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PE Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994UD

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse Host Rat

lsotype Rat lgG2a, κ

Clone No. GL-1

Isotype Control PE Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833D]

Conjugation PE

Conjugation Information PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green

(561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42

nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications Recommended usage

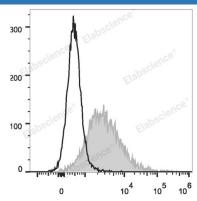
FCM Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please

check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the

reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10⁶ cells

in 100 µL volume].

Data



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

Rev. V1.5

exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping Ice bag

Antigen Information

Activation B7-2 antigen;Cd86;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;T-lymphocyte

activation antigen CD86

Uniprot ID P42082

For Research Use Only

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Gene ID Background

12524

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.