

Biotin Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: GFH0994B

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

Description

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.

Applications

Recommended usage

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 $100 \mu\text{L}$ volume or $100 \mu\text{L}$ of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12 months. Do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

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.