

ARG23268 anti-CD86 antibody [IL-A190]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [IL-A190] recognizes CD86 Clone IL-A190 recognises the bovine CD86 cell surface antigen, which is expressed by dendritic cells, activated macrophages and activated B cells. CD86 plays an important role in co-stimulation of T cells in the primary immune response.
Tested Reactivity	Bov, Sheep
Tested Application	FACS
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	IL-A190
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD86
Species	Bovine
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
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
	FACS	1:25 - 1:200
Application Note	FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100 µl. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

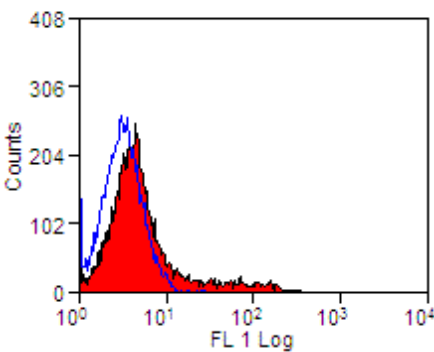
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide,
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. 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

Gene Symbol	CD86
Gene Full Name	CD86 molecule
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. [UniProt]

Images



ARG23268 anti-CD86 antibody [IL-A190] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Bovine peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with ARG23268 anti-CD86 antibody [IL-A190] followed by Goat anti Mouse IgG (FITC).