Technical Data Sheet

InVivoMAb anti-rat CD86 (B7-2)

Attention: Use of this product constitutes an agreement to Bio X Cell's Terms and Conditions which are included with this product in print and can also be found at https://bioxcell.com/terms-and-conditions.

Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: **Lot Specific***
Volume: **Lot Specific***
Concentration: **Lot Specific* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) ***
Total Protein: **Lot Specific***

*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Information

Catalog Number:	**BE0442**
Clone:	**OX-48**
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Recommended Isotype Control(s):	InVivoMAb mouse IgG1 isotype control, unknown specificity
Recommended Dilution Buffer:	InVivoPure pH 7.0 Dilution Buffer
Immunogen:	Activated rat T blasts
Reported Applications:	*in vitro* functional assays Immunoprecipitation Flow cytometry Immunohistochemistry (frozen)
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.0 Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
Endotoxin:	≤1EU/mg (≤0.001EU/μg) Determined by LAL gel clotting assay
Purity:	≥95% Determined by SDS-PAGE
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtered
Production:	Purified from cell culture supernatant in an animal-free facility
Purification:	Protein G
RRID:	
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa

Description

The OX-48 monoclonal antibody recognizes CD86, also referred to as OX-48 antigen or B7-2, which is a type I membrane protein from the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD86 is a costimulatory molecule that is distributed on subsets of T and B cells, dendritic cells (DCs), peritoneal macrophages, spleen macrophages, and polymorphs. CD86 is not expressed on resting lymphocytes. CD86 acts as a ligand for CD28 and CTLA-4. CD86 on DCs binds to CD28 on T cells, thereby providing T cells with costimulatory signals, significantly lowering the activation threshold and allowing naive T cells to be readily activated. Inversely, CD86 binding to CTLA-4 negatively regulates T cell activation and diminishes the immune response. CD86 is involved in the regulation of B cell function (IgG1 production) and the CD40-mediated activation of the NF-κB signaling pathway. Owing to its very low expression on CD4+CD25+ T cells, the targeting of CD86 with the OX-48 antibody is known for its ability to subdivide CD4+CD25+ T cells. in vitro experiments have shown that the addition of the OX-48 antibody to cell cultures leads to a blockade of CD86 binding with CD28, thereby inhibiting T cell proliferation.

Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C . **Do not freeze.**
It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at

https://bioxcell.com/faqs.

Protocol Information

Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

Application References

For a complete list of references, visit https://bioxcell.com/be0442?bxcs=9k1b3a#tab_references or scan the QR code below.

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