

ARG23351 anti-CD86 antibody [B-T7] (PE)

Package: 500 µl
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-T7] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	This antibody recognizes the B7.2, B70 antigen, a 80 kDa protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-T7
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD86
Species	Human
Immunogen	B70 transfected P815 cell line
Conjugation	PE
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
	FACS	Assay-dependent
Application Note	FACS: Use 10 µl to label 10 ⁶ cells or 100 µl of whole blood. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and 1% BSA.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA
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.

Gene Symbol	CD86
Gene Full Name	CD86 molecule
Background	<p>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]</p>
Function	<p>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]</p>
Calculated Mw	38 kDa
PTM	<p>Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation. [UniProt]</p>