Datasheet for ABIN457401

anti-CD86 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	CD86
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Functional Studies (Func), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	LPS-activated CBA/Cs mouse splenic B cells
Clone:	GL-1
Isotype:	IgG2a kappa
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.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Mouse
Purification:	Purified by protein-G affinity chromatography.
Purity:	> 95 % (by SDS-PAGE)
Endotoxin Level:	Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.

Target Details

Target:	CD86
Alternative Name:	CD86 (CD86 Products)
Background:	CD86 Molecule,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.,B7-2, FUN-1, Ly58
Gene ID:	12524
UniProt:	P42082
Pathways:	TCR Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Activation of Innate immune Response, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process, Activated T Cell Proliferation

Application Details

Application Notes:	Functional application: Blocking. Flow cytometry: Recommended dilution: 2 µg/mL, positive control: murine splenocytes.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4
Preservative:	Azide free
Handling Advice:	**Do not freeze.**
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Publications

Product cited in:	Nolan, Kobayashi, Naveed, Kelly, Hoshino, Hoshino, Karulf, Rom, Weiden, Gold: "Differential role for CD80 and CD86 in the regulation of the innate immune response in murine polymicrobial

Publications

sepsis." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 4, Issue 8, pp. e6600, (2009) (PubMed).

Edgtton, Kausman, Li, OSullivan, Lo, Hutchinson, Yagita, Holdsworth, Kitching: "Intrarenal antigens activate CD4+ cells via co-stimulatory signals from dendritic cells." in: **Journal of the American Society of Nephrology : JASN**, Vol. 19, Issue 3, pp. 515-26, (2008) (PubMed).

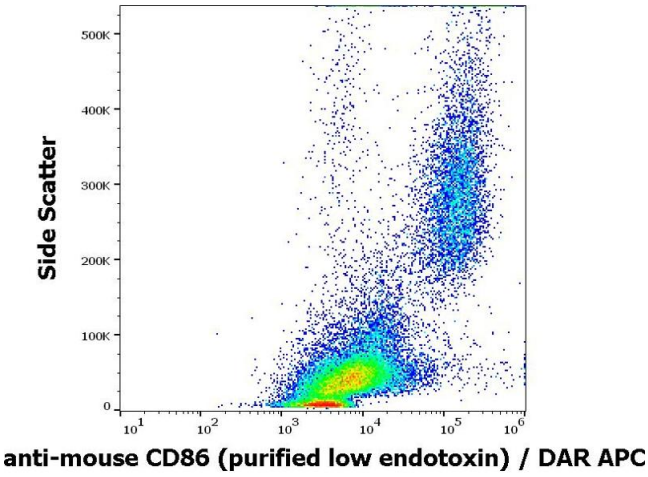
Nolan, Weiden, Kelly, Hoshino, Hoshino, Mehta, Gold: "CD40 and CD80/86 act synergistically to regulate inflammation and mortality in polymicrobial sepsis." in: **American journal of respiratory and critical care medicine**, Vol. 177, Issue 3, pp. 301-8, (2008) (PubMed).

Steptoe, Ritchie, Jones, Harrison: "Autoimmune diabetes is suppressed by transfer of proinsulin-encoding Gr-1+ myeloid progenitor cells that differentiate in vivo into resting dendritic cells." in: **Diabetes**, Vol. 54, Issue 2, pp. 434-42, (2005) (PubMed).

Chung, Wells, Adler, Jacob, Turka, Monroe: "Incomplete activation of CD4 T cells by antigen-presenting transitional immature B cells: implications for peripheral B and T cell responsiveness." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 171, Issue 4, pp. 1758-67, (2003) (PubMed).

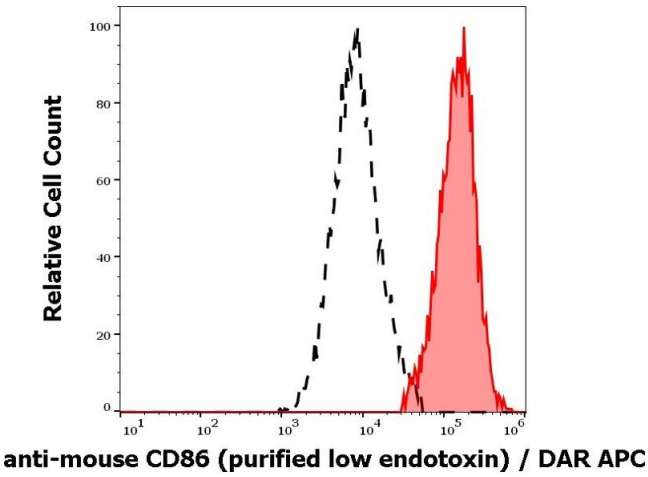
There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

Images



Flow Cytometry

Image 1. Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained using anti-mouse CD86 (GL-1) purified antibody (low endotoxin, concentration in sample 0,6 µg/mL) DAR APC.



Flow Cytometry

Image 2. Separation of murine CD86 positive myeloid cells (red-filled) from murine CD86 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of murine peritoneal fluid cells suspension stained using anti-mouse CD86 (GL-1) purified antibody (low endotoxin, concentration in sample 0,6 µg/mL) DAR APC.

