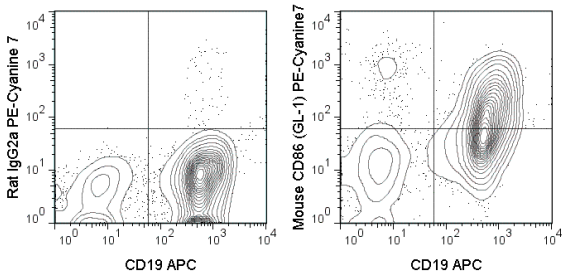
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PE-Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1)

Catalog Number: 60-0862

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents:	PE-Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD86 (B7-2) (GL-1)
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, kappa
Concentration:	0.2 mg/mL
Clone:	GL-1 (GL1)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Use By:	6 months from date of receipt
Storage Conditions:	2-8°C protected from light
Formulation:	10 mM NaH_2PO_4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN_3, 0.1% gelatin, pH7.2



C57Bl/6 splenocytes were stimulated for 3 days with LPS and then stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD19 (20-0193) and 0.25 ug PE-Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD86 (60-0862) (right panel) or PE-Cyanine7 Rat IgG2a isotype control (left panel).

DESCRIPTION

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.

PREPARATION & STORAGE

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). Please refer to the figure legend for the optimal concentration used to stain the tissue shown. We recommend titrating the antibody under your specific conditions to determine the optimal concentration of antibody needed in your experimental system.

REFERENCES

Liu Z, Geboes K, Hellings P, Maerten P, Heremans H, Vandenberghe P, Boon L, van Kooten P, Rutgeerts P, and Ceuppens JL. 2011. J. Immunol. 167: 1830 -1838. (in vivo blocking, Immunohistochemistry – OCT embedded frozen tissue)Kastenmuller W, Gasteiger G, Subramanian N, Sparwasser T, Busch DH, Belkaid Y, Drexler I, and Germain RN, 2011. J. Immunol. 187: 3186-3197. (in vivo blocking)Zheng SG, Wang JH, Stohl, W, Kim KS, Gray JD, and Horwitz DA. 2006. J. Immunol. 176:3321-3329. (in vitro blocking)Leithauser F, Meinhardt-Krajina T, Fink K, Wotschke B, Moller P and Reimann J. 2006. Am. J. Pathol. 168(6): 1898 -1909. (Immunohistochemistry – frozen tissue)Odobasic D, Kitching AR, Semple TJ, Timoshanko JR, Tipping PG, and Holdsworth SR. 2005. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 16: 2012-2022. (in vivo activation, Immunofluorescence microscopy – frozen tissue, Immunohistochemistry – frozen tissue)Lenschow DJ, Ho SC, Sattar H, Rhee L, Gray G, Nabavi N,Herold KC, and Bluestone JA. 1995. J. Exp. Med. 181:1145-155. (in vitro blocking)Blazar BR, Taylor PA, Panoskaltsis-Mortari A, Gray GS, and Vallera DA. 1995. Blood. 85: 2607-2618. (Immunohistochemistry – OCT embedded frozen tissue)

Tonbo Biosciences tests all antibodies by flow cytometry. Citations are provided as a resource for additional applications that have not been validated by Tonbo Biosciences. Please choose the appropriate format for each application and consult Materials and Methods sections for additional details about the use of any product in these publications.