

**Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD86**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2127085 / 25 µg  
 2127090 / 100 µg  
 2127115 / 100 tests

**Clone:** IT2.2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b, κ

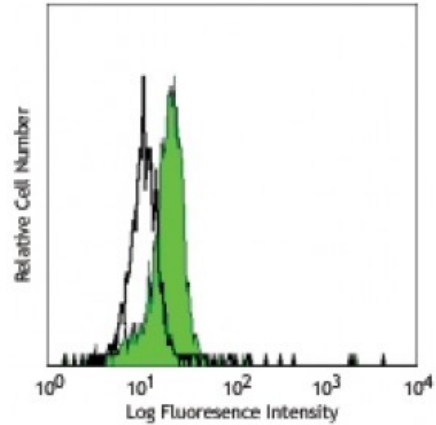
**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™ .

**Formulation:** test size: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).  
 microg sizes: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Workshop Number:** VI CD86.8

**Concentration:** test size: lot-specific; microg sizes: 0.5 mg/ml



Human peripheral blood monocytes stained with IT2.2 Pacific Blue™

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis.

**For test size**, the suggested use of this reagent for immunofluorescent staining is 5 microL per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume.

**For microg sizes**, the suggested use of this reagent for immunofluorescent staining is ≤0.5 microg per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume.

It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

**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.