

## Purified Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

catalog number: **E-AB-F0994A**

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

### Description

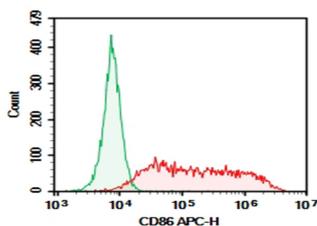
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD86 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2a, κ
<b>Clone</b>	GL-1
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 µg/mL(0.5×10 <sup>6</sup> -1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
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### Data



Verified Samples in FCM: HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse CD86 gene

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### 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.

### For Research Use Only