

## Technical Data Sheet

## Purified NA/LE Rat Anti-Mouse CD86

## Product Information

Material Number:	553688
Alternate Name:	B7-2
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Clone:	GL1
Immunogen:	Mouse (CBA/Ca) LPS-activated splenic B Cells
Isotype:	Rat (LOU) IgG2a, $\kappa$
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse
Storage Buffer:	No azide/low endotoxin: Aqueous buffered solution containing no preservative, 0.2 $\mu$ m sterile filtered. Endotoxin level is $\leq$ 0.01 EU/ $\mu$ g ( $\leq$ 0.001 ng/ $\mu$ g) of protein as determined by the LAL assay.

## 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 cytotoxicity. 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.

## Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C.

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

This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.

## Application Notes

## Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Tested During Development
Blocking	Reported
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Fluorescence microscopy	Reported

## Recommended Assay Procedure:

**Flow cytometry:** Mouse BD Fc Block™ purified anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 (Cat. No. 553141) may help to reduce non-specific binding of GL1 antibody to cells bearing Fc $\gamma$ -receptors. When using Mouse BD Fc Block™, a second step antibody which does not cross-react with the 2.4G2 antibody (rat IgG2b  $\kappa$ ) must be used, such as FITC Mouse Anti-Rat IgG2a (clone RG7/1.30, Cat. No. 553896).

**Immunohistochemistry:** Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD86 (Cat. No. 550542) has been formulated for this application and is recommended.

## Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553141	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™)	0.1 mg	2.4G2
553896	FITC Mouse Anti-Rat IgG2a	0.5 mg	RG7/1.30
553926	Purified NA/LE Rat IgG2a $\kappa$ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	R35-95
550542	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD86	1.0 ml	GL1

## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.

## BD Biosciences

[bdbiosciences.com](http://bdbiosciences.com)

United States	Canada	Europe	Japan	Asia Pacific	Latin America/Caribbean
877.232.8995	888.268.5430	32.53.720.550	0120.8555.90	65.6861.0633	0800.771.7157

For country-specific contact information, visit [bdbiosciences.com/how\\_to\\_order/](http://bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/)

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD



## References

- Bluestone JA. New perspectives of CD28-B7-mediated T cell costimulation. *Immunity*. 1995; 2(6):555-559. (Biology)
- Borriello F, 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)
- Freeman GJ, Borriello F, Hodes RJ, et al. Uncovering of functional alternative CTLA-4 counter-receptor in B7-deficient mice. *Science*. 1993; 262(5135):907-909. (Biology)
- Hakamada-Taguchi R, Kato T, Ushijima H, Murakami M, Uede T, Nariuchi H. Expression and co-stimulatory function of B7-2 on murine CD4+ T cells. *Eur J Immunol*. 1998; 28(3):865-873. (Biology)
- Hathcock KS, Laszlo G, Dickler HB, Bradshaw J, Linsley P, Hodes RJ. Identification of an alternative CTLA-4 ligand costimulatory for T cell activation. *Science*. 1993; 262(5135):905-907. (Immunogen: Immunoprecipitation)
- Hathcock KS, Laszlo G, Pucillo C, Linsley P, Hodes RJ. Comparative analysis of B7-1 and B7-2 costimulatory ligands: expression and function. *J Exp Med*. 1994; 180(2):631-640. (Clone-specific: Blocking)
- Herold KC, Vezys V, Koons A, Lenschow D, Thompson C, Bluestone JA. CD28/B7 costimulation regulates autoimmune diabetes induced with multiple low doses of streptozotocin. *J Immunol*. 1997; 158(2):984-991. (Clone-specific: Blocking)
- Inaba K, Witmer-Pack M, Inaba M, et al. The tissue distribution of the B7-2 costimulator in mice: abundant expression on dendritic cells in situ and during maturation in vitro. *J Exp Med*. 1994; 180(5):1849-1860. (Clone-specific: Blocking, Immunohistochemistry)
- Krummel MF, Allison JP. CD28 and CTLA-4 have opposing effects on the response of T cells to stimulation. *J Exp Med*. 1995; 182(2):459-465. (Clone-specific: Blocking)
- Larsen CP, Ritchie SC, Hendrix R, et al. Regulation of immunostimulatory function and costimulatory molecule (B7-1 and B7-2) expression on murine dendritic cells. *J Immunol*. 1994; 152(11):5208-5219. (Biology)
- Lenschow DJ, Su GH, Zuckerman LA, et al. Expression and functional significance of an additional ligand for CTLA-4. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1993; 90(23):11054-11058. (Biology)
- Liu Y, Wenger RH, Zhao M, Nielsen PJ. Distinct costimulatory molecules are required for the induction of effector and memory cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *J Exp Med*. 1997; 185(2):251-262. (Clone-specific: Blocking)
- Martin-Fontecha A, Assarsson E, Carbone E, Karre K, Ljunggren HG. Triggering of murine NK cells by CD40 and CD86 (B7-2). *J Immunol*. 1999; 162(10):5910-5916. (Biology)
- McAdam AJ, Schweitzer AN, Sharpe AH. The role of B7 co-stimulation in activation and differentiation of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. *Immunol Rev*. 1998; 165:231-247. (Biology)
- Nikcevich KM, Gordon KB, Tan L, et al. IFN-gamma-activated primary murine astrocytes express B7 costimulatory molecules and prime naive antigen-specific T cells. *J Immunol*. 1997; 158(2):614-621. (Biology)
- Rauschmayr-Kopp T, Williams IR, Borriello F, Sharpe AH, Kupper TS. Distinct roles for B7 costimulation in contact hypersensitivity and humoral immune responses to epicutaneous antigen. *Eur J Immunol*. 1998; 28(12):4221-4227. (Biology)
- Roy M, Aruffo A, Ledbetter J, Linsley P, Kehry M, Noelle R. Studies on the interdependence of gp39 and B7 expression and function during antigen-specific immune responses. *Eur J Immunol*. 1995; 25(2):596-603. (Biology)
- Turley SJ, Inaba K, Garrett WS, et al. Transport of peptide-MHC class II complexes in developing dendritic cells. *Science*. 2000; 288(5465):522-527. (Clone-specific: Electron microscopy, Fluorescence microscopy)