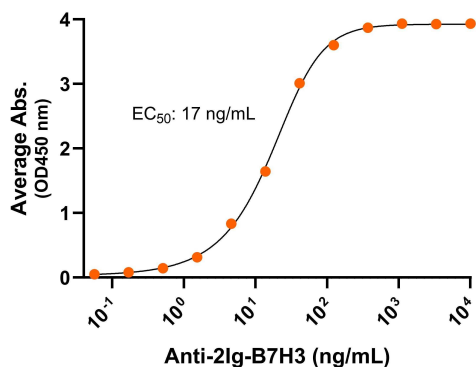


Bioactivity – Antibody Binding

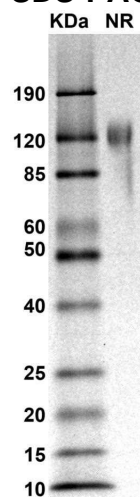
Human 2Ig-B7H3-His-Avi dimer, ELISA

0.2µg of 2Ig-B7H3 dimer per well



Immobilized human 2Ig-B7H3-His-Avi dimer protein (CSP-240982Ig) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind anti-human B7H3 monoclonal antibody with half maximal effective concentration (EC50) range of 8.7-34.8 ng/mL (QC tested).

SDS-PAGE



MW: Molecular Weight marker reduced condition
NR: 2Ig-B7H3 dimer under non-reduced condition

The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reducing conditions is 85-125 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Expression Host
HEK293T

Purity
Greater than 90% dimer form as determined by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing condition

Protein Construct
2Ig-B7H3 dimer protein contains a 2Ig-B7H3 extracellular domain with a single pair of IgV-like and IgC-like immunoglobulin domains (UniProt# Q5ZPR3-2) fused with a dimer motif followed by a tandem His-Avi tag at the C-terminus. Expressed in HEK293T cell line.

SDS-Page Molecular Weight
67 kDa. The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reducing conditions is 85-125 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Shipping Conditions
Frozen Dry Ice

Protein Name
B7H3

Alternate Name(s)
Cluster of Differentiation 276 (CD276), 2IgB7-H3, 2Ig-B7H3, B7-H3, B7H3, B7RP-2

Amino Acid Range
L29-A466

Formulation
0.22µm filtered PBS, pH 7.4

Stability & Storage
-80°C

Background

Human B7 Homolog 3 (B7H3, B7-H3) is a member of the B7 family of immune checkpoint proteins involved in regulating immune responses. Human B7H3 has 2 isoforms: 2Ig-B7H3 (2Ig-B7-H3, 2IgB7H3) and 4Ig-B7H3 (4Ig-B7-H3, 4IgB7H3). B7H3 is a Type I membrane protein characterized by an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. The 2Ig-B7H3 isoform contains a single pair of IgV-like and IgC-like immunoglobulin domains while the 4Ig-B7H3 isoform has two pairs of IgV-like and IgC-like immunoglobulin domains in the extracellular region. B7H3 is also known as B7-H3, Cluster of Differentiation 276 (CD276), and B7RP-2. B7H3 has limited expression on normal tissues but is highly expressed in many cancer cells including lung, kidney, ovarian, colorectal, liver, and breast cancers, which can contribute to immune evasion by inhibiting T cell activation. B7H3 can form a dimer that is critical for its function and can more effectively interact with its receptor(s) on T cells and other immune cells. B7H3 is overexpressed in up to 60% of all cancers and due to its selective expression on solid tumors B7H3 has become a critical target for cancer therapies