

Product datasheet for **RC206513L3V**

B7-2 (CD86) (NM_006889) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	B7-2 (CD86) (NM_006889) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD86
Synonyms:	B7-2; B7.2; B70; CD28LG2; LAB72
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006889
ORF Size:	969 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206513).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_006889.4 , NP_008820.3
RefSeq Size:	2794 bp
RefSeq ORF:	972 bp
Locus ID:	942
UniProt ID:	P42081
Cytogenetics:	3q13.33
Domains:	IGv, IG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Allograft rejection, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Graft-versus-host disease, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus, Viral myocarditis
MW:	37.02 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a type I membrane protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. This protein is expressed by antigen-presenting cells, and it is the ligand for two proteins at the cell surface of T cells, CD28 antigen and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4. Binding of this protein with CD28 antigen is a costimulatory signal for activation of the T-cell. Binding of this protein with cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 negatively regulates T-cell activation and diminishes the immune response. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, May 2011]