

Biotin Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994B

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

Description

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| Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG2a, κ |
| Clone No. | GL-1 |
| Isotype Control | Biotin Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833B] |
| Conjugation | Biotin |
| Storage Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA. |

Applications

Recommended usage

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| FCM | Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is $\leq 1.0 \mu\text{g}$ per 10^6 cells in 100 μL volume or 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. |
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Preparation & Storage

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| Storage | Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Do not freeze. |
| Shipping | Ice bag |

Antigen Information

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| Alternate Names | Activation B7-2 antigen;Cd86;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 |
| Uniprot ID | P42082 |
| Gene ID | 12524 |
| 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, macrophages, dendritic cells, and astrocytes. CD86, along with CD80, is a 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 co-stimulatory signals for T cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD86 can also bind to CD152, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells. |

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