

Mouse anti-Human CD86 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-CD86 antibody

Anti-Human CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (Alexa Fluor 647 Conjugated)

CATALOG # AAA174609	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay
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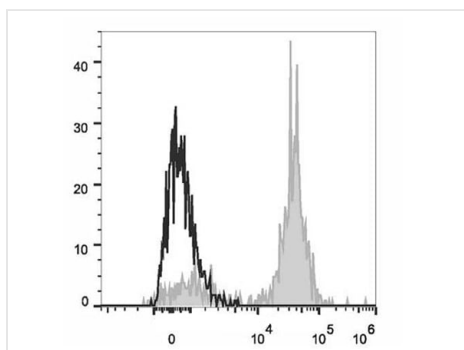
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD86; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-Human CD86 Monoclonal Antibody (Alexa Fluor 647 Conjugated); T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86; Cd86; Activation B7-2 antigen; Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1; ETC-1; anti-CD86 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, ?
Clone Number	BU63
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% Protein protectant
Sequence Length	329
Applicable Applications for anti-CD86 antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Conjugation	647 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Usage	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 uL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 uL staining volume or per 100 uL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
Preparation and Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 2~8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze

IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

Human peripheral blood monocytes are stained with Anti-Human CD86 Monoclonal Antibody(Alexa Fluor 647 Conjugated)(filled gray histogram). Unstained monocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD86 antibody	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.
References	1. Hathcock K, et al. 1996. Adv. Immunol. 62:131. 2. June C, et al. 1994. Immunol. Today 15:321.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	317373339
NCBI GeneID	942
UniProt Accession #	P42081
NCBI Official Full Name	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86
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
UniProt Entry Name	CD86_HUMAN

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://www.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/cd86-antibody-clone-bu63-flow-cytometry-elisa/174609>