

## ARG62937 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] (Functional Grade)

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Functional grade and low endotoxin Rat Monoclonal antibody [GL-1] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	FACS, FuncSt, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IP
Specificity	The clone GL-1 reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a 70-80 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	GL-1
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	CD86
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	LPS-activated CBA/Cs mouse splenic B cells
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	B70; B7.2; LAB72; CD antigen CD86; B7-2; FUN-1; CD28LG2; T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86; CTLA-4 counter-receptor B7.2; Activation B7-2 antigen; BU63

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	2 µg/ml
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	Functional studies: Blocking. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	FACS: Mouse splenocytes	

### Properties

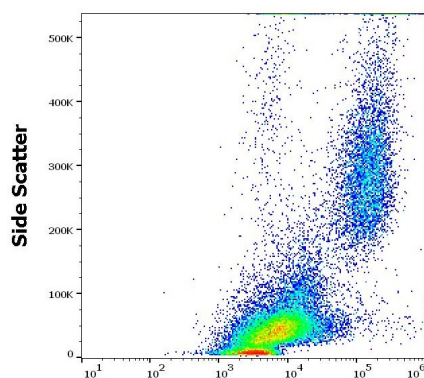
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.

Purification Note	0.2 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 12524 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P42082 Mouse</a>
Gene Symbol	Cd86
Gene Full Name	CD86 antigen
Background	CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells and are essential for T cell activation, the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective roles in initiation or sustaining of the T cell immune response.
Function	Receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-lymphocyte proliferation and interleukin-2 production, by binding CD28 or CTLA-4. May play a critical role in the early events of T-cell activation and costimulation of naive T-cells, such as deciding between immunity and anergy that is made by T-cells within 24 hours after activation. [UniProt]
Research Area	Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody
Calculated Mw	38 kDa
PTM	Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation.

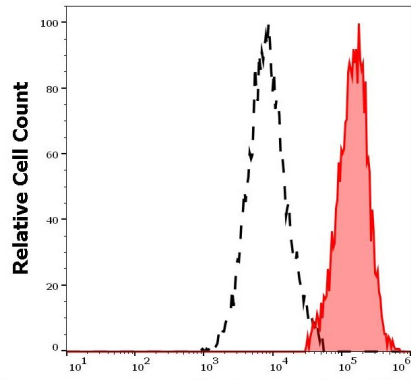
## Images



ARG62937 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] (Functional Grade) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained with ARG62937 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] (Functional Grade) at 0.6 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Donkey anti-Rat antibody.

ARG62937 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] (Functional Grade) FACS image



Flow Cytometry: Separation of murine CD86 positive myeloid cells (red-filled) from murine CD86 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed). Murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained with ARG62937 anti-CD86 antibody [GL-1] (Functional Grade) at 0.6 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Donkey anti-Rat antibody.