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PE Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994D

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-F09832D]

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.

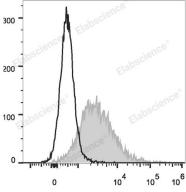
Applications Recommended usage

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

exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping lce 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

 Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
 Tel: 1-832-243-6086
 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

 Web:www.elabscience.com
 Email:techsupport@elabscience.com

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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.