## **Brilliant Violet 510™ anti-human CD86**

Catalog # / Size: 2127160 / 100 tests

2127155 / 25 tests

Clone: IT2.2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b, κ

Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> and

unconjugated antibody.

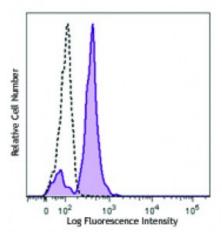
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

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 510<sup>™</sup> (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2b, κ Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> isotype control (open histogram).

## **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  $510^{\text{TM}}$  excites at 405 nm and emits at 510 nm. The bandpass filter 510/50 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  $510^{\text{TM}}$  is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections<sup>6</sup>, Western blotting3, and blocking of T cell activation<sup>2,4,5</sup>. The LEAF<sup>TM</sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/ $\mu$ g, Azide-Free, 0.2  $\mu$ m 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:** CD8

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.