Technical Data Sheet

BV510 Rat Anti-Mouse CD86

Product Information

 Material Number:
 563077

 Alternate Name:
 B7-2

 Size:
 50 μg

 Concentration:
 0.2 mg/ml

 Clone:
 GL1

Immunogen: Mouse (CBA/Ca) LPS-activated splenic B Cells

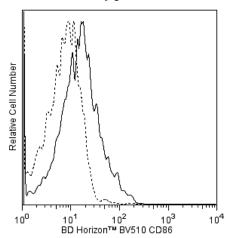
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{Isotype:} & & \text{Rat (LOU) 1gG2a, } \kappa \\ \textbf{Reactivity:} & & \text{QC Testing: } \text{Mouse} \end{array}$

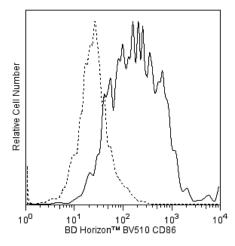
Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The GL1 antibody has been reported to react with the B7-2 (CD86) costimulatory molecule expressed on a broad spectrum of leukocytes, including B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, thioglycollate-induced peritoneal macrophages, dendritic cells and astrocytes. CD86 is expressed at low levels by freshly explanted peripheral B and T cells, and its expression is substantially increased by a variety of T cell- and B cell-specific stimuli with a peak expression after 18-42 hours of culture. In contrast to most naive CD4+ T cells, memory CD4+ T cells express B7-2, both at the mRNA and protein level. 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. It has been shown to be involved in immunoglobulin class-switching and triggering of mouse NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. CD80 (B7-1) is an alternate ligand for CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4). GL1 antibody reportedly blocks MLR and stimulation of T cells by natural antigen-presenting cells. In addition, a mixture of anti-B7-1 and anti B7-2 (GL1) mAbs reportedly inhibits the in vitro interaction of CTLA-4 with its ligand and the in vivo priming of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

The antibody was conjugated to BD Horizon™ BV510 which is part of the BD Horizon™ Brilliant Violet™ family of dyes. With an Ex Max of 405-nm and Em Max at 510-nm, BD Horizon™ BV510 can be excited by the violet laser and detected in the BD Horizon V500 (525/50-nm) filter set. BD Horizon™ BV510 conjugates are useful for the detection of dim markers off the violet laser.





Flow cytometric analysis of CD86 expression on activated and resting mouse splenocytes. Freshly isolated (Left Panel) or 72-hour lipopolysaccharide-stimulated BALB/c splenic leucocytes (Right Panel) were pretreated with Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 antibody (Mouse BD Fc Block™) (Cat. No. 553141/553142). The cells were then stained with either BD Horizon™ BV510 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Cat. No. 562952; dashed line histograms) or BD Horizon™ BV510 Rat Anti-Mouse CD86 antibody (Cat. No. 563077; solid line histograms). The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable resting (Left Panel) or activated (Right Panel) lymphocytes. Flow cytometric analysis was performed using a BD™ LSR II Flow Cytometer System.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

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

The antibody was conjugated with BD Horizon™ BV510 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free BD Horizon™ BV510 were removed.

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Page 1 of 2

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 ml	(none)
562952	BV510 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control	50 μg	R35-95
553141	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™)	0.1 mg	2.4G2
553142	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™)	0.5 mg	2.4G2

Product Notices

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- 3. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
- 4. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 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.
- 6. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 7. Brilliant VioletTM 510 is a trademark of Sirigen.

References

Bluestone JA. New perspectives of CD28-B7-mediated T cell costimulation. Immunity, 1995; 2(6):555-559. (Biology)

Borriello F, Sethna MP, Boyd SD, et al. B7-1 and B7-2 have overlapping, critical roles in immunoglobulin class switching and germinal center formation. *Immunity*. 1997; 6(3):303-313. (Biology)

Freeman GJ, Borriello F, Hodes RJ, et al. Uncovering of functional alternative CTLA-4 counter-receptor in B7-deficient mice. *Science*. 1993; 262(5135):907-909. (Biology)

Hakamada-Taguchi R, Kato T, Ushijima H, Murakami M, Uede T, Nariuchi H. Expression and co-stimulatory function of B7-2 on murine CD4+ T cells. Eur J Immunol. 1998; 28(3):865-873. (Biology)

Hathcock KS, Laszlo G, Dickler HB, Bradshaw J, Linsley P, Hodes RJ. Identification of an alternative CTLA-4 ligand costimulatory for T cell activation. *Science*. 1993; 262(5135):905-907. (Immunogen: Blocking, Immunoprecipitation)

Hathcock KS, Laszlo G, Pucillo C, Linsley P, Hodes RJ. Comparative analysis of B7-1 and B7-2 costimulatory ligands: expression and function. *J Exp Med.* 1994; 180(2):631-640. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry, Inhibition)

Inaba K, Witmer-Pack M, Inaba M, et al. The tissue distribution of the B7-2 costimulator in mice: abundant expression on dendritic cells in situ and during maturation in vitro. *J Exp Med.* 1994; 180(5):1849-1860. (Clone-specific: Functional assay, Immunohistochemistry, Inhibition)

Krummel MF, Allison JP. CD28 and CTLA-4 have opposing effects on the response of T cells to stimulation. *J Exp Med.* 1995; 182(2):459-465. (Clone-specific: Blocking)

Larsen CP, Ritchie SC, Hendrix R, et al. Regulation of immunostimulatory function and costimulatory molecule (B7-1 and B7-2) expression on murine dendritic cells. *J Immunol.* 1994; 152(11):5208-5219. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)

Lenschow DJ, Su GH, Zuckerman LA, et al. Expression and functional significance of an additional ligand for CTLA-4. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1993; 90(23):11054-11058. (Biology)

Liu Y, Wenger RH, Zhao M, Nielsen PJ. Distinct costimulatory molecules are required for the induction of effector and memory cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *J Exp Med.* 1997; 185(2):251-262. (Clone-specific: Blocking)

Martin-Fontecha A, Assarsson E, Carbone E, Karre K, Ljunggren HG. Triggering of murine NK cells by CD40 and CD86 (B7-2). *J Immunol.* 1999; 162(10):5910-5916. (Biology)

Turley SJ, Inaba K, Garrett WS, et al. Transport of peptide-MHC class II complexes in developing dendritic cells. *Science*. 2000; 288(5465):522-527. (Clone-specific: Electron microscopy, Fluorescence microscopy)

Yang G, Mizuno MT, Hellstrom KE, Chen L. B7-negative versus B7-positive P815 tumor: differential requirements for priming of an antitumor immune response in lymph nodes. *J Immunol*. 1997; 158(2):851-858. (Clone-specific: Immunohistochemistry)

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563077 Rev. 1 Page 2 of 2