

## CD86 (PN0418) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0550
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD86
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD86 CD28LG2
<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>Human Gene Id :</b>	942
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P42081
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD86
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD86 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Toll_Like;Intestinal immune network for IgA production;Type I diabetes mellitus;Autoimmune thyroid disease;Systemic lupus erythematosus;Allograft rejection;Graft-versus-

<b>Background :</b>	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 several transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, May 2011]
<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. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation.,online information:CD86 entry,PTM:Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subunit:Interacts with MARCH8. Interacts with human herpesvirus 8 MIR2 protein (Probable). Interacts with adenovirus subgroup B fiber proteins and acts as a recept
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Expression :</b>	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.
<b>Tag :</b>	recombinant
<b>Sort :</b>	3692
<b>No4 :</b>	1

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