Best Tools for immunology Research

CD86 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7823
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IF;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 CD28LG2
Protein Name :	CD86
Human Gene Id :	942
Human Swiss Prot No :	P42081
Mouse Gene Id :	12524
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P42082
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD86
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human CD86
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000; IF ICC 1:100-500; ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 60-80kD

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.

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