

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CD86.

Catalog # AT1449a

Specification

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	IP
Primary Accession	P42081
Other Accession	BC040261
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Calculated MW	37682

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - 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

CD86 (AAH40261, 220 a.a. ~ 329 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

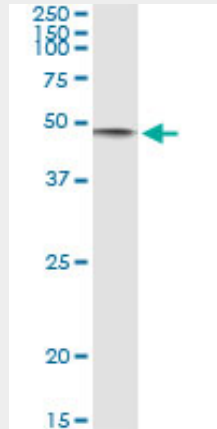
CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

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 (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Immunoprecipitation of CD86 transfected lysate using anti-CD86 monoclonal antibody and Protein A Magnetic Bead ([U0007](#)), and immunoblotted with CD86 MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody.

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - 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 two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described, but their full-length sequences have not been determined.

CD86 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

CTLA4 and CD86 gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Liu Y, et al. Hum Immunol, 2010 Aug 21. PMID 20732370. Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolidinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086. The role of CD80/CD86 in generation and maintenance of functional virus-specific CD8+ T cells in mice infected with lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus. Grujic M, et al. J Immunol, 2010 Aug 1. PMID 20601595. Interleukin-9 polymorphism in infants with respiratory syncytial virus infection: an opposite effect in boys and girls. Schuurhof A, et al. Pediatr Pulmonol, 2010 Jun. PMID 20503287. Polymorphisms in the 2q33 and 3q21 chromosome regions including T-cell coreceptor and ligand genes may influence susceptibility to pemphigus foliaceus. Dalla-Costa R, et al. Hum Immunol, 2010 Aug. PMID 20433886.