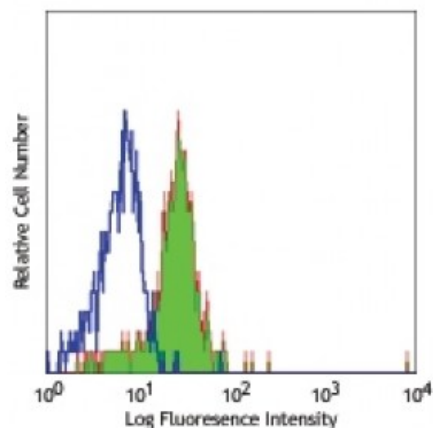


**Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD86**

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	2127065 / 25 tests 2127070 / 100 tests
<b>Clone:</b>	IT2.2
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG2b, $\kappa$
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
<b>Workshop Number:</b>	VI CD86.8
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood monocytes with IT2.2 Alexa Fluor® 488

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

\* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections<sup>6</sup>, Western blotting<sup>3</sup>, and blocking of T cell activation<sup>2,4,5</sup>. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 305410).

**Application References:**

1. Kishimoto T, *et al.* Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. London.
2. Dieu M. 1998. *J. Exp. Med.* 188:373. (Block)
3. Esser M, *et al.* 2001. *J. Virol.* 75:6173. (WB)
4. Jeannin P, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:2044. (Block)
5. Kapsogeorgou EK, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 166:3107. (Block)
6. Geissmann F, *et al.* 2001. *Blood* 97:1241. (IHC)

**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, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and astrocytes. CD86, along with CD80, is the 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 costimulatory signals for T cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD86 can bind to CD152 as well, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.

- Antigen** 1. Hathcock K, *et al.* 1996. *Adv. Immunol.* 62:131.
- References:** 2. June C, *et al.* 1994. *Immunol. Today* 15:321.