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

**Catalog Number:** E-AB-F0994UE

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

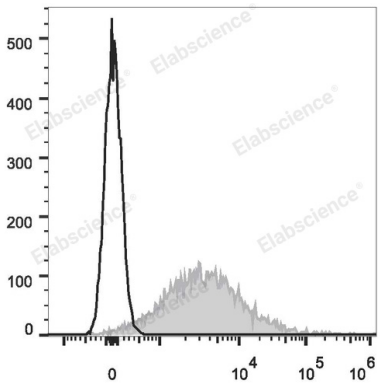
## Description

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| **Reactivity** | Mouse |
| **Host** | Rat |
| **Isotype** | Rat IgG2a, κ |
| **Clone No.** | GL-1 |
| **Isotype Control** | APC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833E] |
| **Conjugation** | APC |
| **Conjugation Information** | APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter). |
| **Storage Buffer** | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer. |

## Applications — Recommended usage

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| **FCM** | Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/$10^6$ cells in 100 μL volume]. |

## Data




LPS-stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

## Preparation & Storage

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| **Storage** | Keep as concentrated solution.<br>This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bag |

## Antigen Information

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| **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.


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