FITC Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[IT2.2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1269C

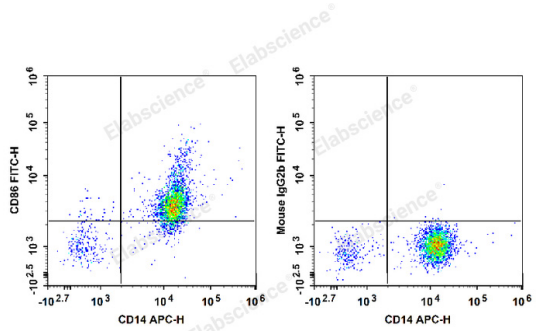
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	IT2.2
Isotype Control	FITC Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD14 FITC and Anti-Human CD86 FITC (left) or Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control FITC (right). Cells in the monocyte gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Activation B7-2 antigen;B7-2;B7.2;B70;BU63;CD28LG;CD28LG2;CD86;CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B;CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B7.2;ETC;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;FUN;FUN-1;LAB;LAB72;T-lymphocyte activation antigen C

For Research Use Only

Uniprot ID	P42081
Gene ID	942
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.