SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 650™ anti-human CD86

Catalog # / Size: 2127140 / 100 tests
2127135 / 25 tests

Clone: IT2.2

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

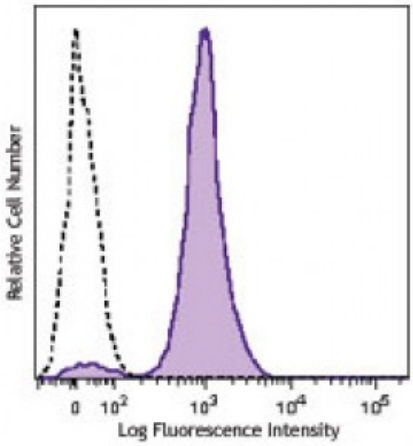
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 650™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 650™ and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: VI CD86.8

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with CD86 (clone IT2.2) Brilliant Violet 650™ (filled histogram). Open histogram represents unstained cells.

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.

Brilliant Violet 650™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 645 nm. The bandpass filter 660/20 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 650™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections[6], Western blotting3, and blocking of T cell activation[2,4,5]. 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 References:

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