Datasheet for ABIN7199522

HHLA2 Protein (His-Avi Tag,Biotin)

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	HHLA2
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This HHLA2 protein is labelled with His-Avi Tag,Biotin.

Product Details

Purpose:	Biotinylated Human B7-H7 / HHLA2 Protein, His,Avitag™ (MALS verified)
Sequence:	Ile 23 - Asn 344
Characteristics:	Biotinylated Human B7-H7, His,Avitag™ is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ile 23 - Asn 344 (Accession # Q9UM44-1).
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.
Grade:	MALS verified

Target Details

Target:	HHLA2
Alternative Name:	B7-H7 / HHLA2 (HHLA2 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: B7-H7,HHLA2,B7 Homolog 7,

Target Details

	Description: B7-H7 (HHLA2) is a newly identified B7 family member that regulates human T-cell functions. B7-H7 was previously known as human endogenous retrovirus-H long terminal repeat associating 2 (HHLA2) with unidentified function. Recently, B7-H7 has been identified as a specific ligand for human CD28H. The B7-H7-CD28H pathway strongly promoted CD4+ T-cell proliferation and cytokine production via an AKT-dependent signaling cascade in the presence of TCR signaling, suggesting B7-H7 comprises a new co-stimulatory pathway. The first IgV domain of B7-H7, which presumably binds to a putative receptor, shows the highest homology to other B7 family members.
Molecular Weight:	40.7 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_009003

Application Details

Application Notes:	This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (Avitag™). The protein has a calculated MW of 40.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 50-66 kDa under reducing (R) condition due to glycosylation.
Comment:	Ready-to-use Avitag™ biotinylated protein: The product is exclusively produced using the Avitag™ technology. Briefly, a unique 15 amino acid peptide, the Avi tag, is introduced into the recombinant protein during expression vector construction. The single lysine residue in the Avi tag is enzymatically biotinylated by the E. Coli biotin ligase BirA. This single-point enzymatic labeling technique brings many advantages for commonly used binding assays. The biotinylation happens on the lysine residue of Avi tag, and therefore does NOT interfere with the target protein's natural binding activities. In addition, when immobilized on an avidin-coated surface, the protein orientation is uniform because the position of the Avi tag in the protein is precisely controlled.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	-20 °C

Handling

Storage Comment:	-20°C