

## CD86 rabbit pAb

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| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YT7823  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Rat;Mouse;  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IF;ELISA   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | CD86  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>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 |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | CD86 CD28LG2  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | CD86  |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 942   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P42081  |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 12524   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | P42082  |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Synthesized peptide derived from human CD86   |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human CD86   |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | WB 1:500-2000; IF ICC 1:100-500; ELISA 1:5000-20000   |
| <b>Purification :</b>        | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-   |

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

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**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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

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**Molecularweight :** 60-80kD

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**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],

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**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

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**Subcellular Location :** Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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**Expression :** Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

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