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## Biotin Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994B

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 Biotin Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833B]

Conjugation Biotin

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. For flow

cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq$  1.0  $\mu$ g per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100  $\mu$ L volume or 100  $\mu$ L of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for

optimal performance for each application.

**Preparation & Storage** 

**Storage** Keep as concentrated solution.

This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. 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 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.