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## Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994T

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse Rat Host

Isotype Rat IgG2a, ĸ

Clone No. GL-1

Isotype Control Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832T]

Conjugation Elab Fluor® Violet 610

**Conjugation Information** Elab Fluor® Violet 610 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected

using an optical filter centered near 613 nm (e.g., a 615/20 nm bandpass filter).

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

**Applications** Recommended usage

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

> of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 µL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for

individual use.

**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** Ice bag

**Antigen Information** 

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

activation antigen CD86

**Uniprot ID** P42082 Gene ID 12524

**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 cellmediated 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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