

## ARG21093 anti-CD86 antibody [2D10] (PE-Cyanine 5)

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: 4°C

### Summary

Product Description	PE-Cyanine 5-conjugated Rat Monoclonal antibody [2D10] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	BL, ELISA, FACS, IHC-Fr
Specificity	Mouse CD86.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2D10
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD86
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Mouse B cell lymphoma cell line 5C2
Conjugation	PE-Cyanine 5
Alternate Names	B70; B7.2; LAB72; CD antigen CD86; B7-2; FUN-1; CD28LG2; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86; CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2; Activation B7-2 antigen; BU63

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	BL	Assay-dependent
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	< 0.2 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and Sucrose.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	Sucrose
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be

gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

---

Database links

[GeneID: 12524 Mouse](#)

[Swiss-port # P42082 Mouse](#)

Gene Symbol

CD86

Gene Full Name

CD86 antigen

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

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. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

38 kDa

PTM

Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.