CD86 monoclonal antibody, clone BU63 (APC)

Catalog # MAB4467 Size 100 Reactions

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native CD86.
Immunogen	Native purified CD86 from human ARH-77 cell.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	70
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a 70 KDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	APC
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (10 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store in the dark at 4°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Functional Study

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- Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections)
- Flow Cytometry
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot

Gene Info — CD86

Entrez GeneID	942
Gene Name	CD86
Gene Alias	B7-2, B70, CD28LG2, LAB72, MGC34413
Gene Description	CD86 molecule
Omim ID	601020
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	B-lymphocyte activation antigen B7-2|B7-2 antigen|CD28 antigen ligand 2|CD86 antigen|CD86 antigen (CD28 antigen ligand 2, B7-2 antigen)|CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2

Publication Reference

- Suppression of colon inflammation by CD80 blockade: evaluation in two murine models of inflammatory bowel disease.

  Eri R, Kodumudi KN, Summerlin DJ, Srinivasan M.

  Inflammatory Bowel Diseases 2008 Apr; 14(4):458.

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- Insertion of host-derived costimulatory molecules CD80 (B7.1) and CD86 (B7.2) into human immunodeficiency virus type 1 affects the virus life cycle.

  Giguere JF, Bounou S, Paquette JS, Madrenas J, Tremblay MJ.

  Journal of Virology 2004 Jun; 78(12):6222.

- The B7-2 (B70) costimulatory molecule expressed by monocytes and activated B lymphocytes is the CD86 differentiation antigen.

  Engel P, Gribben JG, Freeman GJ, Zhou LJ, Nozawa Y, Abe M, Nadler LM, Wakasa H, Tedder TF.

  Blood 1992 Jun; 69(6):915.

Pathway

- Allograft rejection
- Autoimmune thyroid disease
- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)
- Graft-versus-host disease
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Toll-like receptor signaling pathway
- Type I diabetes mellitus

Disease

- Acute Disease
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Bronchiolitis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chronic Disease
- Colorectal Neoplasms

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- Coronary Artery Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Drug Eruptions
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hypersensitivity
- Infant
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Malignant melanoma
- Melanoma
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Pemphigus
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections
- Sarcoidosis
- Scleroderma
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome

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