Purified Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[BU63]

Catalog No. E-AB-F1012A

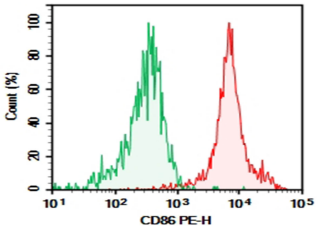
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	BU63
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(1×10^5-5×10^5 cells)

Data



Human peripheral blood monocyte were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD86 Antibody[BU63] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control(Left), followed by PE-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Do not freeze.

Background

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.