Product Data Sheet

KIRAVIA Blue 520™ anti-human CD86

Catalog # / 2127255 / 25 tests

Size: 2127260 / 100 tests

Clone: IT2.2

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with KIRAVIA Blue 520™ under optimal

conditions.

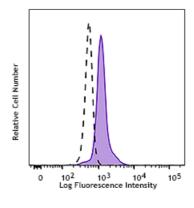
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: VI CD86.8

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with anti-human CD86 (clone IT2.2) KIRAVIA Blue 520™ (filled

histogram) or mouse IgG KIRAVIA Blue 520™ 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 μL per million cells in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* KIRAVIA Blue 520™ has an excitation maximum of 495 nm, and a maximum

emission of 520 nm.

Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections 6 , Western blotting 3 , and blocking of T cell activation 2,4,5 . The Ultra-LEAF $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. Nos. 305449 & 305450).

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)
- Jeannin P, et al. 1999. J. Immunol. 162:2044. (Block)
 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

Antigen References:

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

signal to T cells.