

Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD86

Product Information

Material Number:	555016
Alternate Name:	B7-2
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	24F
Immunogen:	HTLV-1-transformed rat T-cell line Lewis-S1
Isotype:	Mouse (BALB/c) IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Rat
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

The 24F antibody reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a member of the Ig superfamily of transmembrane proteins. CD86, a ligand for CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4), is one of the accessory molecules that plays an important role in T cell-B cell costimulatory interactions. CD86 is predominantly expressed on antigen-presenting cells. It can be upregulated on splenic B cells by in vitro polyclonal activation, such as LPS treatment. 24F mAb is reported to block the costimulatory function of rat CD86 and to immunoprecipitate CD86 from Lewis-S1 cell lysates.

This antibody is routinely tested by flow cytometric analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Store undiluted at 4° C.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Since this antigen is expressed at low density, it may be desirable to amplify staining by using a biotinylated second-step reagent followed by a "bright" third-step reagent, such as Streptavidin-PE (Cat. No. 554061). Other reported applications include immunoprecipitation, blocking of CD86-mediated costimulation of T cells, and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554061	PE Streptavidin	0.5 mg	(none)
553999	Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal
557273	Purified Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	MOPC-31C

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE™ (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

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- Maeda K, Sato T, Azuma M, Yagita H, Okumura K. Characterization of rat CD80 and CD86 by molecular cloning and mAb. *Int Immunol*. 1997; 9(7):993-1000. (Immunogen: (Co)-stimulation, Flow cytometry, Immunoprecipitation, Stimulation)