

## ARG23349 anti-CD86 antibody [B-T7] (low endotoxin)

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-T7] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, FuncSt
Specificity	This antibody recognizes the B7.2, B70 antigen, a 80 kDa protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-T7
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD86
Species	Human
Immunogen	B70 transfected P815 cell line
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
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

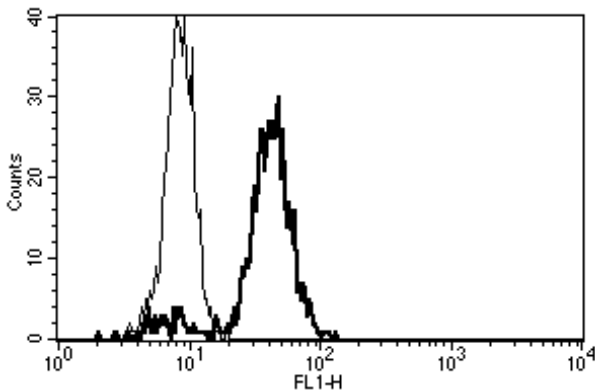
### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm and treated to remove endotoxins.
Buffer	PBS
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.

## Bioinformatics

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



ARG23349 anti-CD86 antibody [B-T7] (low endotoxin) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Monocytes stained with ARG23349 anti-CD86 antibody [B-T7] (low endotoxin).