

PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-human CD86

Catalog # / 2471090 / 100 tests
Size: 2471085 / 25 tests

Clone: BU63

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: ARH 77 (B lymphoblastoid cell line).

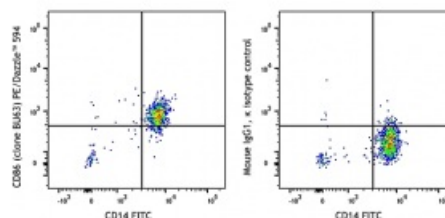
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle™ 594 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) PE/Dazzle™ 594 (left) or Mouse IgG1, κ PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control (right).

Applications:

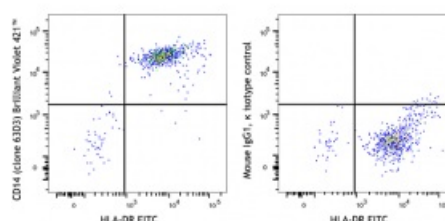
Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 µl per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood.

* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting¹, immunofluorescence², and immunoprecipitation¹.

Application References: 1. Hildreth JE, *et al.* 1991. *Blood* 77:121. (IP, WB)
 2. Beatty WL, *et al.* 2006. *J. Cell Sci.* 119:350. (IF)



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with HLA-DR FITC and Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD14 (clone 63D3) (left) or Brilliant Violet 421™ mouse IgG1, κ isotype control (right).

Description:

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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.
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**Antigen
References:**

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