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CD86 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16101b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P42081
Other Accession	NP_008820.2, NP_787058.3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB33620
Calculated MW	37682
Antigen Region	269-298

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	This CD86 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 269-298 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD86.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD86 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD86
Synonyms	CD28LG2
Function	Costimulatory molecule that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily

	that plays an important role in T-lymphocyte activation (PubMed:12196291, PubMed:7694363). Acts as the primary auxiliary signal augmenting the MHC/TCR signal in naive T-cells by acting as a ligand for the CD28 receptor which is constitutively expressed on the cell surface of T-cells (PubMed:12196291, PubMed:7694363). 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). Also acts as an inhibitor of T-cell activation by acting as a ligand for CTLA4, a decoy receptor, thereby blocking CD28-mediated T-cell priming (PubMed:11279501).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed on the surfaces of antigen-presenting cells.

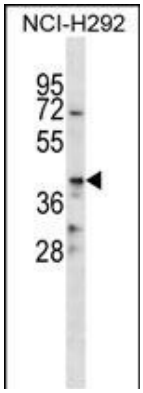
Background

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. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Liu, Y., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(11):1141-1146(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Grujic, M., et al. J. Immunol. 185(3):1730-1743(2010)
Dalla-Costa, R., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(8):809-817(2010)
Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010)

Images



CD86 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16101b) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CD86 antibody detected the CD86 protein (arrow).