

anti-Mouse CD86 Antibody | anti-CD86 antibody

Anti-Ms CD86 APC

CATALOG # AAA129225	REACTIVITY Mouse	APPLICATIONS Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay
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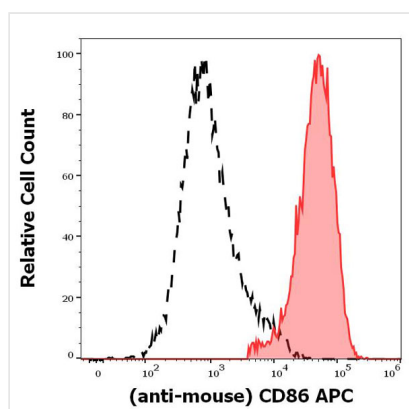
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD86; Anti-Ms CD86 APC; CD86 molecule; B7-2; FUN-1; Ly58; anti-CD86 antibody

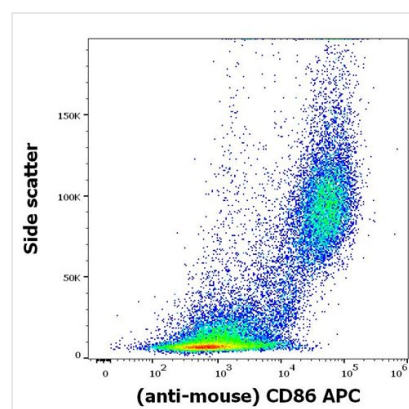
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Mouse
Isotype	Rat IgG2a kappa
Clone Number	GL-1
Specificity	The rat monoclonal antibody GL-1 reacts with an extracellular epitope of 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.
Form/Format	APC Purified antibody is conjugated with activated allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions and unconjugated antibody and free fluorochrome are removed by size-exclusion chromatography. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azi
Concentration	0.5mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-CD86 antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Immunogen	LPS-activated CBA/Cs mouse splenic B cells
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

IMAGES


FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

Separation of murine CD86 positive monocytes (red-filled) from murine lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of murine peritoneal fluid stained using anti-mouse CD86 (GL-1) APC antibody (concentration in sample 0,5 ?g/ml).


FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of murine peritoneal fluid stained using anti-mouse CD86 (GL-1) APC antibody (concentration in sample 0,5 ?g/ml).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD86 antibody	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.
References	*Steptoe RJ, Ritchie JM, Jones LK, Harrison LC: Autoimmune diabetes is suppressed by transfer of proinsulin-encoding Gr-1+ myeloid progenitor cells that differentiate in vivo into resting dendritic cells. Diabetes. 2005 Feb;54(2):434-42., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15677501?itool,*Nolan A, Kobayashi H, Naveed B, Kelly A, Hoshino Y, Hoshino S, Karulf MR, Rom WN, Weiden MD, Gold JA: Differential role for CD80 and CD86 in the regulation of the innate immune response in murine polymicrobial sepsis. PLoS One. 2009 Aug 12;4(8):e6600., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19672303?itool,*Brasel K, De Smedt T, Smith JL, Maliszewski CR: Generation of murine dendritic cells from flt3-ligand-supplemented bone marrow cultures. Blood. 2000 Nov 1;96(9):3029-39., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11049981?itool,*Nolan A, Weiden M, Kelly A, Hoshino Y, Hoshino S, Mehta N, Gold JA: CD40 and CD80/86 act synergistically to regulate inflammation and mortality in polymicrobial sepsis. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2008 Feb 1;177(3):301-8., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17989345?itool,*Edgtton KL, Kausman JY, Li M, O'Sullivan K, Lo C, Hutchinson P, Yagita H, Holdsworth SR, Kitching AR: Intrarenal antigens activate CD4+ cells via co-stimulatory signals from dendritic cells. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008 Mar;19(3):515-26., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18184859?itool,*Hathcock KS, Laszlo G, Dickler HB, Bradshaw J, Linsley P, Hodes RJ: Identification of an alternative CTLA-4 ligand costimulatory for T cell activation. Science. 1993 Nov 5;262(5135):905-7., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7694361?itool,*Benschop RJ, Melamed D, Nemazee D, Cambier JC: Distinct signal thresholds for the unique antigen receptor-linked gene expression programs in mature and immature B cells. J Exp Med. 1999 Sep 20;190(6):749-56., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10499913?itool,*Radhakrishnan S, Arneson LN, Upshaw JL, Howe CL, Felts SJ, Colonna M, Leibson PJ, Rodriguez M, Pease LR: TREM-2 mediated signaling induces antigen uptake and retention in mature myeloid dendritic cells. J Immunol. 2008 Dec 1;181(11):7863-72., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19017976?itool,*Chung JB, Wells AD, Adler S, Jacob A, Turka LA, Monroe JG: Incomplete activation of CD4 T cells by antigen-presenting transitional immature B cells: implications for peripheral B and T cell responsiveness. J Immunol. 2003 Aug 15;171(4):1758-67., URL: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12902475?itool,

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	332634934
NCBI GeneID	942
NCBI Accession #	NP_787058
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_175862.4
UniProt Accession #	P42082; Q13655; Q6FHB1; Q6GTS4; Q7M4L5; A0N0P0; B7Z2F3; B7Z702; E7ETN5; E9PC27; P42081
Molecular Weight	Predicted: 36 kDa Observed: 68 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD86 molecule
NCBI Official Symbol	CD86
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	B70; B7-2; B7.2; LAB72; CD28LG2
NCBI Protein Information	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
UniProt Protein Name	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
UniProt Gene Name	CD86
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CD28LG2

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/mouse-antibody/cd86/129225>