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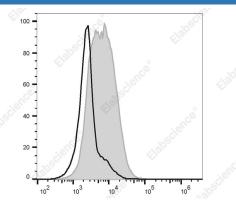
Elab Bright[™] Violet 510 Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994R1

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

Description	
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
lsotype	Rat lgG2a, κ
Clone No.	CD86
Isotype Control	Elab Bright™ Violet 510 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[R35-95] [Product AN00822R1]
Conjugation	Elab Bright™Violet 510
Conjugation Information	Elab Bright TM Violet 510 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 510 nm (e.g., a 525/50 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.
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



LPS-stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are

stained with Elab BrightTM Violet 510 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	lce bag
Antigen Information	
Alternate Names	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86;Cd86;Activation B7-2 antigen;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;ETC-1
Uniprot ID	P42082
Gene ID	12524

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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.