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# CD86 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78935

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC-P, IP |
| **Primary Accession** | P42081 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Purification** | Affinity Chromatography |
| **Calculated MW** | 37682 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 942 |
| **Other Names** | CD86 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IP~~N/A |
| **Format** | 1xPBS(pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA |
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

## 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 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 |

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| | 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

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.

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