

APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1) Antibody

Catalog # ATB10032

Specification

APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1) Antibody - Product Information

Application Isotype Concentration Reactivity Formulation

Host

FC Rat IgG2a, kappa 0.2 mg/mL Mouse 10 mM NaH2PO4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN3, 0.1% gelatin, pH7.2 Rat

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Gene ID Gene Name Alternative Name(s) B7.2, B70, Ly-58 12524 Cd86

Format APC

Preparation

This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation. It is recommended to store the product undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Application Notes

This antibody preparation has been quality-tested for flow cytometry using mouse spleen cells, or an appropriate cell type (where indicated). The amount of antibody required for optimal staining of a cell sample should be determined empirically in your system.

Storage Conditions 2-8°C protected from light

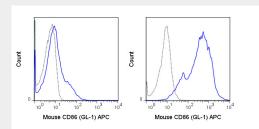
APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

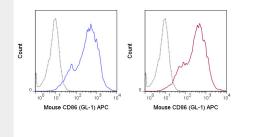
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety



• <u>Cell Culture</u> APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1) Antibody - Images



C57Bl/6 splenocytes were unstimulated (left panel) or stimulated for 3 days with LPS (right panel) and stained with 0.06 ug APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (ATB10032) (solid line) or 0.06 ug APC Rat IgG2a isotype control (dashed line).



C57BI/6 splenocytes were stimulated for 3 days with LPS and then stained with 0.06 ug APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (GL-1) manufactured by Tonbo Biosciences (left panel) or eBioscience (right panel).

APC Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1) Antibody - Background

The GL-1 antibody reacts with mouse CD86, also known as B7-2, an 80 kDa cell surface protein which is a ligand for CD28, a co-stimulatory receptor for the T cell receptor (TCR). CD28 can also bind a second B7 ligand known as CD80 (B7-1). Both CD80 and CD86 are expressed on activated B cells and antigen-presenting cells. These ligands trigger CD28 signaling in concert with TCR activation to drive T cell proliferation, induce high-level expression of IL-2, impart resistance to apoptosis, and enhance T cell cytotoxicity. The interaction / co-stimulatory signaling between the B7 ligands and CD28 provides crucial communication between T cells and B cells or APCs to coordinate the adaptive immune response. The GL-1 antibody may be used as a marker for CD86 expression on B cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells.