

FITC Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[IT2.2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1269C

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

Description

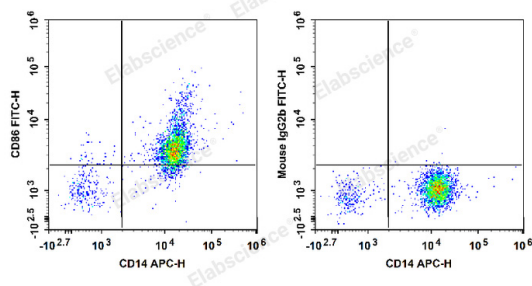
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	IT2.2
Isotype Control	FITC Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	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.
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Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD14 FITC and Anti-Human CD86 FITC (left) or Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control FITC (right). Cells in the monocyte gate were used for analysis.

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;B7-2;B7.2;B70;BU63;CD28LG;CD28LG2;CD86;CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B;CTLA-4 Counter-Receptor B7.2;ETC;ETC-1;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;FUN;FUN-1;LAB;LAB72;T-lymphocyte activation antigen C
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For Research Use Only

Uniprot ID

P42081

Gene ID

942

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, 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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