anti-human CD86 no azide

Monoclonal Antibody BU63 to CD86 (Human)

Cat-No: **21480860** 100 μg in 100 μl

Clone: BU63

Specificity: The antibody BU63 reacts with CD86 (B7-2), a 70 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin supergene family, expressed on professional antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B lymphocytes.

HLDA V; WS Code BP BP072 / HLDA V; WS Code A A109 / HLDA VI; WS Code BP 95 /

HLDA VI; WS Code B CD86.9

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: Purified by protein A chromatography.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS (sterile), pH 7.2

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Should be handled under aseptic

conditions.

Application: Functional application

References:

*Mauri D and others: J Immunol. 1995 Jul 1;155(1):118-27

*Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).

*Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing Inc. (1997).

Background: CD80 (B7-1) and **CD86** (B7-2) are ligands of T cell critical costimulatory molecule CD28 and of an inhibitory receptor CTLA-4 (CD152). The both B7 molecules are expressed on professional antigenpresenting cells and are essential for T cell activation, the both molecules can also substitute for each other in this process. The question what are the differences in CD80 and CD86 competency has not been fully elucidated yet; there are still conflicts in results about their respective roles in initiation or sustaining of the T cell immune response.

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^{*}Giguère JF and others: J Virol. 2004 Jun;78(12):6222-32.