

Datasheet

CD86 monoclonal antibody, clone BU63 (FITC)

Catalog Number: MAB4468

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native CD86.

Clone Name: BU63

Immunogen: Native purified CD86 from human ARH-77 cell.

Host: Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa): 70

Reactivity: Human

Applications: Flow Cyt, Func, IHC-Fr, IP, WB
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This antibody reacts with 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.

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Isotype: IgG1

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (20 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store in the dark at 4 °C. Do not freeze.

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 942

Gene Symbol: CD86

Gene Alias: B7-2, B70, CD28LG2, LAB72, MGC34413

Gene Summary: 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 two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described, but their full-length sequences have not been determined. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Suppression of colon inflammation by CD80 blockade: evaluation in two murine models of inflammatory bowel disease. Eri R, Kodumudi KN, Summerlin DJ, Srinivasan M. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2008 Apr;14(4):458-70.
2. Insertion of host-derived costimulatory molecules CD80 (B7.1) and CD86 (B7.2) into human immunodeficiency virus type 1 affects the virus life cycle. Giguere JF, Bounou S, Paquette JS, Madrenas J, Tremblay MJ. *J Virol*. 2004 Jun;78(12):6222-32.
3. The B7-2 (B70) costimulatory molecule expressed by monocytes and activated B lymphocytes is the CD86 differentiation antigen. Engel P, Gribben JG, Freeman GJ, Zhou LJ, Nozawa Y, Abe M, Nadler LM, Wakasa H, Tedder TF. *Blood*. 1994 Sep 1;84(5):1402-7.