

## Product datasheet

# Anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] ab119857

1 Abreviews 8 References

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1]
<b>Description</b>	Rat monoclonal [GL-1] to CD86
<b>Host species</b>	Rat
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IP, IHC-Fr, Functional Studies, Flow Cyt, Blocking, ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	LPS-activated CBA/Cs Mouse splenic B cells.
<b>Positive control</b>	Mouse splenocytes.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze. Store undiluted.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.14% Monobasic dihydrogen sodium phosphate
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	This purified format is guaranteed to be >90% pure as determined by SDS-PAGE analysis.
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	GL-1
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab119857** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Functional Studies		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. <a href="#">ab18450</a> - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
Blocking		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed by activated B-lymphocytes and monocytes.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane.

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