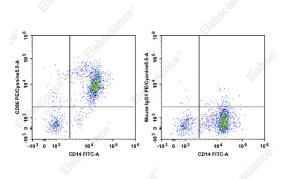
PE/Cyanine 5.5 Anti-Human CD86 Antibody [BU63]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1012I

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
lsotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	BU63
Isotype Control	PE/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792I]
Conjugation	PE/Cyanine 5.5
Conjugation Information Storage Buffer	PE/Cyanine5.5 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 690 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter). Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein
	protectant.
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 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.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD14 FITC and Anti-Human CD86 PE/Cyanine5.5 (left) or Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control PE/Cyanine5.5 (right). Cells in the monocyte gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Keep as concentrated solution.
Objector	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	Activation B7-2 antigen;Cd86;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86

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Uniprot ID	
Gene ID	
Background	

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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, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and astrocytes. CD86, along with CD80, is the 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 costimulatory signals for T cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD86 can bind to CD152 as well, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.

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