

**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone C86/1146 ]**  
**Catalog # AH12682**

**Specification**

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**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,1,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P42081</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">942</a> , <a href="#">171182</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	70kDa KDa

**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 942

**Other Names**

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

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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**

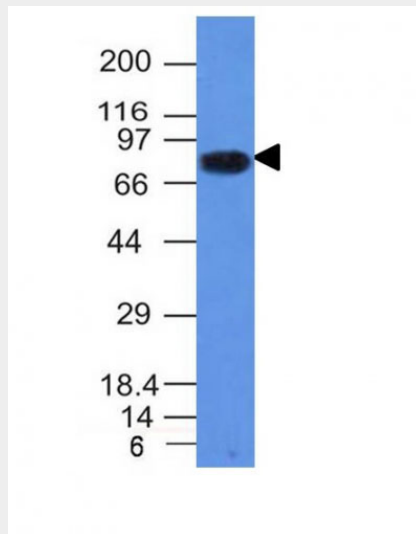
Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

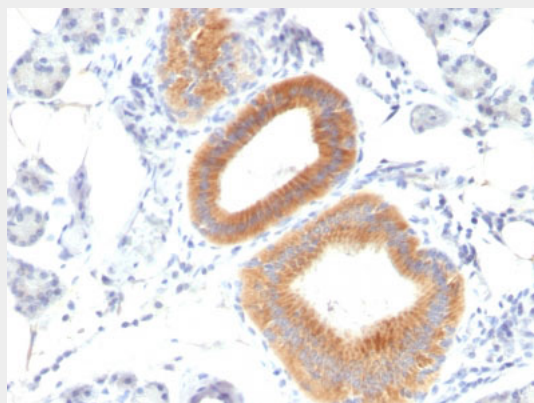
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

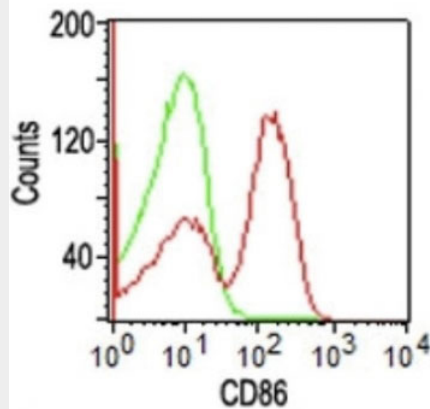
**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**



Western Blot Analysis of Daudi Cell Lysate using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).



Flow Cytometry of human PBMC's using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (C86/1146).

**CD86 (Dendritic Cells Maturation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Recognizes a protein of 70kDa, which is identified as CD86. 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.