Technical Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat Anti-Mouse CD86

Product Information

- Material Number: 560581
- Alternate Name: B7-2
- Size: 50 µg
- Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml
- Clone: GL1
- Immunogen: Mouse (CBA/Ca) LPS-activated splenic B Cells
- Isotype: Rat (LOU) IgG2a, κ
- Reactivity: QC Testing: Mouse
- Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing protein stabilizer and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The GL1 antibody has been reported to react with the B7-2 (CD86) costimulatory molecule expressed on a broad spectrum of leukocytes, including B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, thioglycollate-induced peritoneal macrophages, dendritic cells and astrocytes. CD86 is expressed at low levels by freshly explanted peripheral B and T cells, and its expression is substantially increased by a variety of T cell- and B cell-specific stimuli with a peak expression after 18-42 hours of culture. In contrast to most naive CD4+ T cells, memory CD4+ T cells express B7-2, both at the mRNA and protein level. CD86, a ligand for CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4), is one of the accessory molecules that plays an important role in T cell-B cell costimulatory interactions. It has been shown to be involved in immunoglobulin class-switching and triggering of mouse NK cell-mediated cytoxicity. CD80 (B7-1) is an alternate ligand for CD28 and CD152 (CTLA-4). GL1 antibody reportedly blocks MLR and stimulation of T cells by natural antigen-presenting cells. In addition, a mixture of anti-B7-1 and anti-B7-2 (GL1) mAbs reportedly inhibits the in vitro interaction of CTLA-4 with its ligand and the in vivo priming of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

Flow cytometric analysis of CD86 on mouse splenocytes. Left Panel: LPS-stimulated C57BL/6 splenocytes (72 hr) were stained either with an Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat IgG2a, κ isotype control (shaded) or with the Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat Anti-Mouse CD86 antibody (unshaded). Right Panel: Freshly isolated unstimulated C57BL/6 splenocytes (shaded) and LPS-stimulated C57BL/6 splenocytes (72 hr) (unshaded) were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat Anti-Mouse CD86 antibody. Histograms were derived from gated events based on light scattering characteristics for lymphocytes. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD™ LSR II flow cytometry system.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimum conditions, and unreacted Alexa Fluor® 700 was removed.

Application Notes

Application | Routinely Tested
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Flow cytometry | 

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Suggested Companion Products

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<tr>
<td>557963</td>
<td>Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat IgG2a, x Isotype Control</td>
<td>0.1 mg</td>
<td>R35-95</td>
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<tr>
<td>553141</td>
<td>Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™)</td>
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Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Alexa Fluor® 700 has an adsorption maximum of ~700nm and a peak fluorescence emission of ~720nm. Before staining cells with this reagent, please confirm that your flow cytometer is capable of exciting the fluorochrome and discriminating the resulting fluorescence.
4. Alexa Fluor is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR.
5. The Alexa Fluor®, Pacific Blue™, and Cascade Blue® dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, excluding use in combination with microarrays, or as analyte specific reagents. The Alexa Fluor® dyes (except for Alexa Fluor® 430), Pacific Blue™ dye, and Cascade Blue® dye are covered by pending and issued patents.
6. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
7. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.

References

Borriello FA, Sethna MP, Boyd SD, et al. B7-1 and B7-2 have overlapping, critical roles in immunoglobulin class switching and germinal center formation. *Immunity*. 1997; 6(3):303-313. (Biology)