



CD86 Antibody [GL-1 (GL1)]

CATALOG NUMBER: 76-598

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	FACS, Func, IHC
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	The GL-1 monoclonal antibody reacts specifically with the mouse B7-2 (also known as CD86), a costimulatory molecule expressed by B and T lymphocytes, macrophages (thioglycollate-induced from peritoneum), astrocytes and dendritic cells.
HOST SPECIES:	Rat

Properties

PURIFICATION:	The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography. The endotoxin level is determined by LAL test to be less than 0.01 EU/μg of the protein.
PHYSICAL STATE:	liquid
BUFFER:	Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, pH7.2.
CONCENTRATION:	2.0 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C . Do not freeze.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	Rat IgG2a, kappa
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	B7, B70, MB7, B7-2, B7.2, CLS1, Ly58, ETC-1, Ly-58, MB7-2, Cd28l2, TS/A-2, Cd86
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	Cd86
GENE ID:	12524

Background

BACKGROUND:	The GL-1 monoclonal antibody reacts specifically with the mouse B7-2 (also known as CD86), a costimulatory molecule expressed by B and T lymphocytes, macrophages (thioglycollate-induced from peritoneum), astrocytes and dendritic cells. The memory CD4+ T lymphocytes express CD86 (as mRNA and protein). CD86, and the B7-1 (CD 80) molecule, are ligands for CD152 and CD28, and influence the costimulatory interactions between lymphocytes B and T. B7-2 is also involved in the mouse natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity. The GL-1 antibody blocks the mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) and inhibits the T-cells stimulation by antigen-presenting cells. Mixtures of anti-B7-1 antibody and GL-1 were reported to inhibit the interaction between CD125 and its ligand with the in vivo priming of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.
REFERENCES:	<p>1) Hathcock, K. S., Laszlo, G., Dickler, H. B., Bradshaw, J., Linsley, P., Hodes, R. J. (1993). Identification of an alternative CTLA-4 ligand costimulatory for T cell activation. <i>Science</i>, 262(5135), 905-907.</p> <p>2) Inaba, K., Witmer-Pack, M., Inaba, M., Hathcock, K. S., Sakuta, H., Azuma, M., ... Steinman, R. M. (1994). The tissue distribution of the B7-2 costimulator in mice: abundant expression on dendritic cells in situ and during maturation in vitro. <i>The Journal of experimental medicine</i>, 180(5), 1849-1860.</p>

3) Hathcock, K. S., Laszlo, G., Pucillo, C., Linsley, P., Hodes, R. J. (1994). Comparative analysis of B7-1 and B7-2 costimulatory ligands: expression and function. *The Journal of experimental medicine*, 180(2), 631-640.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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