Three Polymorphic variants of Recombinant CD86-muIg

Ancell has produced recombinant CD86 constructs which differ at key amino acids. These differences affect the affinity of the constructs to CD152 as well as CD28. Polymorphisms in CD86 have been linked to asthma and related immune system disorders[2].

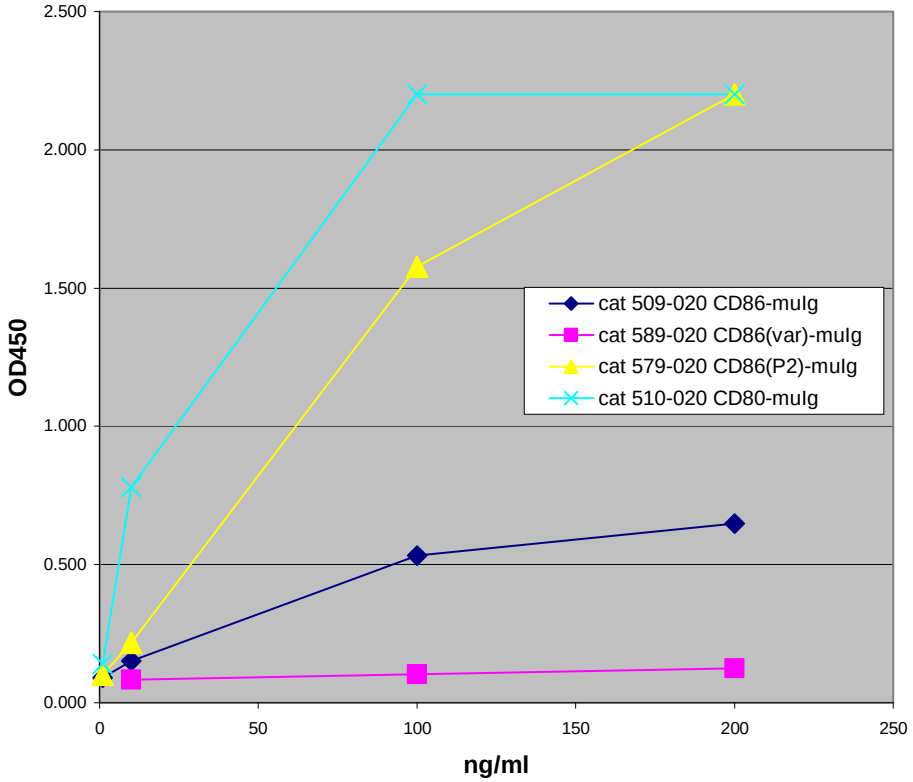
			Polymorphism					
Catalog #	**Ancell Product**	**Binding to CD152**	**V(54)A***	**H(113)R***	**M(120)V***	**M(126)I**	**I(185)V**	**I(216)T**
579-020	CD86(P2)-muIg	High					**x**	
509-020	CD86-muIg	Medium	**x**				**x**	**x**
589-020	CD86(var)-muIg	Low		**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	
			*** Residue Implicated in CD152 Binding[1]**					

References

1) Zhang X, S G Nathanson, et al. (2002) *PNAS* **100**(5): 2586-2591.

2) Corydon T J, A D Borglum, et al. (2007) J Med Genetics 44: 509-515.

Captured CD86 polymorphic variants detected by CD152-muIg/Biotin in EIA



Recombinant CD86 polymorphic variants are bound by recombinant CD152 in EIA

Fifty µl of recombinant CD86 variants were captured for 1 hour on Goat-anti-Mouse Ig –coated-96-well-plate at the indicated concentrations. CD80-muIg (cat #510-020) was included for reference. Plate wells were washed twice and blocked 15 minutes with 50 µl of 300 µg/ml Mouse IgG. Fifty µl of CD152-muIg/Biotin (cat# 501-030) was added directly to the blocking solution at a final concentration of 0.4 µg/ml. Plates were washed twice and incubated with 100 µl of Streptavidin/HRP for 30 minutes, after which they were washed three times and developed with 100 µl TMB/H_2O_2 substrate for 20 minutes. One hundred µl of 2N H_2SO_4 was added to fix, and plate wells were read at 450nm.