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# CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone C86/1146 ]
Catalog # AH12682

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC, IF, FC |
| **Primary Accession** | P42081 |
| **Other Accession** | 942, 171182 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | Mouse / IgG1, kappa |
| **Clone Names** | C86/1146 |
| **Calculated MW** | 37682 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 942 |
| **Other Names** | T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86, Activation B7-2 antigen, B70, BU63, CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2, FUN-1, CD86, CD86, CD28LG2 |
| **Application Note** | WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 |
| **Storage** | Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months. |
| **Precautions** | CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

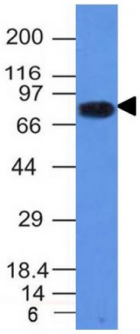
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| **Name** | CD86 |
| **Synonyms** | CD28LG2 |
| **Function** | Costimulatory molecule that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily that plays an important role in T-lymphocyte activation (PubMed:12196291, PubMed:7694363). Acts as the primary auxiliary signal augmenting the MHC/TCR signal in naive T-cells by acting as a ligand for the CD28 receptor which is constitutively expressed on the cell surface of T-cells (PubMed:12196291, PubMed:7694363). 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 |

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| | engagement, activates NF-kappa-B signaling pathway via phospholipase C and protein kinase C activation (By similarity). Also acts as an inhibitor of T-cell activation by acting as a ligand for CTLA4, a decoy receptor, thereby blocking CD28-mediated T-cell priming (PubMed:11279501). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein |
| **Tissue Location** | Expressed on the surfaces of antigen-presenting cells. |

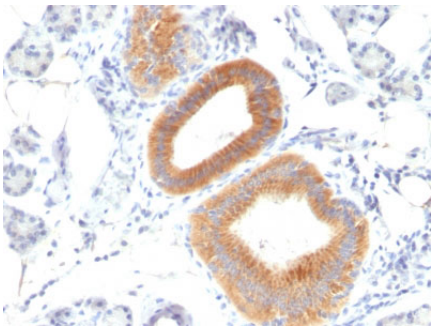
## Background

Recognizes a protein of 70kDa, which is identified as CD86. CD86 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface receptors. It is expressed at high levels on resting peripheral monocytes and dendritic cells and at very low density on resting B and T lymphocytes. CD86 expression is rapidly upregulated by B cell specific stimuli with peak expression at 18 to 42 hours after stimulation. CD86, along with CD80/B71, is an important accessory molecule in T cell co-stimulation via its interaction with CD28 and CD152/CTLA4. Since CD86 has rapid kinetics of induction, it is believed to be the major CD28 ligand expressed early in the immune response. It is also found on malignant Hodgkin and Reed Sternberg (HRS) cells in Hodgkin's disease.

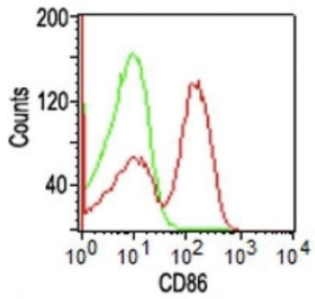
## Images




Western Blot Analysis of Daudi Cell Lysate using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).




Flow Cytometry of human PBMC's using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).

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