

**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63]**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AH10095****Specification**

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**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Product Information**

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application       | <b>IP, WB</b>            |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P42081</a>   |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b> |
| Host              | <b>Mouse</b>             |
| Clonality         | <b>Monoclonal</b>        |
| Isotype           | <b>IgG1, kappa</b>       |
| Calculated MW     | <b>70kDa KDa</b>         |

**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Additional Information****Gene ID** 942**Other Names**

T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86, Activation B7-2 antigen, B70, BU63, CTLA-4 counter-receptor B72, FUN-1, CD86, CD86, CD28LG2

**Target/Specificity**

ARH-77 (B-lymphoblastoid cell line)

**Format**

0.5 ml at 100ug/ml; Conjugated to FITC

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Protein Information****Name** CD86**Synonyms** CD28LG2**Function**Receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4 (PubMed: [12196291](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12196291)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

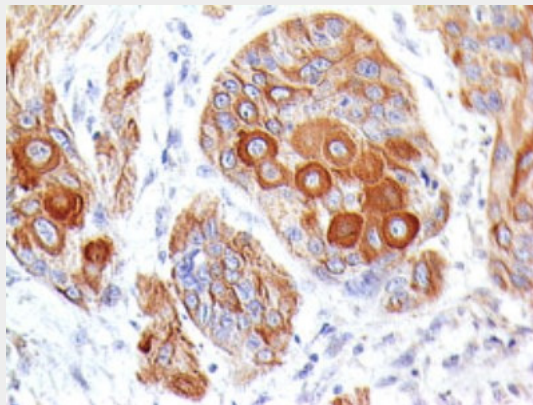
Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Protocols**

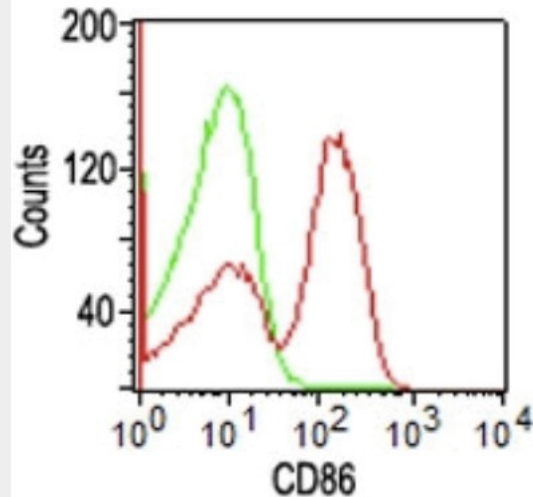
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Images**



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human esophageal tumor stained with CD86 MAb (BU63).



FCM staining of human PBMCs using CD86 MAb (BU63).

### **CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - Background**

Recognizes a protein of 70kDa, which is identified as CD86 (HLDA V; WS Code BP BP072. HLDA V; WS Code A A109. HLDA VI; WS Code BP 95. HLDA VI; WS Code B CD86.9). 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.

### **CD86 Antibody [Clone BU63] - References**

1. Engel P, Gribben JG, Freeman GJ, Zhou LJ, Nozawa Y, Abe M, Nadler LM, Wakasa H, Tedder TF: The B7-2 (B70) costimulatory molecule expressed by monocytes and activated B lymphocytes is the CD86 differentiation antigen. *Blood*. 1994;84(5):1402-7.
2. Caux C, Vanbervliet B, Massacrier C, Azuma M, Okumura K, Lanier LL, Banchereau J: B70/B7-2 is identical to CD86 and is the major functional ligand for CD28 expressed on human dendritic cells. *J Exp Med*. 1994;180(5):1841-7.
3. Mauri D, Wyss-Coray T, Gallati H, Pichler WJ: Antigen-presenting T cells induce the development of cytotoxic CD4+ T cells. I. Involvement of the CD80-CD28 adhesion molecules. *J Immunol*. 1995;155(1):118-27.
4. Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).
5. Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing Inc. (1997).