# CD86 (B7-2) Monoclonal Antibody (GL1), Super Bright™ 436, eBioscience™

| Product Details | |
|---|---|
| Size | 100 µg |
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host/Isotype | Rat / IgG2a, kappa |
| Recommended Isotype Control | Rat IgG2a kappa Isotype Control (eBR2a), Super Bright™ 436, eBioscience™ |
| Class | Monoclonal |
| Type | Antibody |
| Clone | GL1 |
| Conjugate | Super Bright™ 436 |
| Excitation/Emission Max | 413/431 nm |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 0.2 mg/mL |
| Purification | Affinity chromatography |
| Storage buffer | PBS, pH 7.2, with BSA |
| Contains | 0.09% sodium azide |
| Storage conditions | 4° C, store in dark, DO NOT FREEZE! |
| RRID | AB_2762650 |

| Applications | Tested Dilution | Publications |
|---|---|---|
| Immunohistochemistry (IHC) | - | 1 Publication |
| Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF) | - | 2 Publications |
| Flow Cytometry (Flow) | 1 µg/test | 56 Publications |

### Product Specific Information

Description: The GL1 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CD86, an approximately 80 kDa surface receptor also known as B7-2. CD86 and CD80 are members of the B7 family of costimulatory molecules. CD86 is expressed at low level on B cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells and is upregulated on B cells through a variety of surface stimuli including the BCR complex, CD40 and some cytokine receptors. CD86 is also expressed by activated mouse T cells and thioglycolate-elicited peritoneal cells. In addition to CD80 (B7-1), CD86 is a counter-receptor for the T cell surface molecules CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4). This interaction plays a critical role in T-B crosstalk, T cell costimulation, autoantibody production and Th2-mediated Ig production. The kinetics of upregulation of CD86 upon stimulation, supports its major contribution during the primary phase of an immune response.

Applications Reported: This GL1 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested: This GL1 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of stimulated mouse splenocytes. This may be used at less than or equal to 1 µg per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10^5 to 10^8 cells/test. It is recommended that the antibody be carefully titrated for optimal performance in the assay of interest.

Super Bright 436 can be excited with the violet laser line (405 nm) and emits at 436 nm. We recommend using a 450/50

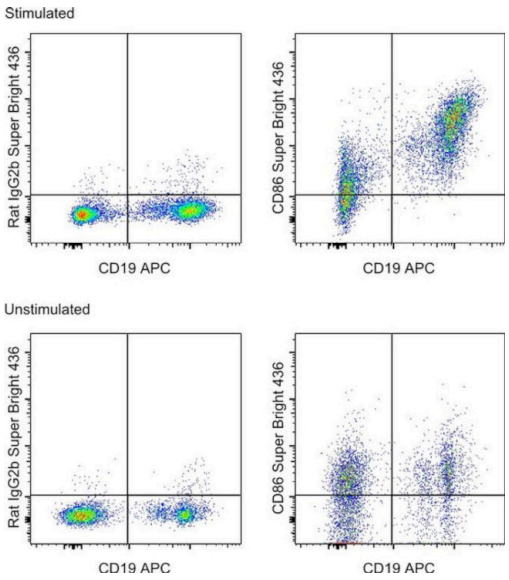
bandpass filter, or equivalent. Please make sure that your instrument is capable of detecting this fluorochrome.

When using two or more Super Bright dye-conjugated antibodies in a staining panel, it is recommended to use Super Bright Complete Staining Buffer (Product # SB-4401) to minimize any non-specific polymer interactions. Please refer to the datasheet for Super Bright Staining Buffer for more information.

Excitation: 405 nm; Emission: 436 nm; Laser: Violet Laser

Super Bright Polymer Dyes are sold under license from Becton, Dickinson and Company.

## Product Images For CD86 (B7-2) Monoclonal Antibody (GL1), Super Bright™ 436, eBioscience™




**CD86 (B7-2) Antibody (62-0862-82) in Flow**
BALB/c mouse splenocytes were unstimulated (bottom) or stimulated for 72 hours with LPS (Product # 00-4976-03) (top). Cells were then stained with CD19 Monoclonal Antibody, APC (Product # 17-0193-82) and 0.5 µg of Rat IgG2a kappa Isotype Control, Super Bright 436 (Product # 62-4321-82) (left) or 0.5 µg of CD86 Monoclonal Antibody, Super Bright 436 (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis, as determined by 7-AAD (Product # 00-6993-50).

## View more figures on thermofisher.cn

## 59 References

### Immunohistochemistry (1)

**Journal of inflammation (London, England)**

**Year**
2022

#### Cannabinoid 2 receptor attenuates inflammation during skin wound healing by inhibiting M1 macrophages rather than activating M2 macrophages.

"Published figure using CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibody (Product # 62-0862-82) in Immunohistochemistry"

Authors: Du Y,Ren P,Wang Q,Jiang SK,Zhang M,Li JY,Wang LL,Guan DW

### Immunocytochemistry (2)

**Cell reports**

**Year**
2021

#### Antigen presentation between T cells drives Th17 polarization under conditions of limiting antigen.

"Published figure using CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibody (Product # 62-0862-82) in Immunocytochemistry"

Authors: Boccasavia VL,Bovolenta ER,Villanueva A,Borroto A,Oeste CL,van Santen HM,Prieto C,Alonso-López D,Diaz-Muñoz MD,Batista FD,Alarcón B

**Investigative ophthalmology & visual science**

**Year**
2021

#### Altered Corneal Epithelial Dendritic Cell Morphology and Phenotype Following Acute Exposure to Hyperosmolar Saline.

"Published figure using CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibody (Product # 62-0862-82) in Immunocytochemistry"

Authors: Senthil K,Jiao H,Downie LE,Chinnery HR

### Flow Cytometry (56)

**Journal of orthopaedic research : official publication of the Orthopaedic Research Society**

**Year**
2023

#### Role of low-intensity pulsed ultrasound in regulating macrophage polarization to accelerate tendon-bone interface repair.

"Published figure using CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibody (Product # 62-0862-82) in Flow Cytometry"

Authors: Xu Z,Li S,Wan L,Hu J,Lu H,Zhang T

View more Flow references on thermofisher.cn

### More applications with references on thermofisher.cn