



# CD86 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-13812
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	CD86
<b>Protein Name</b>	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human CD86 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity</b>	CD86 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD86 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	CD86; CD28LG2; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86; Activation B7-2 antigen; B70; BU63; CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2; FUN-1; CD antigen CD86
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.
<b>Function</b>	function:Receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4. May play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-cells within 24 hours after activation. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation.,online information:CD86 entry,PTM:Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subunit:Interacts with MARCH8. Interacts with human herpesvirus 8 MIR2 protein (Probable). Interacts with adenovirus subgroup B fiber proteins and acts as

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## Background

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],

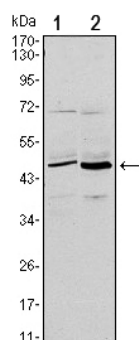
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

## Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody against L1210 (1) and MOLT-4 (2) cell lysate.