Best Tools for immunology Research

CD86 (PN0416) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0548
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA;FCM
Target :	CD86
Gene Name :	CD86 CD28LG2
Protein Name :	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (Activation B7-2 antigen) (B70) (BU63) (CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2) (FUN-1) (CD antigen CD86)
Human Gene Id :	942
Human Swiss Prot No :	P42081
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human CD86
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD86 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2μg/Test
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
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-

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 ofThis protein with CD28 antigen is a costimulatory signal for activation of the T-cell. Binding ofThis 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 : 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

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Expression : Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.

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