

CD86 Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11714

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P42081
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	37682

Additional Information

Gene ID	942
Positive Control	WB
Application & Usage	WB~~1:1000
Other Names	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86, Activation B7-2 antigen, B70, BU63, CTLA-4 counter-receptor B72, FUN-1, CD86, CD86, CD28LG2
Target/Specificity	CD86
Antibody Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Handling	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	CD86 Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD86
Synonyms	CD28LG2
Function	Receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4

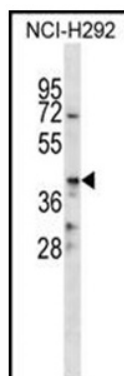
(PubMed:[12196291](#)). May play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-cells within 24 hours after activation (PubMed:[7527824](#)). Also involved in the regulation of B cells function, plays a role in regulating the level of IgG(1) produced. Upon CD40 engagement, activates NF-kappa-B signaling pathway via phospholipase C and protein kinase C activation (By similarity).

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

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 two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described, but their full-length sequences have not been determined.

Images



Western blot analysis of CD86 in NCI-H292 cell line lysate.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.