

**CD86-FC recombinant protein**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD3081
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Purity :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD86
<b>Protein Name :</b>	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (Activation B7-2 antigen) (B70) (BU63) (CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2) (FUN-1) (CD antigen CD86)
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid:24-247,with FC tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	942
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P42081
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Function :</b>	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 (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).; [Isoform 2]: Interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation.; (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for adenovirus subgroup B.
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Expression :</b>	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

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