

## **Product Data Sheet**

100

101

stained with IT2.2 PE

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Log Fluoresence Intensity Human peripheral blood monocytes

## **Purified anti-human CD86**

Catalog # / Size: 305401 / 25 µg

305402 / 100 µg

Clone: IT2.2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b,  $\kappa$ 

Workshop Number: VI CD86.8

Reactivity: Human, Cross-Reactivity: Baboon, Capuchin Monkey, Common Marmoset,

Cotton-topped Tamarin, Chimpanzee, Cynomolgus, Rhesus

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

**Storage:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C.

## **Applications:**

Applications: FC - Quality tested

WB, IHC - Reported in the literature

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 0.5~\mu g$  per  $10^6$  cells in  $100~\mu l$  volume or  $100~\mu l$  of

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed

whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

frozen tissue sections, Western blotting<sup>3</sup>, and blocking of T cell activation<sup>2,4,5</sup>. The LEAF™ Purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 305410).

Application References: 1. Kishimoto T, et al. Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. London.

2. Dieu M. 1998. J. Exp. Med. 188:373. (Block) 3. Esser M, et al. 2001. J. Virol. 75:6173. (WB)

4. Jeannin P, et al. 1999. J. Immunol. 162:2044. (Block)

5. Kapsogeorgou EK, et al. 2001. J. Immunol. 166:3107. (Block)

6. Geissmann F, et al. 2001. Blood 97:1241. (IHC)

Description: 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 also bind to CD152, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.

Antigen References: 1. Hathcock K, et al. 1996. Adv. Immunol. 62:131.

2. June C, et al. 1994. Immunol. Today 15:321.

**Related Products: Product Application** Clone FC, IHC, IP, WB FC, IHC, IP Purified anti-human CD80 2D10 CD28.2 Purified anti-human CD28

AKP Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity)
APC Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity)
Biotin Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) Poly4053 ELISA, WB, IHC Poly4053 Poly4053 FC, ELISA, IHC, IF, WB

FITC Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) Poly4053 ELISA, IHC, WB Polv4053

HRP Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity)

Purified Mouse IgG2b, k Isotype Ctrl MPC-11 FC, ICFC, ICC, IF, IHC, IP, WB

PE Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) Poly4053 FC, ICC, ICFC FC, ICFC FC, IP, ELISA Cell Staining Buffer

RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) Purified anti-human CD275 (B7-H2, ICOSL) 2D3



