ARG21095
anti-CD86 antibody [2D10] (PE-Cyanine 7)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-Cyanine 7-conjugated Rat Monoclonal antibody [2D10] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	BL, ELISA, FACS, IHC-Fr
Specificity	Mouse CD86.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2D10
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD86
Antigen Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Mouse B cell lymphoma cell line 5C2
Conjugation	PE-Cyanine 7
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
BL	Assay-dependent
ELISA	Assay-dependent
FACS	< 0.2 µg/10^6 cells
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Calculated Mw: 38 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and Sucrose.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	Sucrose
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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	This gene encodes a type I membrane protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. This protein is expressed by antigen-presenting cells, and it is the ligand for two proteins at the cell surface of T cells, CD28 antigen and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4. Binding of this protein with CD28 antigen is a costimulatory signal for activation of the T-cell. Binding of this protein with cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 negatively regulates T-cell activation and diminishes the immune response. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, May 2011]
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. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell activation. [UniProt]