ARG65424
anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (FITC)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BU63] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone BU63 reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a 70 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes. HLDA V; WS Code BP BP072 HLDA V; WS Code A A109 HLDA VI; WS Code BP 95 HLDA VI; WS Code B CD86.9
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BU63
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD86
Immunogen	B-lymphoblastoid cell line ARH 77_x000D_
Conjugation	FITC
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	20 µl / 10^6 cells

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

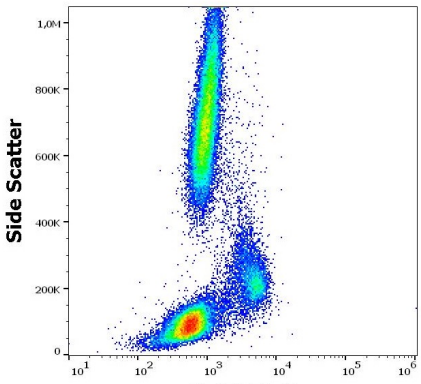
Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Buffer	PBS, 15 mM Sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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

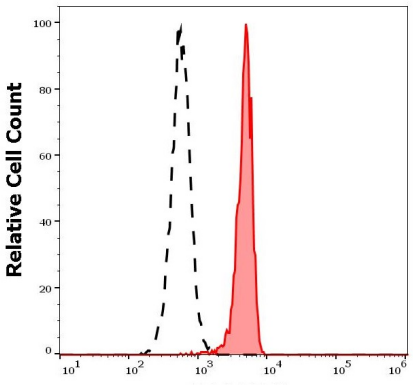
Database links	GeneID: 942 Human Swiss-port # P42081 Human
Gene Symbol	CD86
Gene Full Name	CD86 molecule
Background	CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional 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. Isoform 2 interferes with the formation of CD86 clusters, and thus acts as a negative regulator of T-cell 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



ARG65424 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG65424 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (FITC) (20 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



ARG65424 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of human monocytes (red-filled) from CD86 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG65424 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (FITC) (20 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).