Product Datasheet

PE/GenieFluor 594 Anti-Human CD86 Antibody [BU63]

Catalogue Code: AGEL3182

Antibody Data

Product SKU:	**AGEL3182**	**Clone:**	**BU63**
Applications:	**FCM**		
Reactivity:	**Human**		

Important Note:

Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information:

Alternate Names: T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86;Cd86;Activation B7-2 antigen;Early T-cell costimulatory molecule 1;ETC-1;

Uniprot ID: P42081

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.

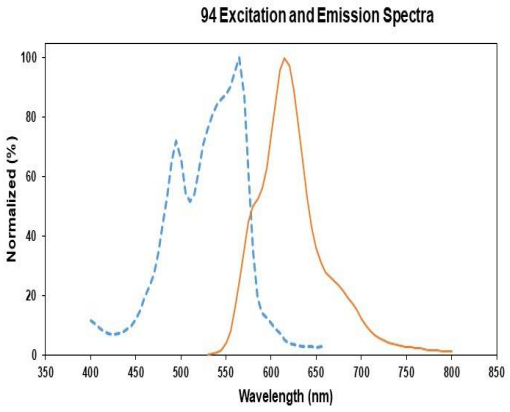
Form: Liquid

Conjugation: PE/Genie Fluor594

Size: 20 Tests, 100 Tests, 200 Tests

Host Species: Mouse

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ



Isotype Control: PE/Genie Fluor 594 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product AGEL3182]

Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

Shipping: Biological ice pack at 4℃

Stability & Storage:	Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 2~8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.
Recommended 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 µL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 µL staining volume or per 100 µL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.