



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Purified Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

catalog number: E-AB-F0994A

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

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Reactivity Mouse Host Rat

Isotype Rat IgG2a, κ

Clone GL-1

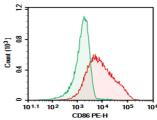
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer.

Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM $2 \mu g/mL(0.5 \times 10^6 - 1 \times 10^6 \text{ cells})$

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1] (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by PEconjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping 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.

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