Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse ICOS Ligand/ICOSL Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES4083

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4083

Size: 100µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_056605.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	54.3 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	75-85 kDa
Tag:	C-His-Fc
Bio-activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human ICOS at 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse B7-H2 Fc chimera with a linear range of 0.125.0 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Icosl, AU044799, B7-H2, B7RP, B7h, BG071784, GI50, GL50, GL50-B, ICOS-L, KIAA0653, LICOS, Ly115l, Mkiaa0653

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Lys 279

Background:

Inducible co-stimulator ligand (ICOSL), also known as B7-H2, is a member of the B7 family of co-stimulatory molecules related to B7 and B7-2. It is a transmembrane glycoprotein with extracellular IgV and IgC domains, and binds to ICOS on activated T cells, thus delivers a positive costimulatory signal for optimal T cell function. The structural features of ICOSL are crucial for its costimulatory function. Present study shows that ICOSL displays a marked oligomerization potential, resembling more like B7 than B7-2. B7-H2-dependent signaling may play an active role in a proliferative response rather than in cytokine and chemokine production. The CD28/B7 and ICOS/B7-H2 pathways are both critical for costimulating T cell immune responses. Deficiency in either pathway results in defective T cell activation, cytokine production and germinal center formation.