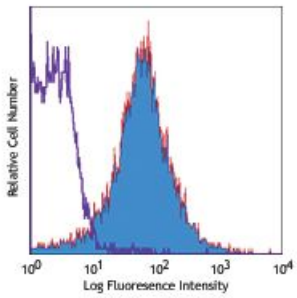
SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE/Cyanine5 anti-mouse CD86

Catalog # / Size:	1125080 / 100 µg 1125075 / 25 µg
Clone:	GL-1
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	LPS-activated CBA/Ca mouse splenic B cells
Reactivity:	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE/Cy5 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Workshop Number:	750 under optimal conditions.
Concentration:	0.2



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with GL-1 PE/Cy5

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 µg per 10^6 cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes:	The GL-1 antibody can block the mixed lymphocyte reaction *in vitro* and has been shown to inhibit the priming of cytotoxic T lymphocytes *in vivo* (along with antibodies against B7-1). Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation1, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections[2,6], immunofluorescence microscopy, and *in vivo* and *in vitro* blocking of T cell responses[1-6]. GL-1 is not suitable for immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed paraffin sections. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 105010).

Application References:

1. Hathcock KS, *et al.* 1993. *Science* 262:905. (Block, IP)
2. Inaba KM, *et al.* 1994. *J. Exp. Med.* 180:1849. (Block, IHC)
3. Hathcock KS, *et al.* 1994. *J. Exp. Med.* 180:631. (Block)
4. Krummel MF, *et al.* 1995. *J. Exp. Med.* 182:459. (Block)
5. Liu Y, *et al.* 1997. *J. Exp. Med.* 185:251. (Block)
6. Herold KC, *et al.* 1997. *J. Immunol.* 158:984. (Block, IHC)
7. Shih FF, *et al.* 2006. *J. Immunol.* 176:3438. (FC)
8. Lawson BR, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:5366.
9. Turnquist HR, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:7018.
10. Klinger MB, *et al.* 2007. *Am. J. Physiol. Requl. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* 293:R677. PubMed
11. de Verteuil DA, *et al.* 2014. *J Immunol.* 193:1121. PubMed

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

Sony Biotechnology Inc. 1730 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112 www.sonybiotechnology.com

Description: 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.

Antigen References:

1. Barclay A, *et al.* 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
2. Hathcock KS, *et al.* 1993. *Science* 262:905.
3. Freeman GJ, *et al.* 1993. *Science* 262:907.
4. Carreno BM, *et al.* 2002. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 20:29.

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.