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FITC Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[BU63]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1012C

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

Description

Reactivity Human Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1, κ

Clone No. BU63

Isotype Control FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792C]

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.

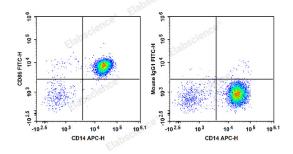
Applications Recommended usage

FCM Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount

of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L 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 APC and Anti-Human CD86 FITC (left) or Mouse IgG1, 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;Cd86;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;T-lymphocyte

activation antigen CD86

 Uniprot ID
 P42081

 Gene ID
 942

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, 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.

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