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# Product Data Sheet

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## PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-mouse CD86

**Catalog # / Size:** 1125135 / 25 µg  
1125140 / 100 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 PerCP/Cyanine5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cyanine5.5 and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.2

□ LPS-stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 splenocytes stained with GL-1 PerCP/Cy5.5

## 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 5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PerCP/Cyanine5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

**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: immunoprecipitation<sup>1</sup>, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections<sup>2,6</sup>, immunofluorescence microscopy, and *in vivo* and *in vitro* blocking of T cell responses<sup>1-6</sup>. 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. 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*

**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.
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