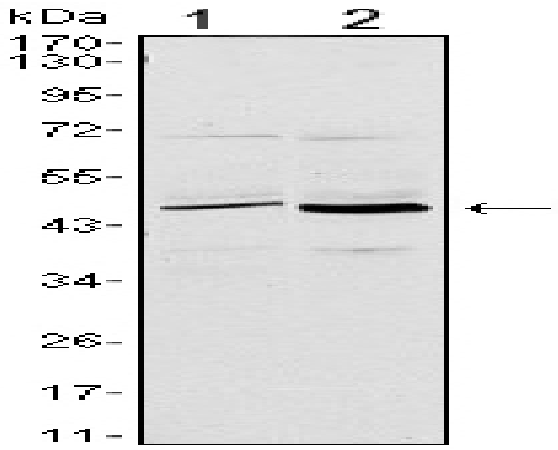
Best Tools for immunology Research

CD86 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0137
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	CD86
Fields :	>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Intestinal immune network for IgA production;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Autoimmune thyroid disease;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Allograft rejection;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Viral myocarditis
Gene Name :	CD86
Protein Name :	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
Human Gene Id :	942
Human Swiss Prot No :	P42081
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P42082
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human CD86 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	CD86 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD86 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight :	60-80kD
Cell Pathway :	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-
P References :	1. Clin Exp Allergy. 2009 Dec;39(12):1852-6. 2. Am J Hum Genet. 2009 Nov;85(5):628-42. 3. Immunology. 2009 Nov;128(3):334-41
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 several transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, May 2011],
Function :	function: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
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Expression :	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	752
No4 :	1

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using CD86 Monoclonal Antibody against L1210 (1) and MOLT-4 (2) cell lysate.