abcam

ab242142

Anti-CD86 antibody [EPR22958-106]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR22958-106
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.64 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/600
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Cd86

Function	Costimulatory molecule that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily that plays an important role in T-lymphocyte activation (By similarity). Acts as the primary auxiliary signal augmenting the MHC/TCR signal in naive T-cells by acting as a ligand for the CD28 receptor which is constitutively expressed on the cell surface of T-cells (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). Also involved in the regulation of B cells function, plays a role in regulating the level of IgG(1) produced (PubMed:23241883). Upon CD40 engagement, activates NF-kappa-B signaling pathway via phospholipase C and protein kinase C activation (PubMed:23241883). Also acts as an inhibitor of T-cell activation by acting as a ligand for CTLA4, a decoy receptor, thereby blocking CD28-mediated T-cell priming (PubMed:7504059, PubMed:7513726).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD86 also known as B7-2 is a protein involved in the regulation of the immune response. It has an approximate mass of 70 kDa and is expressed on antigen-presenting cells like dendritic cells monocytes and macrophages. Notably CD86 is present on macrophages including those in tissues such as skin and lymphoid organs. Expressed on these cells CD86 serves as a vital mediator in the co-stimulatory signals necessary for T cell activation and survival.
Biological function summary	CD86 plays a significant role in the immune system by providing secondary signals for T cell activation and differentiation. It is a part of the B7 protein family and forms a complex with CD28 and CTLA-4 on T cells. When CD86 binds to CD28 it sends positive co-stimulatory signals which promote T cell proliferation and cytokine production. On the other hand interaction with CTLA-4 transmits an inhibitory signal which reduces immune response. This dual interaction helps to balance immune activation and tolerance.
Pathways	CD86 takes part in important immune-related signaling pathways particularly the T cell receptor signaling pathway and the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. Both pathways are fundamental for initiating immune responses. CD86's interaction with CD28 activates downstream signaling cascades including PI3K-Akt which is important for cell survival and growth. Additionally CD86 collaborates with other proteins such as CD80 another co-stimulatory molecule to amplify T cell activation within these pathways.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD86 is associated with autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. In autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis the overexpression or dysregulation of CD86 can lead to excessive T cell activation causing immune system attacks on the body's own tissues. Similarly in transplant rejection CD86 may contribute by enhancing immune response against transplanted organs. The engagement between CD86 and CD28 is a critical factor in these conditions and therapies targeting this interaction are under exploration to mitigate the immune response.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

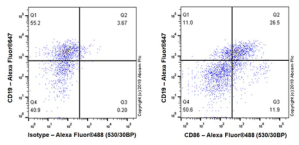
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In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

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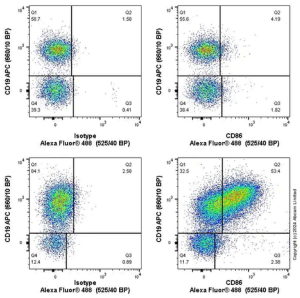
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD86 antibody [EPR22958-106] (ab242142)

CD86 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-CD86 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse splenocytes (treated with 1 ug/ml lipopolysaccharide (LPS) for 3 days) labelling CD86 with ab242142 at 1/600 (Right) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) isotype control (Left). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 was used as the secondary antibody.
Cells were stained with rabbit IgG (Left) or ab242142 (Right). Then stained with anti-CD19 conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647.
Gated on viable cells.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD86 antibody [EPR22958-106] (ab242142)

CD86 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-CD86 antibody

Flow cytometry overlay histogram showing mouse splenocytes treated with 1µg/ml LPS for 3 days (bottom) and negative untreated mouse splenocytes (top). Cells were stained with ab242142 (right) or Recombinant Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. The cells were incubated in 1x PBS containing 10% mouse serum and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab242142 (1x 10^6 in 100µl at 0.2 µg/ml (1/10,500)) for 30min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD19.

The secondary antibody Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed was incubated at 1/2000 for 30min on ice.

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.