

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

FITC Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994UC

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse **Host** Rat

lsotype Rat lgG2a, κ

Clone No. GL-1

Isotype Control FITC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833C]

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).

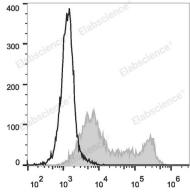
Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μ g/10⁶ cells in 100 μ L volume].

Data



LPS-stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

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;Cd86;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;T-lymphocyte

activation antigen CD86

 Uniprot ID
 P42082

 Gene ID
 12524

For Research Use Only

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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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