Elab Bright™ Violet 510 Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F0994R1

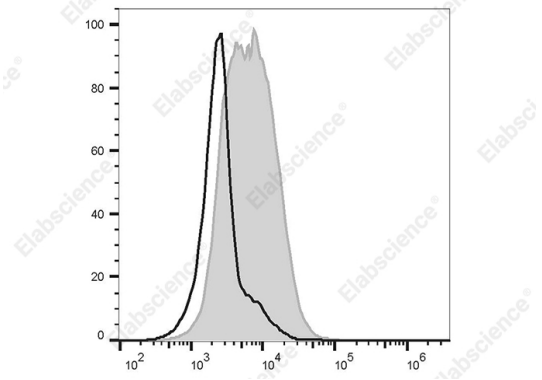
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	CD86
Isotype Control	Elab Bright™ Violet 510 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[R35-95] [Product AN00822R1]
Conjugation	Elab Bright™ Violet 510
Conjugation Information	Elab Bright Violet 510 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 510 nm (e.g., a 525/50 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.

Data



LPS-stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Bright Violet 510 Anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody[GL-1] (filled gray histogram). Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

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	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86;Cd86;Activation B7-2 antigen;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;ETC-1
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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