

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human VSIG2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 541522
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human VSIG2 Val24-Ala243 Accession # Q961Q7-1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human VSIG2 and eGFP

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

V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 2 (VSIG2), also known as cortical thymocyte-like protein (CT-like protein), is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) that was originally described in *Xenopus* and was referred to as cortical thymocyte marker in *Xenopus*, or CTX. The clone isolated from the human genomic library was called CTH (1). Mature human VSIG2 is a single-pass type I transmembrane protein with a 220 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) that contains one C2-type and one V-type immunoglobulin-like domains, and a 63 aa cytoplasmic region linked to the ECD by a short 21 aa transmembrane domain. Human VSIG2 ECD shares 85% and 86% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat VSIG2, respectively. VSIG2 is structurally related to the B7 family of immune regulatory proteins. Our studies at R&D Systems show that VSIG2 inhibits T cell activation, including IL17 and interferon gamma production.

References:

1. Chrétien, I. *et al.* (1998) Eur. J. Immunol. **28**:4094.

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