

1F-531-T100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD86 Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (100 tests)

Clone: BU63

Isotype: Mouse IgG1

Specificity: The antibody BU63 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.

HLDA V; WS Code BP BP072 HLDA V; WS Code A A109 HLDA VI; WS Code BP 95 HLDA VI; WS Code B CD86.9

Regulatory Status: RUO

Immunogen: B-lymphoblastoid cell line ARH 77

Species Reactivity: Human, Other not determined

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under

optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for

direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution

containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Usage: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using

20 μl reagent / 100 μl of whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension.

The content of a vial (2 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

Background: CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule

CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells and are essential for T cell activation, the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective

roles in initiation or sustaining of the T cell immune response.



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

References:

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*Chan A, Baird M, Mercer AA, Fleming SB: Maturation and function of human dendritic cells are inhibited by orf virus-encoded interleukin-10. J Gen Virol. 2006 Nov;87(Pt 11):3177-81.

*And many other.

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