Human B7-2/CD86 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 37301

Catalog Number: MAB141

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human B7-2/CD86 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) B7-1, recombinant mouse B7-2, recombinant rat B7-2, rhB7-H1, rhB7-H2, rhB7-H3, rhB7-H3b, rhB7-H4, or rhB7-L2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 37301
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	*S. frugiperda* insect ovarian cell line *Sf* 21-derived recombinant human B7−2/CD86 Ala23-His244 Accession # P42081
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. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

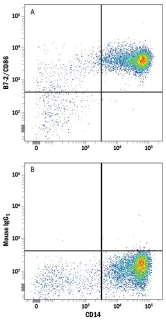
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human B7−2/CD86 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 141-B2)
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10^6 cells	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize B7−2/CD86-induced IL-2 secretion in the Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line. Freeman, G.J. *et al*. (1993) Science **262**:909. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 0.5-2.5 µg/mL in the presence of 2 µg/mL Recombinant Human B7−2/CD86 Fc Chimera.	

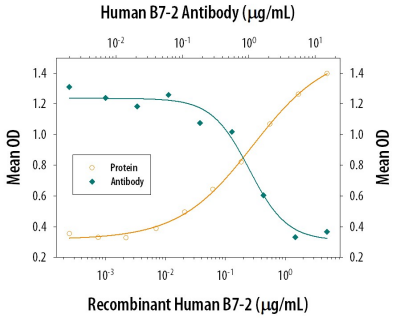
DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of B7-2/CD86 in Human Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD14 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB3832P) and either (A) Mouse Anti-Human B7-2/CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB141) or (B) Mouse IgG_1 Isotype Control (Catalog # MAB002) followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B).

Neutralization



Cell IL-2 Secretion Induced by B7-2/CD86 and Neutralization by Human B7-2/CD86 Antibody. Recombinant Human B7-2/CD86 Fc Chimera induces IL-2 secretion in the Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line), as measured by the Human IL-2 Quantikine kit (Catalog # D2050). Under these conditions, IL-2 secretion elicited by B7-2/CD86 is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Mouse Anti-Human B7-2/CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB141). The ND_{50} is typically 0.5-2.5 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 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.

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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.