

Purified Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

catalog number: E-AB-F0994A

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

Description

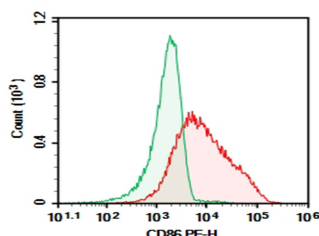
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone	GL-1
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (1×10^5 - 5×10^5 cells)
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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 PE-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & 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.