

Product datasheet

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ARG62938 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1]

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rat Monoclonal antibody [GL-1] recognizes CD86

Tested Reactivity Ms

Tested Application CyTOF®-candidate, FACS, FuncSt, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IP

Specificity The clone GL-1 reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a 70-80 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of

immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic

cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.

Host Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone GL-1

Isotype IgG2a

Target Name CD86

Species Mouse

Immunogen LPS-activated CBA/Cs mouse splenic B cells.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names B70; B7.2; LAB72; CD antigen CD86; B7-2; FUN-1; CD28LG2; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86;

CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2; Activation B7-2 antigen; BU63

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	CyTOF®-candidate	Assay-dependent
	FACS	2 μg/ml
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	Functional studies: Blocking. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	FACS: Mouse splenocytes	

Properties

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Purification Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein-G affinity chromatography.

Purity > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Buffer PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide

Preservative 15 mM Sodium azide

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links GeneID: 12524 Mouse

Swiss-port # P42082 Mouse

Gene Symbol Cd86

Gene Full Name CD86 antigen

Background CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an

inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigenpresenting cells and are essential for T cell activation, the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective roles in initiation or

sustaining of the T cell immune response.

Function Receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2

production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4. May play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-

cells within 24 hours after activation. [UniProt]

Highlight Related products:

CD86 antibodies; CD86 ELISA Kits; Anti-Rat IgG secondary antibodies;

Related news:

CyTOF-candidate Antibodies

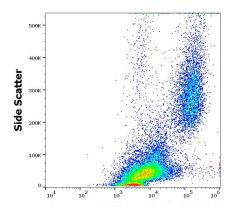
Research Area Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease

antibody

Calculated Mw 38 kDa

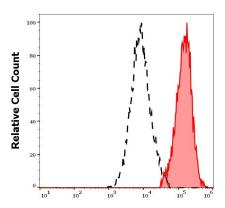
PTM Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal

degradation.



ARG62938 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained with ARG62938 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] at 0.6 μ g/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Donkey anti-Rat antibody.



ARG62938 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of murine CD86 positive myeloid cells (red-filled) from murine CD86 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed). Murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained with ARG62938 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] at 0.6 $\mu g/ml$ dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Donkey anti-Rat antibody.