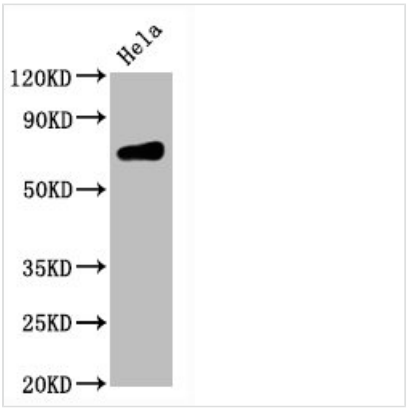
CD86 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA004965A0HU
Abbreviation	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P42081
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:2000
Relevance	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.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86, Activation B7-2 antigen, B70, BU63, CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2, FUN-1, CD86, CD86, CD28LG2
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	CD86
Accession NO.	1G8

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in Hela whole cell lysate
All lanes CD86 antibody at 0.55µg/ml
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 70 KDa
Observed band size: 70 KDa

Description

The CD86 recombinant monoclonal antibody is a highly specific antibody that recognizes the human protein CD86. This CD86 antibody was made by transfecting human CD86 monoclonal antibody gene-vector clones into a cell line for in vitro expression, then purifying the antibody using affinity chromatography from the tissue culture supernatant (TCS). The human CD86 monoclonal antibody was produced by immunizing mice with a human CD86 synthetic peptide. The isotype of this CD86 antibody is the same as rabbit IgG. This CD86 antibody is recommended for ELISA and WB.

CD86, also known as B7-2, is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is typically found on APCs such as macrophages, dendritic cells, and B cells. CD86 is a well-known costimulatory molecule that binds to CD28 and CTLA-4 on $CD4^+$ T cells to augment or reduce T cell activation signals, respectively. And it is required for germinal center development. CD86 expression is modest in resting B cells, but it rises in response to BCR, CD40, IL-4R, LPS receptor, or 2-adrenergic receptor stimulation.