

PE/Cy7 anti-human CD86

Catalog # / Size: 2471050 / 100 tests
2471045 / 25 tests

Clone: BU63

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: ARH 77 (B lymphoblastoid cell line).

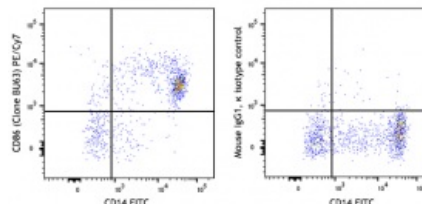
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

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

Workshop Number: HCDM listed

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood monocytes stained with CD14 FITC and human CD86 (clone BU63, left) PE/Cy7 or Mouse IgG1, κ isotype control (right).

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

Application Notes: BU63 detects different epitope of CD86 compared to our current IT2.2 clone.
LEAF format of BU63 can be utilized for blocking purposes.

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

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.