

## Purified Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[BU63]

catalog number: E-AB-F1012A

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

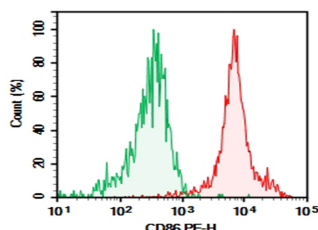
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	BU63
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ( $1 \times 10^5$ - $5 \times 10^5$ cells)
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### Data



Human peripheral blood monocyte were stained with 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Purified Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[BU63] (Right) and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by PE-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

CD86 is an 80 kD immunoglobulin superfamily member also known as B7-2, B70, and Ly-58. CD86 is expressed on activated B and T cells, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and astrocytes. CD86, along with CD80, is the ligand of CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4). CD86 is expressed earlier in the immune response than CD80. CD86 has also been shown to be involved in immunoglobulin class-switching and triggering of NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. CD86 binds to CD28 to transduce costimulatory signals for T cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD86 can bind to CD152 as well, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.

### For Research Use Only