

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human B7-2/CD86 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 37324
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human B7-2/CD86 Ala23-His244 Accession # P42081
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor Plus 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 618 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

ELISA Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

DATA

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

B7-1 and B7-2, together with their receptors CD28 and CTLA-4, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory 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. Human B7-2 is a 329 amino acid (aa) protein containing a putative 23 aa signal peptide, a 224 aa extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 61 aa cytoplasmic domain. Human B7-2 and B7-1 share 26% amino acid identity. Human and mouse 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.

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