600-6.00 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Programmed Death Ligand 2 (PD-L2), also known as B7-DC and butyrophilin-like protein, is a member of the B7 family of proteins that provide signals for regulating T-cell activation and tolerance (1). Mature human PD-L2 consists of a 201 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one V-like and one C-like Ig domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 32 aa cytoplasmic domain (2, 3). Within the ECD, mouse and human PD-L2 share 72% aa sequence identity. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms that lack the second Ig-like domain and may be substituted and truncated following the first Ig-like domain (4). PD-L2 is expressed on dendritic cells, subsets of activated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, and memory B cells that differentiate into plasma cells (3, 5, 6). At inflammatory sites such as rheumatoid arthritis, allergen exposure, and virus infection, PD-L2 is up-regulated on synoviocytes, infiltrating macrophages, dendritic cells, and airway epithelial cells (7-11). PD-L2, along with B7-H1/PD-L1, binds to T cell PD-1 where it promotes IFN- γ production and CD40 Ligand up-regulation while inhibiting IL-4 production (2, 3, 12, 13). In addition, PD-L2 binds to RGM-B on macrophages and alveolar epithelial cells, supporting respiratory immune tolerance (14). In asthma, PD-L2 suppresses IL-5 and IL-13 production, promotes IL-12 production by dendritic cells, and supports allergen-induced airway hyper-responsiveness and mucus production (9, 11).

References:

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