ARG42258
anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (low endotoxin)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BU63] recognizes CD86
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, FuncSt, IHC-Fr, IP, WB
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody BU63 reacts with an extracellular epitope of 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.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BU63
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD86
Species	Human
Immunogen	B-lymphoblastoid cell line ARH-77.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
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	5 µg/ml
FuncSt	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

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

Properties

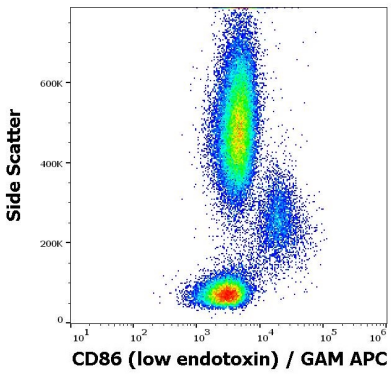
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Purification Note	0.2 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein.
Buffer	PBS

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. 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

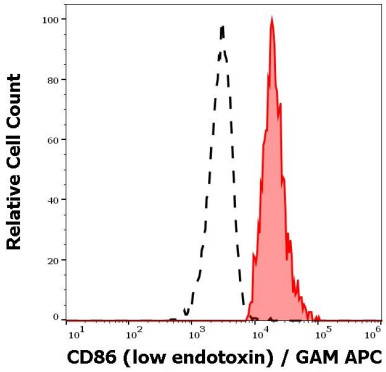
Gene Symbol	CD86
Gene Full Name	CD86 molecule
Background	This gene encodes a type I membrane protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. This protein is expressed by antigen-presenting cells, and it is the ligand for two proteins at the cell surface of T cells, CD28 antigen and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4. Binding of this protein with CD28 antigen is a costimulatory signal for activation of the T-cell. Binding of this protein with cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 negatively regulates T-cell activation and diminishes the immune response. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]
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. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for adenovirus subgroup B. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	38 kDa
PTM	Polyubiquitinated; which is promoted by MARCH8 and results in endocytosis and lysosomal degradation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42258 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (low endotoxin) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG42258 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (low endotoxin) at 3 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.



ARG42258 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (low endotoxin) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of Human monocytes (red-filled) from lymphocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG42258 anti-CD86 antibody [BU63] (low endotoxin) at 3 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.