

CD86 (PT0048R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8023
Reactivity :	Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	CD86
Fields :	>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Intestinal immune network for IgA production;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Autoimmune thyroid disease;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Allograft rejection;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Viral myocarditis
Gene Name :	CD86 CD28LG2
Protein Name :	CD86
Human Gene Id :	942
Human Swiss Prot No :	P42081
Mouse Gene Id :	12524
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P42082
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1000,WB 1:500-5000,IF 1:200-1000,ELISA 1:5000-20000,IP 1:50-200
Purification :	Protein A

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 60-80kD

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],

Function : 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

Subcellular Location : Membranous

Tag : hot,recombinant

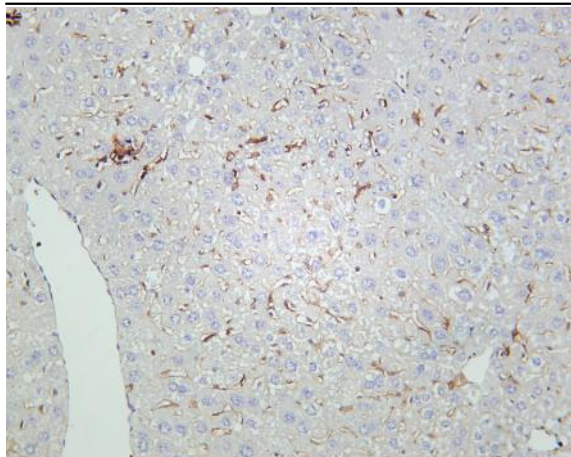
Sort : 1

No4 : 1

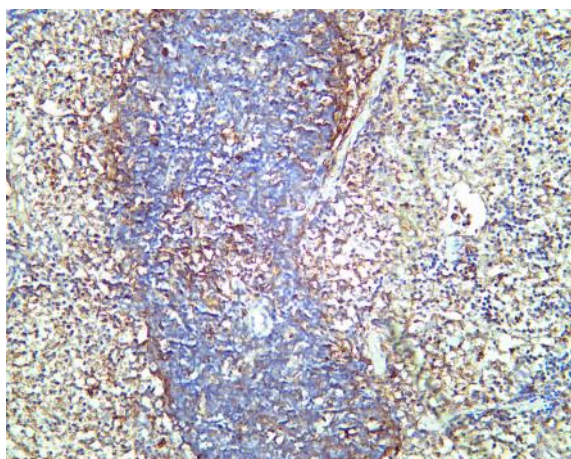
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

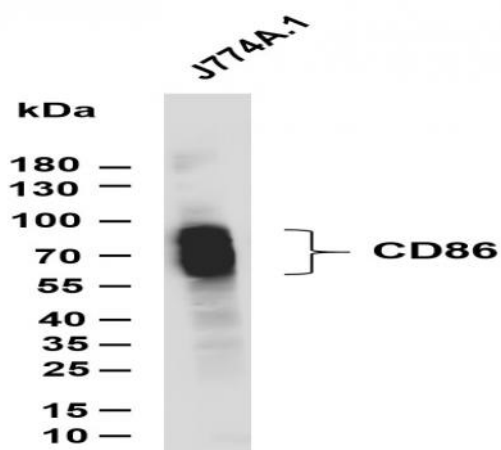
Products Images



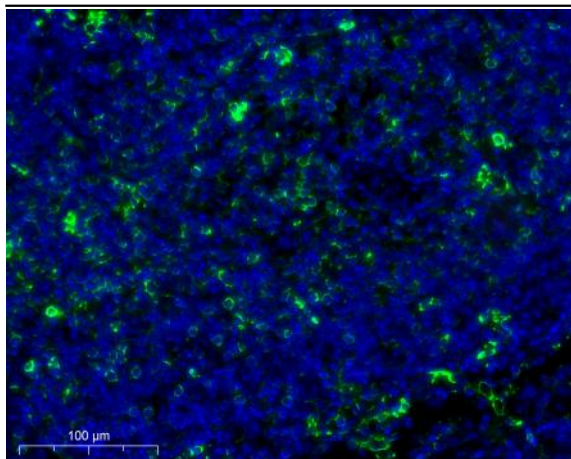
Mouse liver tissue was stained with Anti-CD86 (PT0048R) rabbit Antibody



Mouse spleen tissue was stained with Anti-CD86 (PT0048R) rabbit Antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD86 (PT0048R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: J774A.1
Predicted band size: 35kDa Observed band size: 60-85kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen. Primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). an Multi colour-Fluorescence kit (RS0035, Immunoway). EDTA based antigen retrieval was used before Green tyramide signal amplification. DAPI (dark blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (3D histech).